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THURSDAY JULY 28 1983

20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Nuclear ...
Ireland's bishops confer on nuclear weapons

... test
England versus New Zealand. John Woodcock reports on the first day of the second Test

Box ...
Clare Dyer examines the traumas facing children in the witness box

... of dates
Peter Nichols looks at the dilemma facing Italians trying to establish Mussolini's date of birth

Your man ...
Capital punishment and MP's pay: a full list of how every MP voted in all the divisions

... In Havana
Central America: an illustrated guide to what is happening in President Reagan's backyard

Reagan fails to silence critics

President Reagan's televised statement that the United States is not heading for a Vietnam situation in Central America has failed to satisfy Democratic critics of his policies. They say he should call off the forthcoming armed forces manoeuvres in the region page 6

Laker move

The Laker Airways' liquidator is likely to apply to the Lords for leave to appeal against a ruling preventing an anti-trust action against British Airways and British Caledonian Page 2

Nudist centres

The Greek Government has tabled a bill which would allow the establishment of nudist centres in secluded hotels and camping sites. The bill is opposed by the Orthodox Church. Page 6

Rail threat

Union leaders are threatening industrial action on the railways unless British Rail drops a plan to close three workshops with the loss of 3,000 jobs

Shipyard loss

British Shipbuilders announced a loss for 1982-83 of £128m and confirmed that 9,000 jobs would be cut over two years as part of a package of emergency measures Page 2

Arabs protest

Four Arab students were injured as angry Palestinians staged a series of demonstrations throughout the occupied West Bank in protest against the attack on Herbron University when three students were killed Page 6

Pits to close

Mr Ian MacGregor will introduce a programme for closing unprofitalble pits shortly after he takes over as chairman on September 1, the National Coal Board confirmed Page 15

Pershing fails

A Pershing 2 missile exploded 70 seconds after being launched on a test flight from Cape Canaveral. Pershings are due to be based in West Germany

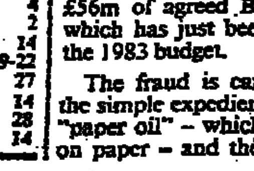
Senate supports MX, page 7

Midland double

Midland Bank launched a £155m rights issue at the same time as reporting a 43 per cent increase in pretax profits for the first six months of the year Page 15

Piggott ban

Lester Piggott was suspended for five days by the stewards at Goodwood for careless riding on Vacarme in the Richmond Stakes. The ban is from August 5. Page 22



Stock Exchange reforms may end legal action

By Philip Robinson and Jonathan Clare

The Government yesterday said it would call off the legal action against the Stock Exchange in return for reforms which will alter the way stocks and shares are bought and sold in Britain.

But the moves will incense the powerful financial institutions in the City which invest millions through the Stock Exchange every year. One leading institution said the reforms go no further than those recommended by Sir Harold Wilson in his report on the City two years ago.

The Government's action comes after four years of legal preparation, costing £3m in fees. It is a turnround on the Government's policy, justified partly by an EEC directive. This will mean some other parts of the Exchange's rule book could be changed to be incorporated in new laws.

The Opposition will demand a full debate on the matter when the House resumes in October. Yesterday, Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, SDP MP for Stockton South, Cleveland, said: "The out-of-court settlement between the Stock Exchange and the Government makes mockery of the Tories' advocacy of greater competition."

Mr Peter Archer, Labour MP for Warley West in the West Midlands, slammed the concessions offered by the Stock Exchange as "cosmetic and minuscule".

Their proposals came after years of "shutting the door to change, opposing the Office of Fair Trading, and resisting court proceedings".

"The Government has sold out to its City friends who are helping them to sell off public assets at knock-down prices", he said.

The Stock Exchange proposes to phase out minimum charges for buying and selling shares over three years; to allow non-Exchange members to sit on its ruling council; to establish an appeal body which will listen to those whose membership has been rejected; and to allow non-Exchange members to serve as directors on Stock Exchange firms, providing members remain in the majority.

Minimum charges will be phased out by 1986. This will lead to cheaper rates for big deals in Government stocks but the small investor may find his dealings more expensive in the short term.

The membership changes will come in over the next two months and will need a vote from all Stock Exchange members.

All changes are now being made under the eye of the Bank of England and the Department of Trade and Industry. Officials hinted yesterday that both bodies are likely to get more involved with the Stock Exchange rules.

The Sock Exchange will apply for an adjournment of the Restrictive Practices case today. It is likely that the OFT will argue against such a delay. It has a legal obligation to enforce existing law.

Sir Gordon Borrie, the OFT director-general, is expected to make a statement afterwards. The OFT has said nothing publicly so far. Privately, it is angered and puzzled by the Government's change of heart after years of preparing the case.

It is still unclear whether the Government will attempt to exempt the Stock Exchange by making a Parliamentary Order or by passing a special Bill. Officials will decide during the recess which would be most appropriate.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the Stock Exchange chairman, welcomed the Secretary of State's proposals last night, but said he could not comment further.

Professor Jim Gower, company adviser on company law to the Department of Trade and Industry, who is reviewing what protection Britain offers to its investors, said: "Providing this is the first and not the last step, it is in the right direction."

However, the big institutions such as insurance companies are furious that the Government is allowing the Stock Exchange to phase out minimum commissions over three years.

Institutional investors argue that the Restrictive Practices Court is designed to protect consumers and the case should have gone ahead.

City Editor, page 15
A timid step, page 19

FT gives up hope of NGA talks

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Management at the *Financial Times* last night decided to begin the battle for republication of the newspaper without the labour of 22 striking members of the National Graphical Association (NGA), which now risks expulsion from the TUC for rejecting an independent mediator's peace plan.

Mr Alan Hare, chairman of the *FT*, has written to general secretaries of all the unions involved in producing the paper, which has been off the streets since June 1, asking for their support in a publishing initiative designed to bypass the NGA.

The company welcomed the TUC General Council's decision formally to "advise" the craft print union to accept the Advisory, Conciliation and

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Arbitration Service (Acas) mediator's recommedations, but added: "Trade union procedures do not readily lend themselves to the speedy solution which this strike demands.

"In these circumstances we are forced to conclude that normal negotiating procedures have been exhausted and that there is no acceptable basis on which we can resume talks with the NGA."

Mr Hare went on: "We have to find other ways of restarting publication of the newspaper. One way of doing this is for the unions – other than the NGA – to cooperate with us in producing the paper, starting with the international edition in Frankfurt, to be followed later by the restart of production in Bracken House."

The *FT* chairman has written to these unions – chiefly Sogat '82, the National Union of Journalists, the electricians' union EEPTU and the engineering union AUEW – inviting their general secretaries to a meeting "to discuss this alternative".

Continued on back page, col 4

Freeze out Militant local parties told

By Philip Webster and Richard Evans

To the fury of the far left, the Labour Party acted yesterday to freeze the Militant Tendency out of the party's affairs.

Following up the expulsion last February of the five leading members of Militant, Labour's national executive committee, instructed the party at all levels to deny the Trotskyist organization any facilities.

The aim is to stop the *Militant* newspaper being sold at party meetings; to prevent the organization using party premises; its supporters being invited to speak at party meetings, and collections at party gatherings.

Militant will be denied facilities at the party conference and constituency parties will be told *not* to place orders with the Cambridge Heath Press, which prints *Militant*.

The decision was one of a series imposed at the NEC yesterday on the far left by the centre right soft left majority and one which the right, in particular, was anxious to pass before the party conference in the autumn when elections could swing the NEC back towards the left.

The action, which was proposed by Mr Denis Howell, a right-wing MP, and backed by 14 votes to eight, with Mr Michael Foot in support, had been in preparation for some time but the right had held its hand to preserve unity before the general election. Mr Neil Kinnock was not present for the vote.

Mr Howell said last night that the decision was aimed at implementing last year's conference decision that membership of Militant was incompatible with membership of the Labour Party. But it was strongly opposed inside the NEC by the left, with Mr Wedgwood Benn stating that the proposal was unworkable and certain to be resisted by the constituency parties.

Mr Dennis Skinner said last night that the right-wing had not learnt any lessons. They had thought wrongly that expelling Militant would help win the election. It was ridiculous that a newspaper representing certain socialist views was to be banned from the party conference while the right-wing Tory press was to be on display and would be sold.

The proposed inquest into the party's heavy election defeat was postponed until a special meeting on September 12, again to the anger of the Left, which wanted an immediate discussion in which it planned to attack the role of the right in running the campaign and the controversial intervention of the former Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, in the nuclear debate.

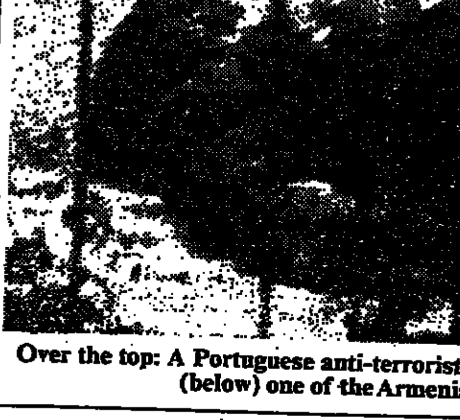
The NEC also decided, on a recommendation from Mr James Mortimer, the party



Mr Denis Howell: Proposed the motion

general secretary, to end for an experimental period the practice of giving official press briefings after meetings. The left had opposed the move, saying that one press conference would be succeeded by a series of them, with the individual members giving their own private accounts.

Mr Peter Taaffe, editor of *Militant*, said last night that the NEC action proved the party was carrying out a witchhunt, but it would not work. "The paper will continue to be sold and we will double and treble sales as a result of this action."



Over the top: A Portuguese anti-terrorist policeman scales the Turkish Embassy wall and (below) one of the Armenian gunmen who died in the attack.

Five Armenian gunmen killed in Lisbon raid

From Peter Collis, Lisbon

Five terrorist were killed after raiding the Turkish Embassy and residence in Lisbon yesterday. The wife of the Turkish charge d'affaires was also killed and a policeman and several people were wounded.

The terrorists are understood to have blown themselves up when their assault misfired.

Accounts of the attacks were still confused last night but according to eye witnesses, a five-man suicide group drove up to the embassy at around 11am in a rented car and tried to force their way into the building firing automatic weapons.

But they were driven back by the fire of an embassy security guard. One terrorist died in the gunfight and a Portuguese policeman was wounded.

The terrorists then forced their way into the adjacent embassy residence building taking the charge d'affaires wife and her 17-year-old son hostage.

At 11.30am Lisbon police received a telephone call from the terrorists threatening to blow up the building if the police intervened. Soon, afterwards a blast shattered the first floor of the residence, and after an interval the badly wounded wife of the charge d'affaires and her son, who was also hurt, were taken out of the smoking building by Portuguese security forces.

She died on her way to hospital, but her son was reported to be out of danger.

British-trained special anti-terrorist police stormed the building and found five charred bodies, according to a police statement.

A statement in English, signed by the Armenian Revolutionary Army, and left in a Lisbon park, claimed responsibility for the attacks.

"We have decided to blow up this building and bury ourselves under the rubble. This is not suicide, nor an expression of insanity, but rather our sacrifice for freedom.

"Our resolve to have recourse to violence is the result of the refusal of the Turkish state and the powers supporting it to heed to the justful (SIC) and peaceful demands of the Armenian people," the statement said.

● **Terror Campaign:** The attack was part of a terrorist campaign by Armenian nationalists to avenge what they call the holocaust of Armenians in the Ottoman empire during the First World War. In 1951, the Turkish Government – the Kaiser's ally – rounded up the Christian Armenians and slaughtered hundreds of thousands. Armenian nationalists claim that 1.5 million of their compatriots were massacred.

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (Asala) has been trying to force the Turkish Government to admit the massacres and to atone for the genocide. Using terrorist tactics, they also hope to recover their ancestral lands in Anatolia. The homeland claimed by the nationalists straddles the borders between eastern Turkey and Russia.

Asla launched its current terrorist campaign, intended to focus world attention on the 1915 Armenian holocaust, with the murder of the Turkish consul-general in Los Angeles in 1973. Since then Armenian gunmen have killed 28 Turkish diplomats in Western Europe, Canada and Australia.

● **ANKARA:** The Turkish Foreign Ministry yesterday condemned the Lisbon attack and offered thanks to the Portuguese security forces for "their self-sacrificing efforts" in dealing with the attackers.

£670m cuts total revealed

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Programmes to the gross value of £670m are to be cut in the current year to achieve the net saving of at least £500m sought by the Treasury.

Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, roused loud indignation from the Opposition yesterday when he announced this piece of Treasury arithmetic, which had remained unrevealed since the first announcement of the cuts by the Chancellor of the Exchequer three weeks ago.

In a statement so brief that Mr Peter Shore, Labour's senior Treasury spokesman, was even more upset, Mr Rees explained that the effect of lower cash limits and consequently tighter budgeting was that departments were now likely to underspoend by less than the amount for which the Treasury had originally allowed.

Detailed tables published in a written answer showed that reductions in cash-limited expenditure total £589m; savings on drugs prescribed in the National Health Service will be worth £25m; and the financing limits for the nationalized industries have been reduced by £58m.

Within the 2 per cent total reduction in nationalized industries' financing, the British Gas Corporation, which on Tuesday

Continued on back page, col 3

Pay review penalizes strikers

By John Witherow

The Prime Minister yesterday announced an independent pay review body for nurses and other professional medical workers which included a clause to exclude any of those workers who went on strike.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher spelt this out in a Commons written reply, saying that the Government recognized that the "great majority of staff in these groups have not engaged in industrial action.

"Accordingly, the Government must reserve the right to exclude from the scope of the review body recommendations any groups that do resort to industrial action," she said.

Downing Street thought this was the first time such a clause had been included in the terms of pay review bodies, although a spokesman said it was "implicit" in the doctors' and dentists' review body.

The "no strike" agreement aroused considerable opposition among Labour MPs and unions. Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Labour spokeswoman on Health, described it as the "final betrayal of our health service staff".

Miss Ada Maddocks, national health officer of Nalgo, said: "It is a blackmail, pure and simple. By imposing these conditions on pay awards, the Government is seeking to hamstring the trade unions in doing their job of looking after their members' interests." Mr

Continued on back page, col 6

Gibraltar dockyard reprieved

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

The Government has agreed to postpone for a year its planned closure of the Royal Naval dockyard at Gibraltar.

The dockyard will now close on December 31, 1984, and will then immediately reopen as a commercial ship repair yard under the management of A & P Appledore International, British company, acting as agents for the Gibralter authorities.

This was announced yesterday in the Commons by Mr Ian Stewart, Under-Secretary of State for Defence Procurement. He also announced a number of measures to support the dockyard during the early years of commercial activity.

The land and assets for the commercial ship repair yard will be handed over free to the Gibraltar authorities and up to £28m will be provided to meet the initial cost of conversion, working capital and operating losses, if any, in the first two years. This will be conditional on assurances of new working practices being obtained

Closing prices service partly restored

The Times today resumes a limited listing of Stock Exchange closing prices on page 18. Last week's computer failure has been repaired sufficiently to print a partial table.

Computer staff are working to restore the full stock market listings, including Wall Street and unit trust prices, as soon as possible. But the computer cannot yet tabulate the normal range of financial information.

We apologize for the temporary suspension of the full prices service.

Oil fraud costs EEC £85m a year

From Ian Murray
Brussels

A large-scale Italian olive oil fraud is costing the EEC about £85m a year, according to a confidential and detailed report prepared for the European Commission.

The Commission's investigators found that exact figures were *impossible* to determine but the report suggests that fraud on a huge scale has been going on for at least the past 10 years and it could, therefore, have already cost the Community a sum equivalent to half its present entire annual budget.

The estimate of £85m for last year alone compares with the £56m of agreed British rebate, which has just been cut out of the 1983 budget.

The fraud is carried out by the simple expedient of creating "paper oil" – which exists only on paper – and then obtaining



EEC aid at the rate of £420 a tonne for it.

The report shows how difficult it is in southern Italy, with a million producers, up to 200 million olive trees and 8,000 oil mills to keep proper checks on what is going on. It estimates that it would require 50,000 inspectors, working 24 hours a day for three months a year, to keep a comprehensive check.

Standards for keeping a check on production are described as "vague" and offering "considerable latitude". The report highlights the predicament of the local agent of a production association, working on an hourly basis with no job security who has to keep on good relations with his neighbours and who can thus be put under intense pressure to send in wrong reports.

It also underlines the way in which political and trade union bodies employ people close to them in order to draw up returns.

Competition between different political groups which run the producer organizations means that growers join the body which pay out quickest after the fewest checks.

The inspectors found that there was virtually no comparison made with previous years on the amount of oil said to be produced by the individual grower.

The report suggests that the Commission should recruit a team of 80 inspectors to police the aids. These would be able to save the Community a net total of £18m a year.

The report adds a warning that "Similar problems can also be inspected with Greece and subsequently the two countries applying for membership" (Spain and Portugal).

A whole range of modern technology is suggested to help control production of the olive trees. Already an airial photography survey is being carried out and the hope is that there will be photographic census of every olive tree in Italy by 1987.

British Shipbuilders to cut 9,000 jobs in 2-year emergency package

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Shipbuilders yesterday announced total losses for 1982-83 of almost £128m and confirmed that 9,000 shipyard jobs would by cut in the next two years as part of package of emergency measures still being considered by the Government.

Five thousand workers at the offshore vessel yard of Scott Lithgow on the Clyde, which was responsible for a loss of £66m, were told yesterday by the company's newly installed management that 2,150 would be made redundant by next March.

Announcing the results of the state-owned company yesterday, Sir Robert Atkinson, the outgoing chairman repeated his call for crisis aid from the Government–a mixture of measures including an acceleration of orders from nationalized shipowners, and a rethink of what is regarded as "insufficient" assistance under the shipbuilding intervention fund. In return, British Shipbuilders is halting its capital investment for 1983-84 and imposing a 12-month wage freeze.

So far, the Government has delayed reaching a decision on Sir Robert's plea, which he made before the general election. He has said, however, that it will make decisions on aid on a case-by-case basis.

Sir Robert emphasized yesterday that since nationalization in 1977, British Shipbuilders had closed 10 yards, 35 shipbuilding berths, six repair yards, four engine building establishments and had reduced the workforce by 28 per cent to 62,583. The number of employees had fallen by 56 per cent in merchant shipbuilding.

Had it not been for difficulties associated with four specific contracts, British Shipbuilders would be close to financial viability.

In the face of the world slump in orders and "grossly unfair" competition from the Far East, the company was continuing to take positive and effective steps to improve performance.

The company's losses for last year were almost 13 times greater than the £10m government-imposed loss limit but the corporation succeeded for the fourth successive year in keeping within its external financing limit and was well under its £700m borrowing limit.

Sir Robert criticized Scott Lithgow which had lost £158m since nationalization and had hardly ever been able to deliver on time or to contract price. "Scott Lithgow has let the corporation down, it has let the nation down and it has let itself down. It will need to demonstrate that it can satisfy its customers and be viable."

Sir Robert made clear his opposition to the privatization of the corporation's warship yards and his hope of maintaining an integrated shipbuilding capability for national strategic reasons.

However, Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative backbench trade and industry committee, said later that there would be pressure in Parliament for the Government not to allocate more money to British Shipbuilders until private capital had been introduced into the warship yards.

Mr Francis Moynihan, senior orthopeadic surgeon at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, with Mr Huw Jones and Miss Susan Jope (Photograph: John Voos)

Parachutists' leap into the unknown

Parachutists at some clubs catering for "casual" weekend jumpers are leaping from aircraft without ever making any practice jumps, according to two injured novices interviewed by *The Times*.

That is said to have happened at Thruxton, in Hampshire, where 13 parachutists, mostly making their first descent, have been injured in the last month, some of them seriously. One man, aged 62, has had a leg amputated.

As the British Parachute Association began an inquiry at Thruxton yesterday, the club acknowledged that it had gone through a "bad patch" of injuries but said its training was adequate and more than satisfied the association's provisions.

The Royal Hampshire County Hospital at Winchester has protested at the burden put on its resources by the club, and yesterday two injured parachutists, Miss Susan Jope, aged 25, and Mr Huw Jones, aged 29, spoke of their first jumps at Thruxton.

Mr Jones trained at Thruxton but Miss Jope had trained at another club. Neither of them had first jumped from a ramp on the ground as part of the required training.

Miss Jope, an insurance clerk, of Alresford, Hampshire, who broke her ankle making a sponsored jump for the environmental group Greenpeace, said: "It was nothing like I had expected. It was much more frightening." She said that nothing in her 10 hours' theoretical training had prepared her for the shock of jumping from an aircraft.

Mr Jones, a systems analyst from Swindon, Wiltshire, who broke his thigh during a sponsored jump for the National Children's Homes, confirmed that he, too, had made no practice jumps from a ramp.

British Parachute Association rules say a bench or ramp must be used for practising falls, but it does not lay down a minimum height.

The Thruxton club says a 3ft 6in practice ramp is used in its training.

Mr Barry Bias, the club's chief instructor and a former corporal in the Parachute Regiment, said that about 2,000 students had jumped so far this year, mostly on Saturday-Sunday courses

Britain's crumbling motorways:1

Why motorists face so many delays

Holidaymakers fuming as they sit in traffic jams may well wonder why Britain's roads seem worse than those elsewhere: longer queues, more repairs, worse delays. MICHAEL BAILY, Transport Editor, has some of the answers.

The truth is that our roads *are* inadequate: they are, like the arteries of someone with high blood pressure, suffering from severe congestion. And the reason is that the growth in Britain's road capacity has not kept pace with the growth in traffic.

From 1960 to 1980 the number of vehicles rose from about 9.5 million to 19 million – up by 104 per cent. In the same period the road network increased from about 310,000 to 340,000 km – a 9 per cent rise.

The figures of course obscure the fact that many new roads are motorways which have a high traffic capacity; yet most of Britain's roads still are country lanes and small local routes not built for modern traffic.

'Near collapse'

The country's motorway building programme has been far less generous than in comparable countries. We had in 1981 2,660 kilometre of motorways compared with 7,600 in West Germany, 5,900 in Italy, 5,700 in France.

Thus, while our overall figures for vehicles per kilometre of road do not compare badly, our overcrowding looks much worse measured in motorways – 6,441 vehicles per kilometre compared with 3,289 in Italy, 3,293 in West Germany, 3,908 in France.

Not unexpectedly, our motorway maintenance bills are growing, from £20m a year in 1978 to £70m-£100m a year (at 1982 prices) and are expected to stay around that level.

Encountering some of the 40-odd spots at which Britain's motorways will be under repair this year, motorists must feel the network is near to collapse. Unfavourable comparisons are regularly drawn by readers of *The Times* with the United States, where they have driven unhindered for hundreds of miles.

Statistics suggest the comparison is illusory. Britain is repairing about 70 miles a year of a 1,750-mile motorway network (4 per cent). The United States is repairing about 1,500 miles a year of a 42,000-mile network (3.6 per cent). Of course, on a 42,000-mile network you are much more likely to drive 100 miles free of traffic cones.

Both have found traffic, particularly heavy lorry traffic, rising faster than designers expected.

For example a stretch of the M1 in Northamptonshire built in 1959 to take 28,000 vehicles a day (30 per cent heavy goods), after 20 years, was taking 60,000-80,000 in 1979 (33 per cent heavy goods).

The Department of Transport says that some older motorways have been "victims of their own success" and have carried the 20-year volume and weight of traffic forecast in much less time than expected, meaning maintenance comes earlier too. Even motorways built in the 1970s have suffered premature failure, some after only five years – for various reasons such as design and construction faults in the Midland link viaducts, drainage problems and heavy lorries.

The Armitage Committee that studied the problem in 1980 accepted that road wear is a function almost entirely of axle weight, and went on to recommend heavier lorries but with lower axle weights by having more axles.

There are many who question such views however, convinced that the heavier lorries do more damage than is admitted.

Significantly, the National Road Maintenance Survey last March reported that while trunk roads were in much the same state in 1982 as 1980, there was "clear evidence of deterioration" in local authority roads, such as wheel track cracking and potholes, which are certainly consonant with heavy lorry wear.

Small fines

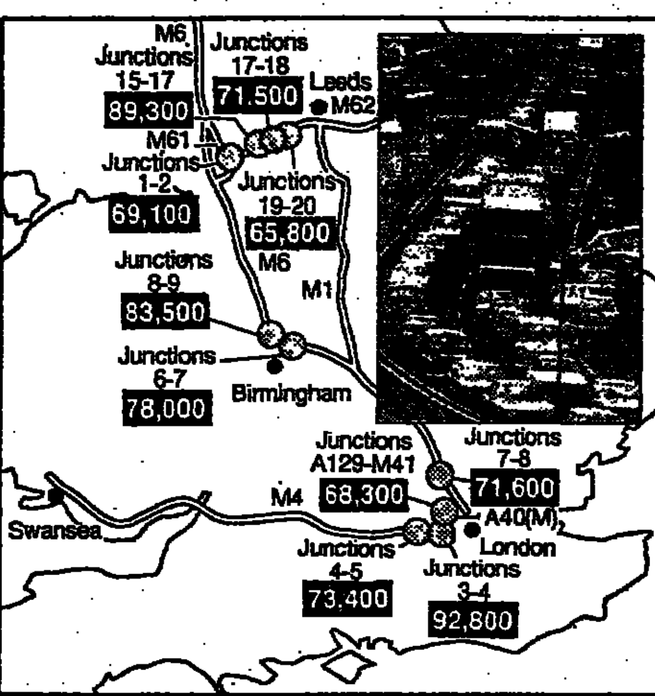
The threat is clearly exacerbated by illegal over loading of lorries, which it is feared is widespread.

Checks at two permanent weighbridges show that of 3,500 heavy lorries a day, 25 per cent are overloaded.

Mr Brian Oldridge, chairman of the transportation committee of the Institution of Municipal Engineers, blames magistrates for letting offenders off lightly: before the maximum penalty was recently raised from £200 to £1,000, some magistrates imposed fines as little as £15.

He believes that transferring around £2m a year from motorway maintenance to lorry enforcement – more weighbridges and inspectors – would be beneficial to roads.

Tomorrow: Will things get worse?



The busiest stretches: vehicles per day (1980)

New code on selling baby foods

A new code of practice for maketing baby foods in Britain was published last night. It will take effect on August 2.

It has been drawn up to comply with the international code established by the World Health Organization in response to anxiety that baby foods were being marketed inappropriately, particularly in Third World countries.

A supporting circular, being sent to health authorities, emphasizes government policy to promote breast-feeding, and deprecates the practice of giving baby foods to mothers leaving hospital who intend to continue breast-feeding.

'Hijack' seamen return to work

Seamen who spent 48 hours at an army barracks while their ship was fought over by the Special Air Services Regiment in an anti-terrorist exercise, returned to normal duties yesterday.

The men had stayed in the sergeants' mess at Chattenden barracks, near Rochester, while Kent police ran the exercise on board the 1,500-ton Tankerman in Chatham Dockyard. It was disclosed yesterday that the anti-hijacking rehearsal was "successful".

Apprenticeship scheme replaced

A new scheme for training printing workers was agreed yesterday between the National Graphical Association and the British Printing Industries Federation.

The scheme abolishes the old apprenticeship system. Training will be "as long or as short as it takes" to achieve the required standard.

Seven held after customs raids

Seven men were facing possible charges last night after raids by custom officers investigating allegations of a £20m Krugerrand smuggling plot aimed at avoiding value-added tax.

The men were arrested in an inquiry code-named Operation Alliance which led yesterday to searches at 10 homes and business premises in London and Sussex.

Oldfield retires

Mr George Oldfield, the assistant Chief Constable of West Yorkshire Police who collapsed with suspected heart trouble during the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper, is to leave the force next month.

Arts lose another £2.5m in new cuts

By Michael Horsnell

An emergency £2.5m reduction in the arts budget was announced yesterday by Lord Gowrie, the Minister for the Arts, in the wake of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's demand earlier this month for more cuts in public spending.

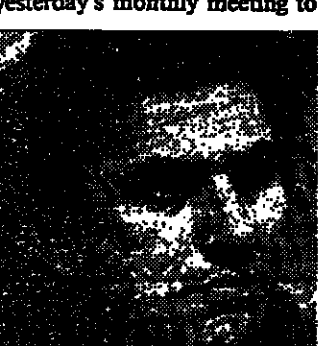
The cut amounts to about 1 per cent of this year's arts budget and is in addition to the cancellation of this year's £1m initial outlay for the creation of the Theatre Museum in London's Covent Garden.

The biggest financial victim of Lord Gowrie's latest cut is the Arts Council whose £92m for 1983-84 will be reduced by 1 per cent. The move was criticized by Sir William Rees-Mogg, the Arts Council chairman yesterday.

The Arts Council resolved at yesterday's monthly meeting to express "its very serious concern at having to withdraw funds already committed" and said it had never before had to break its word to clients.

The British Library will lose £1.022m (2.2 per cent), the South Bank Theatre Board £6,000 (2 per cent) and the Museums and Galleries Commission £50,000 (2 per cent). Lord Gowrie said that in those cases underspending had been likely. A number of museums and galleries will lose 1 per cent in the cuts, announced in written answers in both Houses of Parliament.

The prospects for the Theatre Museum, however, looked rosier last night when the GLC offered to vary the lease on the building, removing the requirement that the Government should start work in this financial year.



Lord Gowrie: Emergency reduction

CASH LIMIT REDUCTIONS

	£	%
British Museum	125,000	(1)
Science Museum	77,000	(1)
V & A Museum	104,000	(1)
Imperial War Museum	41,000	(1)
National Gallery	68,000	(1)
National Maritime Museum	41,000	(1)
National Portrait Gallery	18,000	(1)
Tate Gallery	54,000	(1)
Wallace Collection	8,000	(1)
Arts Council	920,000	(1)
South Bank Theatre Bd	6,000	(2)
British Film Inst	72,000	(1)
Museums & Galleries Comm	50,000	(2)
British Library	1.022m	(2.2)
Admin research etc	17,000	(2.1)

Scargill leaves TUC general council

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, is to end his brief and inglorious career as a member of the TUC general council.

The TUC has rejected his plan to split the mineworkers into two separate unions so that they would qualify for two seats under new rules about to be introduced for election to the labour movement's most exclusive body.

Pitmen will in future be represented in the highest councils of the movement by Mr Michael McGahey, the union's Communist vice-president, who had demonstrated a steadier interest in fulfilling some of the TUC's more unglamorous duties hitherto spurned by Mr Scargill.

The NUM president said yesterday: "I don't believe one should hog all the positions to oneself. I think it is right that Mr McGahey should represent the NUM on the general council. I have always believed in collective leadership".

Mr Scargill was elected to the general council in 1980 with a 10,478,000 vote in his favour

Subsequent events were less flattering. He clearly had little patience with the TUC's long-established "Buggins's law" which lays down that new boys on the general council, however important their union, should serve an apprenticeship on lowly committees, in his case the social insurance and industrial welfare and education committees. He was an infrequent attender at their meetings.

● A steep drop in working days lost through strikes was recorded in the first half of the year, according to official statistics published yesterday (Our Labour Reporter writes).

The figure for the half year to June was 2.1 million, about a million less than the same period in 1982, the Employment Gazette reports.

Chapman murder appeal

By John Witherow

A Conservative MEP appointed by the European Parliament to investigate the murder of Ann Chapman, a freelance journalist, in Athens 12 years ago, appealed yesterday to seven people to help him.

Mr Richard Cottrell, MEP for Bristol, wants in particular to meet a British couple who stayed in the same hotel, the Pinehills, on October 15, 1971, the night she was murdered.

Although Nicholas Moundis was convicted of murder, Miss Chapman's parents, from west London, have maintained she was killed by the Greek junta because she was on to a "big story".

Mr Cottrell also appealed yesterday for friends of Miss Chapman in London to help to explain why she went to Greece and her state of mind. He named Gareth Davies, a former radiologist at St George's Hospital, Tooting, and two people mentioned in her diary as Rick, possibly Rick Parsons, and Chris, whom she met at the Troubadour cafe in Old Brompton Road, west London.

In Greece she met Brian Rawson, an Olympic Holidays representative, and apparently telephoned the BBC's correspondent, Janet Damen. Mr Cottrell asked if they could get in touch with him.

Greece's pardons committee has recommended a pardon for Moundis, who was sentenced to life imprisonment

Laker liquidator's plea is rejected

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The liquidator of Laker Airways was refused leave to appeal to the Lords yesterday against a ruling preventing a multi-million pound anti-trust action being brough against British Airways and British Caledonian in the United States.

The liquidator, Mr Christopher Morris, of Touche Ross, the accountants, is likely to apply to the Lords for leave to appeal against the ruling, which was made by the Court of Appeal on Tuesday.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting yesterday with Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins, refused leave to appeal saying no additional time would be lost if the application were to be decided by the Lords appellate committee.

The judges granted British Airways and British Caledonian costs in their successful Court of Appeal case and granted an injunction ordering Laker "to use best endeavours to procure" that the two airlines ceased to be parties to Laker's American action.

The US action, in which seven other international airlines are being sued, alleges that Sir Freddie Laker's Skytrain operations crashed because of a conspiracy by competitors.

Although the US courts are free to proceed with such proceedings as they think fit, the granting of an injunction against Laker, if upheld, would effectively prevent pursuance of Laker's action against the British companies.

All three companies come under the jurisdiction of the British courts

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Anglo-Irish encounter group to be set up

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain and the Irish Republic help to set up an encounter organization to improve Anglo-Irish relations.

The move was announced in Whitehall yesterday after talks between Mr Peter Barry, the Republic's Foreign Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The organization will arrange conferences and seminars on economic, social aid cultural matters and other common interests, as proposed by the Anglo-Irish joint studies of 1981, and later approved by the two heads of government, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Dr Garret FitzGerald.

It will be an independent body although it will be able to channel ideas to official departments and will be given money by both governments.

Two joint chairmen have been appointed, Sir David Orr aged 61, chairman of Inchcape, and Mr Thomas Whitaker, aged 66, Chancellor of the National University of Ireland and a former governor of the Central Bank of Ireland.

Other members of the executive will be coopted by the chairmen and work will begin early next year.

Mr Whitaker, aged 66, is a retired civil servant (Richard Ford writes).

Born in co Down, he worked closely with the former Prime Minister, Mr Sean Lemass, in drawing up the economic and social plan which transformed the republic. Mr Whitaker was credited with encouraging the first meeting between Mr Lemass and the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, Lord O'Neill of the Maine in 1965.

He has been an independent senator in the republic and is interested in reconciliation.

Mr James Allister, a Democratic Unionist Party member of the Assembly, said his party was not impressed by the new body

Under-age girls and the pill

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Last year, 1,665 girls aged under 16 sought advice on contraception from the six family planning centres run by the voluntary organization Brook Advisory Centres. By the second visit, only 4 per cent had not told their own doctors that they were seeking the advice, and six out of ten who had not told their parents did so after counselling.

The figures were released yesterday, the day after the High Court rejected an attempt by a mother of 10 children to have ruled illegal a Department of Health and Social Security circular advising doctors on when they could prescribe contraceptives for under-age girls without their parents knowledge or consent.

Under-age girls represented 7 per cent of the 23,786 new patients at Brook centres last year, many had already told their parents they were seeking advice. Of those who insisted they could not tell their parents, 60 per cent had done so by their second visit.

On average, the centre in Avon was handling about two new cases of under-age girls each week, the same proportion as in Edinburgh. At the Coventry and Merseyside centres the average was less than one girl each week, while the Birmingham centre had an average of 14 a week and the London centre 13.

Satellite standard optimism

By Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent

The Government and broadcasting authorities still believe that they can persuade the whole of Europe to adopt a British-inspired standard for satellite television. Failure to agree would be expensive for viewers

This month the adminisura tive council of the European Broadcasting Union recom mended a system which has acquired the inelegant name "C-MAC/packet" as a single standard for Europe. It uses the C-MAC system, developed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority in Britain, for transmitting pictures, combined with the French "packet" system for sound.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100. Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50, UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

Navy to streamline its ship production

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy is to streamline its ordering of ships and weapons by reducing the time between deciding on a new class of ship and its entry into service. The number of committees involved will also be reduced.

The procurement of ships and weapons for the Navy is handled by the department of the Controller of the Navy, and details of the reorganization were given yesterday by Vice-Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, the present Controller, who is promoted to Admiral from Monday.

Admiral Bryson said that he hoped to reduce the number of committees involved in ship procurement by at least a third.

He hoped also that the new system would reduce by half the time taken to introduce new weapons systems, and would reduce by perhaps two years the time from conception to entry into service of a new class of ship.

There has been much criticism recently of the time taken by the Navy in the design and production of ships, and also of the role of the ship design department in Bath. One effect of the reorganization will be to integrate the work in Bath much more closely into that of the Ministry of Defence in London.

One of the central figures in recent controversy was Mr K. J. Rawson, who as deputy director of ship design and engineering and chief naval architect was in effect chief specialist ship designer until his recent secondment to an academic appointment.

● Fears of job losses at two naval weapons research centres, Portsdown, Hampshire, and Portland, Dorset, have been allayed by a Ministry of Defence consultative document (the Press Association reports).

The ministry said yesterday that a study recommended keeping Portland and Portsdown, and bringing all naval weapons research under one administration.

Gap closing in Penrith

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Penrith

Voters at Penrith and the Border go to the polls today, 49 days after the general election, amid growing signs that the result of the by-election caused by the elevation of Mr William Whitelaw to the Lords will be far closer than appeared likely three weeks ago.

The Conservative and Labour parties yesterday accused the Alliance of "talking up" its chances by giving dubious canvas returns. It claimed on Tuesday, to be only 4 per cent behind the Tories but there has been a genuine mood of enthusiasm and excitement at the Liberal headquarters at the response to Mr Michael Young, aged 38, director of a construction company.

With an expected lower turnout than at the general election, a reduction in Lord Whitelaw's 15,421 majority would not be surprising.

Mr David Maclean, aged 30, a training manager with Securicor, who is the Tory candidate, said yesterday that the Liberals were indulging in a morale-boosting exercise.

General election: W Whitelaw (C) 29,304; M Young (Alliance) 13,883; L Williams (Lab) 6,612. Majority 15,421.

Aspinall claims experts agreed killer tigress fence was high enough

Mr John Aspinall told Canterbury Crown Court yesterday that he sought the advice of the world's leading animal safety experts before designing the tiger house at his zoo and the owner of the world's largest open zoo had told him that 10ft was and ample height for fences.

His zoo company, Howletts and Port Lympne Estates, denies two summonses alleging failure to ensure the safety of employees after two keepers were killed by a tigress.

Mr Brian Stocks and Mr Robert Wilson were mauled by Zeya, a Siberian tigress, at Howletts Zoo nr Canterbury, Kent, in 1980.

The prosecution, brought by the Health and Safety Executive, alleges that the company broke safety regulations by allowing Mr Stocks to enter Zeya's enclosure alone.

Mr Wilson died five weeks later after Zeya scaled a 10ft 2in partition fence to attack him. The prosecution claims that one fence was too low for safety.

Mr Aspinall told the court that he took full responsibility for the running of the zoo, which he had originally set up 20 years ago as a private zoo with a tiger, a monkey and two Himalayan bears.

When the zoo opened to the public eight years ago, he said that he had sought the advice of Dr Al Deming, owner of a 2,000-acre game park in Alberta, Canada.

"I asked him about partitioning fences for tigers and he said 10ft odd is ample as long as it is made of a firm structure", Mr Aspinall said.

He said that other experts had told him of 8ft thorn fences which African tribesmen used to pen lions. Siberian tigers, the biggest and heaviest of all the cats, would be expected to be poor jumpers, he said. "The heavier the animal the less high it can jump."

Even after the death of Mr Stocks, the adequacy of the fence was not doubted, Mr Aspinal said. "I thought the fences were efficient. It never occured to any of the experts that the fences were too low."

He added that Mr Stocks was "very brave, very intelligent, very responsible and very cautious", and that Mr Wilson was "an excellent keeper".

Earlier Mr John Mathew, QC, for Mr Aspinall, had told the jury that there was no evidence Mr Stock had entered Zeya's enclosure alone.

Indeed, Mr Aspinall had said that only 10 days before his death Mr Stocks had warned him that Zeya's behaviour was getting worse and worse".

Mr Mathew said: "It was agreed that on no account should anybody go into that compound until Zeya was safely locked away."

It was possible, he said, that Mr Stocks had secured Zeya in the adjoining enclosure before entering its compound to check its cub and that the tigress leapt the fence on that occasion, also.

If that was possible he said, then the first allegation, that the zoo allowed its keepers to enter the big cat compounds alone would not be supported.

The case was "really all about the fences" and the prosecution expert witnesse had criticized it "with hindsight only", Mr Mathew said.

Mr Aspinall said that he had been in the habit of entering tiger enclosures alone for "about 23 or 24 years – ever since I acquired my first tiger".

"I go every Sunday in the afternoon to visit them, to reacquaint myself with them, to see them, feel them and play with them", he said.

Mr Aspinall said that in broad principle he did ot believe in destroying killer animals.

"After Brian's death I was a little confused. I had an argument with Brian that if we were killed, either of us, by a tiger, that tiger should not be shot.

"We were thinking of not betraying the trust of animals. If we got killed through misinterpreting their moods or through misjudgment on our part, it would be unfair to kill the animal."

A breeding Siberian tigress was rare and valuable, Mr Aspinall said. But after the second killing, he himself had shot Zeya.

The hearing continues today.



The easy way: Peter Bird, the single-handed Pacific rower, relaxing with his nephew, Andrew, aged five, on the Serpentine in Hyde Park, after he returned to London yesterday.

Mr Bird, a photographer from London, set out in August last year from San Francisco to be the first person to row alone across the Pacific. Last month his boat was wrecked on Australia's Great Barrier Reef.

He said yesterday: "There is no doubt in my mind that I completed the crossing. The reef is part of Australia." (Photographer: David Cairns).

SIR BRIAN TOVEY: Five years in charge.

Director of GCHQ to retire early

From Our Correspondent Cheltenham

The head of Britain's electronic intelligence gathering centre, Sir Brian Tovey, is to retire early. Sir Brian, aged 57, director of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) in Cheltenham for the past five years, will leave at the end of September, nine months after the Soviet spy Geoffrey Prime, a former employee, was jailed for 35 years.

Mr Donald Chidgey, a spokesman at the base, which analyses British and American intelligence, yesterday denied Sir Brian's decision was connected with that case and subsequent criticism of internal security. "Prime had already been and gone when Sir Brian took over."

Sir Brian, an expert in oriental languages who has been married three times, joined the organization 33 years ago.

He will be succeeded by Mr Peter Marychurch, aged 57, who is under secretary.

Teachers vote to reject caning

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Nottingham

In a surprise vote yesterday the Professional Association of Teachers defieated a motion favouring corporal punishment in schools, the day before the Government is to publish a consultative paper saying that the cane will be retained.

The decision by the association shows how divided teachers are about the use of the cane in schools. Later, Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the association, which has 23,000 members, said that the vote meant that teachers would support the Government's policy to be announced today that parents be allowed to contract out of corporal punishment for their children.

But he added that the association did not see this as a long-term solution to the debate, which began 18 months ago when the European Court of Human Rights ruled that children could not be beaten without their parents' consent.

Britain is the only remaining E uropean country which allows corporal pounishment in schools. A large number of British cases await a decision in Strasbourg on the question of whether or not caning is inhuman and degrading.

Mr Dawson, who as the former headmaster of Eltham Green School in south London, used the cane and who supports abolition, said: "This consultative document is the first step towards abolition. It is unthinkable that some children will not be beaten because their parents have produced a piece of paper while others will because theirs have not."

The motion was defeated by 70 votes to 55 with 42 abstentions.

● It would never be right for teachers to strike, or to threaten to do so, Lord Glenamara, a former Labour Secretary of State for Education, told the conference.

The peer, formerly Mr Ted Short and a one-time teacher, said that teachers should aim for professional status rather than industrial trade-unionism.

Iraqi role in clashes questioned

From Tim Jones Cardiff

The National Union of Students is urging Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to order an investigation into the involvemen of Iraqi Embassy diplomats in fighting which has broken out in British Universities.

Students have compiled reports on the activities of the Ba'athist National Union of Iraqi Students (NUIS), painting a picture of spying, intimidation violence, stabbings and beatings. Many student leaders believe that a campaign against the Moslem Iraqi Students' Society (ISS) is being orchestrated by agents at the Iraqi Embassy.

Iron bars, metal window frames and house bricks were used as weapons in a battle between the two groups in Cardiff last weekend. ISS said its members had gathered to protest against the "veiled robbery" of jewelery on the pretext of voluntary contributions to the war effort against Iran.

Miss Clarissa Roberts, the NUS overseas students officer, said: "We are very concerned over the activities of certain people at the Iraqi Embassy and we are waiting for Sir Geoffrey to reply to our letter".

A diplomat at the Embassy said: It is ridiculous to suggest that I, or anyone else is concerned in spying activities."

Red tape ties up glass exhibits

By Geraldine Norman

Customs and excise red tape is tangling up an exhibition of 1950s artist glassmakers, sent to Britain by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Culture, so effectively that the exhibits may never be released.

Dan Klein, a Belgravia dealer in decorative arts, had received five crates of glass from Czechoslovakia for an exhibition he intends to hold in his gallery in October.

He had applied for relief from import duty under the Temporary Importation (Goods for Exhibition) Regulations, 1963 while giving Customs a deposit of £2,500 against duty.

He says his local customs and excise officer has rejected his appeal for relief of duty and said that "failure to comply with the correct procedures may lead to forfeiture of the goods". Needless to say, the goods are not Mr Klein's to forfeit.

"The whole thing is completely arbitary", Mr Klein says "it is up to the local customs officer to decide what rules apply in each case. It should not be like that."

An exhibition of Czech contemporary artist glassmakers at the Glass House in Covent Garden, is timed to coincide with Klein's.

In both cases the exhibits have been provided by Art Centrum, the arts and crafts wing of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Culture. But the Glass House has been allowed relief of duty under the "goods for exhibition" regulations, although both galleries come under the same West End excise area.

Barrister loses final battle with the taxman over clothes

By Richard Evans

Miss Ann Mallalieu, the barrister who has been engaged in a lengthy legal battle with the taxman over her right to claim tax relief on the black clothes she has to wear in court, lost her case in the Lords yesterday.

By a four-to-one majority, the Law Lords allowed an appeal by the Inland Revenue and ruled that tax relief was not allowable on Miss Mallalieu's working wardrobe of black dresses, black suits, tights, black shoes, white shirts and blouses.

The lawyer, aged 36, whose case was backed by the Bar Council, had successfully claimed in the High Court and Court of Appeal that relief should be granted because her "dull and dowdy" clothes were used exclusively for work, and she would not dream of wearing them outside.

But in a judgment which could have far reaching implications in the tax field, Lord Brightman said that the taxman had been more than entitled to conclude that Miss Mallalieu's object in buying the clothes was both professional and personal, and not exclusively professional. "I myself would have found it impossible to reach any other conclusion", he said.

The judge added that while Miss Mallalieu undoubtedly thought only of the requirements of her profession when she had her "subdued" clothing replaced or cleaned, she needed clothes to travel to work and wear at work, "and I think it is inescapable that one object, thought not a conscious motive, was the provision of the clothing that she needed as a human being".

If Miss Mallalieu had won, Lord Brightman added, it would have been open to every self-employed person to set against his income the cost of the upkeep of a complete wardrobe of clothes, so long as he or she reserved the clothes strictly for work.

The clothing in question consisted of "perfectly ordinary articles of apparel which many ladies wear from choice".

To claim tax relief she had to establish that the money spent was "wholly and exclusively" for the purposes of her profession.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill agreed that the appeal should be allowed. Lord Elwyn-Jones was the lone dissenter.

The Inland Revenue was worried that judgment against it would have led to thousands of applications for tax allowances on clothes worn to meet professional requirements.

But after yesterday's decision it is feared that the Inland Revenue will be able to crack down on a wide area of tax relief by all professions.

Miss Mallalieu, who was not in the House of Lords to hear the result, said later: "In the same way the Inland Revenue were fearful that if we won they would have thousands of demands from people. I rather fear that a number of people who have claimed happily up to now may find themselves on the end of an inspector who says 'No more – look at this case'."

She said that if the logic of the judgment was taken to the extreme it would mean any claim for tax relief could be disallowed where a claimant enjoyed an incidental benefit as a human being.

For example, tax relief on office rent could be disallowed because the claimant was protected from the elements while inside, and therefore benefited personally.

Miss Mallalieu challenged the Inland Revenue after it refused her claim involving £564 spent on replacing and cleaning her work clothes in the 1977 tax year.

An Inland Revenue spokesman said yesterday: "We do not cry when we lose and we do not crow when we win. Where there is a dispute between us and a taxpayer we do sometimes have to take the matter to the courts to see what the law really is."

He would not speculate on the effect of the judgment on other areas of tax relief. "The ramifications or possible relevances to other matters will have to await consideration of the judgment."

The Inland Revenue has spent several thousand pounds on the case and will have to foot the bill for the appeal. Miss Mallalieu will not face a legal bill.

Sir Arthur Power, secretary of the Bar Council, said yesterday that he was disappointed by the outcome. "I think Ann Mallalieu definitely had a point. We are sorry their Lordships have seen to throw it out."

The first casualties of the decision are likely to be colleagues of Miss Mallalieu. Many have successfully claimed tax relief for their clothes in the past because tax offices have differed in their interpretation of the law.

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Business as usual: Miss Ann Mallalieu in London yesterday.

Crematorium plan

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Westminster City Council may sell its municipal crematorium to a private firm. Councillors are concerned that only a small percentage of those cremated at the East Finchley, north London, crematorium lived in Westminster.

The crematorium, which carries out about 1,700 cremations a year, costs the council more than £55,000 in net spending.

Westminster, which is Conservative-controlled, is reviewing all its services on the orders of Mrs Shirley Porter, its leader, who is a keen advocate of cost effectiveness.

At the recent committee meeting councillors were told of the need to replace costly oven equipment at the crematorium and decided to tell officials to investigate disposing of the crematorium althogether.

They are to report in September on the prospects for selling the crematorium and its extensive site adjoining the North Circular Road or, possibly, transferring it to the borough of Barnet where it is located. Local planning ordinances forbid alternative uses for the site.

Couples' Eucharist plea

By Robert Nowell

A book published today makes an appeal to the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales to follow the example of some other hierarchies and allow a non-Catholic husband or wife of a Roman Catholic to be admitted to communion in certain circumstances.

Called *Sharing Communion* it reports the experience of 80 couples who belong to Association of Inter Church Families, which consists of Roman Catholics married to members of other churches. They are couples both of whom are fully practising members of their respective churches. Sixty-four of non-Roman Catholic spouses are Anglicans, with eight Methodists, three United Reformed Church, two Baptists, two Church of Scotland, and one Quaker.

Because of their high commitment, such couples find it distressing to be separated at the Eucharist, especially on important occasions such as their own weddings

Sharing Communion: An Appeal to the Churches by Inter Church Families, Edited by Ruth Reardon and Melanie Finch (Collins, £2.95).

Commuters' protest may save lavatories

By Rupert Morris

British Rail seems to have beaten a retraeat in its attempt to halve the number of lavatories at its 1,000 stations in Britain.

It was reproted yesterday that British Rail intended to allow 550 of its station lavatories to collapse over the next 20 years, maintaining and repairing only the 450 at main stations that were seen as essential.

Further inquiries by *The Times* disclosed that the axe had been intended to fall most heavily in the South, where British Rail wanted eventually to get rid of 300 lavatories.

But when the names were divulged Tunbridge Wells, Weybridge, Virginia Water, Walton-on-Thames and other household names the harassed commuter cried enough.

The regional Transport Users' Consultative Committee told British Rail, Southern Region in April last year that this was quite unacceptable. It has heard nothing since.

British Rail said yesterday: "It is not a closure programme as such. We have indentified 550 stations where, if we were starting from scratch, we would not put toilet facilities in.

"There is no point spending money taking them away deliberately. But if there were development at the station, or the toilets needed replacement we would not spend the money."

British Rail spokesmen were inclined to play down the whole story. It was a study which had been undertaken last year, it was only obout one page long, and was subject to the agreement of the central and local consultative committees, they said.

The Southern Transport Users' Consultative Committee told British Rail that the proposals would drive large numbers of the public into the arms of the coach operators. Yesterday it appeared the British Rail had taken that advice to heart, and was having second thoughts.

Express to pay damages

The *Daily Express* agreed yesterday to pay undisclosed damages and costs to Mr John Reddington, the Assistant Chief Constable of Thames Valley, over an inaccurate report last year about a television series in which Thames Valley officers took part.

An apology was read out in the High Court in Liverpool. Mr Reddington was a former chief Superintendent with the Merseyside police force.

International sea rescue

A Spanish seaman was taken to the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, after an international rescue in the North Atlantic yesterday.

He was taken off a Spanish trawler 250 miles off the Scottish coast by a Russian factory ship, directed by a RAF Nimrod. After a foot amputation he was picked up by a US Air Force helicopter.

Hostage trial

Two Parkhurst prisoners, James McCaig, aged 27, and John Bowden, aged 26, have been sent for trial to Winchester Crown Court accused of imprisoning and threatening to kill the prison's assistant governor, Mr Gerald Schofield.

£250,000 hijack

Four men hijacked at a gunpoint a Roadline lorry carrying £250,000 of cigarettes outside London Colney, Hertfordshire, on Tuesday. The driver was flagged down by a bogus haulage firm official.

Topless decision

Bournemouth council has decided not to repeal a 50-year-old by-law which prohibits women bathing topless. But it will be enforced only if serious complaints are received.

Football honour

Mr Bob Paisley, who was manager of Liverpool football team for nine years, is to be granted the freedom of the city.

PARLIAMENT July 27 1983

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Dr David Owen gave his Liberal partners both a commitment and a warning when he spoke at Penrith on Tuesday evening in support of the Liberal candidate in the by-election.

"Let everyone know", he declared with a rhetorical flourish reminiscent of John Kennedy, "that between now and the general election when there is an electoral fight, be it for a local council, Euro-election or parliamentary by-election, our two parties will work together for what we believe is the common good."

The precise terms of the statement are worth studying with some care. Dr Owen was promising that the SDP would maintain the electoral alliance with the Liberals up to the next general election. But he was promising no more than that.

It is not absolutely clear from his formulations that the Alliance will be continued through the general election although it would be natural to assume that it will be. But it is evident from Dr Owen's remarks that he is offering no more than an electoral alliance. It would be "our two parties" that would be working together, not a new united party. He was therefore implicitly warning the Liberals not to press the demand for a merger.

Unwise to force the pace

That will be irritating to many Liberals who believe that the Alliance will look credible to the country as an alternative government only if the two parties come together as a single entity. I have much sympathy with that point of view, but it would be unwise for the Liberals to try to force the pace.

A merger that was pushed through against powerful resistance would probably lead to more not less conflict; Liberals are unlikely to bring a merger nearer simply by demanding it; and the louder they call for it the more difficult they may make it to secure practical agreements with the SDP in the meantime.

That applies particularly to arrangements for fighting next year's European elections. The Liberals want the joint selection of candidates by both parties in each constituency; many Social Democrats, including Dr Owen, are known to fear that this would be impracticable, and some of them suspect that it is simply a device to force a de facto merger on them.

The course of wisdom

Once again the course of wisdom is not to pursue the best at the expense of the good. At last week's meeting of the SDP national committee, it was agreed to set up a sub-committee for discussions with the Liberals on this issue among other arrangements for the European elections. A report will be made to the next meeting of the national committee on September 6

The ideal outcome for the Alliance would be an acceptable arrangement for joint election; the worst would be a continued rumbling dispute. That danger will be avoided only if on both sides there is a little less self-righteousness, a greater readiness to compromise and probably a willingness to allow for local variations.

That would accord with the present state of the Alliance. The two parties are rather like churches in which the ecumenical spirit has led to joint forms of worship at local levels in defiance of the bishops and without regard for the theologians.

At some stage, a greater regularity of practice will be required. But for the moment, the greatest contributions that the Liberals and Social Democratic bishops and theologians can make is not to thwart the spirit of ecumenism in the many places where it exists.

Dr Owen has offered a more limited form of partnership than many Liberals would like and some of their theologians may be tempted to engage him in doctrinal disputation. They would do better to leave the long-term relationship between the two parties to the pressure of events and of opinion within Dr Owen's own party. If there is not a sufficient desire within the SDP to join forces with the Liberals, a merger would not work; and if there is a strong desire among Social Democrats for a merger, it cannot be resisted for ever.

Parkinson says changes will bring competition

STOCK EXCHANGE

In the light of the case brought by the Director General of Fair Trading against the Stock Exchange in the Restrictive Trade Practices Court, the Council of the Stock Exchange had agreed to change its rules, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told the Commons in a statement. He is to seek parliamentary approval for measures to exclude the Stock Exchange from the operation of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on trade, called for a public inquiry into the Stock Exchange. He did not accept that a deal between cronies in a smoke-filled room was a substitute for an inquiry.

Mr Parkinson said: Ministers have for some time been concerned that the court proceedings under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act may not be the best way to pursue the matters raised by the Director General. While these proceedings are pending, it is difficult for the Stock Exchange to make changes to enable its members to compete for business worldwide.

There is also a danger that the legal proceedings within the framework of the Act may damage the effective operation of the Stock Exchange, which remains essential to the working of our economy.

Accordingly, the Government would wish to see the matter settled out of the court, if the Stock Exchange is able to make acceptable changes.

I decided to discuss the matter with the Director General and thereafter with the chairman of the Stock Exchange.

I explained that the Government had concluded that in order to safeguard the position of investors the separation of the functions of brokers and jobbers should be preserved at least for the time being in its present form. The House will recall that, in analogous circumstances, it insisted on separating brokers and underwriters at Lloyd's.

The Stock Exchange's rules which prescribe the separation of capacity may have to be included in statutory provisions under EC directives. In that case I intend to make regulations under the European Communities Act.

I said that I should also expect the Stock Exchange to make changes on points of concern to the Director General.

Following discussions with his council, the chairman of the Stock Exchange has made the following proposals to me:

The council will take action to dismantle by stages and with no unreasonable delay all the rules which prescribed minimum scales of commission, completing this by December 31 1986.

The Stock Exchange will continue the rules prescribing separation of capacity of brokers and jobbers.

The council will introduce rules to permit non-members to serve as non-executive directors of limited corporate members of the Stock Exchange, provided that there is always a majority of directors who are members of the Stock Exchange.

The council will recommend to the members of the Stock Exchange changes which would:

First, introduce lay members to the Council of the Stock Exchange, their number and the method of their selection to be agreed with the Bank of England.

Second, establish a new appeal body, independent of Stock Exchange members of the council. If the council were to reject an application for membership who fulfilled the requirements of the rules, the appeal body could review the decision and overrule it. This body would include lay members of the council, but Stock Exchange members of the council would not be eligible.

Third, introduce people who are not Stock Exchange members of the council to the Stock Exchange's existing appeals committee on disciplinary matters so that they will constitute at least a majority on the committee. Lay members of the council would be eligible to serve on this committee.

I believe that these changes are to be welcomed, and would enable the Stock Exchange to continue to adapt in an evolutionary manner to changing circumstances while maintaining proper regard to the needs and protection of investors.

The next step will be for the membership to approve the necessary changes to the Stock Exchange deed of settlement.

I shall also make arrangements for the Department of Trade and Industry and the Bank of England to monitor the implementation of these measures, and the evolution and development of the Stock Exchange as an efficient, competitive and suitably regulated central market which affords proper protection to investors.

Subject to these two points the Government will seek approval of Parliament for measures to exclude the Stock Exchange from the operation of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Mr Archer: Is Mr Parkinson asking the House to accept that a deal between cronies in a smoke-filled room is a substitute for a full public inquiry into how the public interest is affected by a major institution like the Stock Exchange?

Are there to be no changes in the rules restricting the rights of non-members to acquire an interest in brokerage firms or the rules inhibiting jobbers from entering into international arrangements to increase efficiency?

If the Restrictive Practices Court is not to be permitted to inquire into these matters, does he have any alternative proposals for a proper public inquiry to get the most effective ways to be found to protect non professional investors and retain Britain's share of benefits from the international trade and securities? Or does he consider that is not the proper business of the British public?

Does the Government's obsession for open democracy and freedom of choice for the trade unions not apply in the secret recesses of the City?

In the absence of any inquiry the public will understandably conclude that the Government has sold out to their City friends who are helping them to sell off public assets at knockdown prices.

This is a calculated slap in the face for the Director General of Fair Trading and his office. Why could we not have had these marginal concessions before all the years of dedicated work, for years of court hearings and the incurring of £3m expenditure?

Why is the Bank of England to monitor implementation of these new measures and not the Office of Fair Trading? Is the Government hoping to reduce morale in the OFT so that it does not seem to be worth trying? Do we conclude that this Government no longer wishes to conceal that it does not believe in fair trading?

Mr Parkinson: The trade unions were registered under this Act by his Government as an exempt body and they are substantial donors to the Labour Party. I would no more suggest that that was why they were given an exemption than I hope he would imply that we were looking after our friends. The case for exempting the Stock Exchange is a strong one.

These concessions are substantial. Abolition of minimum commissions will produce fundamental changes in the make-up of the Stock Exchange. This is a major step.

It is in the interests on non-members that we are bringing lay members on to the council and why the appeals committee will be comprised of lay members, non-members of the Stock Exchange: people in a position to look after the interests of users of the Stock Exchange.

The costs will be paid by the taxpayer, who would have footed the bills inthe first place, who were going to pay the costs of what would have been an unnecessary and expensive action from which only the lawyers would eventually have benefited.

The Director General of Fair Trading can justifiably claim some credit for some major concessions made by the Stock Exchange. In many instances costly litigation is avoided because at the last minute common sense prevails, as in this case.

Mr Edward du Cann (Taunton, C): Will this take the form of legislation and will we have an opportunity to see and debate it?

This is constructive and necessary action which shows there is a need for the complete restoration of competitive policy particular reference to the public interest.

The real detterent to stock ownership and wider share ownership is the rate of stamp duty, not commision.

Mr Parkinson: On the first point I am in discussion with the Attorney General. We could have an order laid before the House and follow formative procedure or we could have a simple, short Bill.

On the competitive policy, I agree this is an area which needs detailed examination and I have commission and urgent work on this subject. I will report his views on stamp duty to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OUP): What are the precedents for seeking to amend a statute while proceedings are pending under that statute?

Mr Parkinson: The Act envisages that other bodies could be added to the list of bodies which are exempt from these provisions and there is a very substantial list, which includes the trade unions the legal profession and my own profession (accountancy).

Mr Robert Sheldon, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs: Is it not strange that a government dedicated to the freedom of market operations should now be involved in limiting that in the operation of the Stock Exchange?

Mr Parkinson: This represents a major change. Getting rid of minimum commission will lead to a whole range of other changes.

Sir William Clark (Croydon South, C): Those who understand how the City works will welcome this statement. If we were to put upon the Stock Exchange or other operations of City activities an inflexibility by more regulation that would inhibit what is the leading finance market in the world. The Stock Exchange has been for the protection of investors.

Mr Parkinson: I hope the House recognizes that an efficient central security market is a vital part of our economy.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): His statement makes a mockery of the Government's advocacy of greater competition.

What consultations has he had with the Director General himself? Is there anything to stop the Director General continuing with the action he is now taking?

Mr Parkinson: I saw the Director General of Fair Training before I spoke to any other person about this matter, other than colleagues in the Government.

It would be fair to say that he would prefer to follow the court action, but we believe that it was the Government's duty to take a decision. we have to bring that decision to Parliament.

Mr Wrigglesworth underestimates the impact these proposals are going to have. The abolition of the minimum commission will promote very much more competition.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab): By engaging in this unseemly and undignified charade he has damaged his own reputation and the reputation of the high office he holds and has given the appearance of being more concerned to act in his capacity as chairman of the Conservative Party than Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

What does he mean by an effective time scale if these changes are going to take up to 1986?

Mr Parkinson: Those were unworthy allegations. It took the Securities and Exchange Commission 40 years to break minimum commissions. We are suggesting phasing them out in three and a half years. The phasing out of minimum commissions is going to cause problems for many of the smaller firms and they therefore need to be phased out gradually.

Mr Grenville Janner (Leicester West, Lab): What were the costs incurred before the Government's decision so unceremoniously to override and humiliate the Director General of Fair Trading by this extraordinary form of plea bargaining with the Stock Exchange?

Mr Parkinson: A great deal less than they would have been if it had actually been carried out.

Mr John Maples (Lewisham, West, C): Is it possible to look again at the elements of outside ownership and the broker-jobber relationship?

Mr Parkinson: The Stock Exchange has been adapting its rules and it is now possible for outside owners to own up to 30 per cent of the shares in a limited company which appears on the Stock Exchange, so part of that case has been conceded.

On the question of single capacity and broker-jobber, we believe there is a strong case in the interests of investor protection in maintaining single casualty.

The Government has told the Stock Exchange that it is its view that the broker-jobber relationship should be continued.


Parkinson: A major step


Archer: Deal between cronies

£500m cuts within a £120,000m total

CASH LIMITS

An announcement by Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, that the gross reduction in cash limits resulting from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement on July 7 would be £670m was described by Mr Peter Shore, which Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, as one more exercise in the inept and brutal surgery of the past four years.

Mr Rees said that the net total would be somewhat less than £670m because lower cash limits would lead to less underspending, but it would be at least £500m net.

Detailed changes in cash limits and external financing limits of the nationalized industries were published separately later.

Mr Shore said that a reluctant and dismal statement of such brevity accompanied by seven pages of tables without a chance of debate was an insult to the House.

It was a catalogue of mindless cuts and one more exercise in the inept and brutal surgery of the past four years.

This decision three months into the financial year (he said) disruption and dismay to all in health, education and all the public services who have to plan ahead their expenditure programmes. It is bound to lead to further hastycuts in public expenditure.

These are panic measures railroaded through cabinet by an inexperienced and doctrinal Chancellor frightened by the money supply figures for June and borrowing figures for the second quarter.

The Chancellor has already established a record for incompetence and deception which makes his predecessor appear an exemplar of clarity and foresightedness.

Mr Rees: That intervention was characterized by hyperbole of a rather extraordinary kind, but one recognizes the pressures on Mr Shore. (Conservative laughter)

It is impossible to calculate the employment consequences. Mr Shore refers to inept and brutal cuts but we are talking about £500m cuts within £120,000m total public expenditure. I do not believe his criticism can possibly be justified.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish, Lab): The employment implications have further implications for Government expenditure. He ought to know how many will be put out of work because he should know how much benefit will have to be paid and how much tax foregone.

Mr Rees: There is no precise causal link between these adjustments and the unemployment figures.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): May I have an assurance that the announcement by the Chancellor will not discriminate against the more provident local authorities which have heeded the Government, and that the cash limits on nationalized industries will not lead to price rises.

Mr Rees: The adjustments proposed cannot affect local authorities. There would be no justification for any price increases by nationalized industries.

£28m for dockyard

GIBRALTAR

The Royal Naval Dockyard in Gibraltar is to close by December 31, 1984, a year later than originally envisaged, and re-open immediately as the Gibraltar Ship Repair Company. A & P Appledore International Ltd will act as managers of the year on behalf of the Gibraltar Government.

Details of the future of the yard were given to the Commons by Mr Ian Stewart, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, who said that during the first three years of operation, the commercial yard would be provided with Ministry of Defence work on Royal Fleet Auxillary vessels to the value of £14m at current prices. Work would also be available on other MoD vessels to the approximate value of £500,000 to £1 million per year.

Land and assets for the year would be handed over free of charge to the Gilbraltar Government. A total of £28m would be provided to meet the initial cost of conversion, working capital and operating losses, if any, in the first two years of commercial operation.

These funds would only be committed after satisfactory assurances had been obtained by the commercial operator from the workforce on new working practices.

Mr Patrick Duffy, an Opposition defence spokesman (Sheffield, Attercliffe) asked if the new working practices included a no strike clause.

How far (he said) is the establishment of this new company consistent with the need of the Royal Navy and Nato to maintain a major base at the entrance of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic approaches with full supply and support facilities to back up its fleet?

Mr Stewart: We will be maintaining a fully operational naval base at Gibraltar as well as the dockyard in its new form. It is the naval base which is of greatest importance to the Royal Navy and our position in Nato.

It will be a matter for the future operators of the yard that new working practices are introduced in order for the yard to be fully competitive in the world markets. It may be that a no strike clause will be included in what is put by the commercial operators to the workers.

Voluntary change to metric

TRADE

The Government believed the changeover to the metric system of weights and measures should remain on a voluntary basis, Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said during Commons questions.

Mr John Fraser, an Opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection (Norwood, Lab) asked about progress towards metrication and its effect on trade at home and abroad, was told be Mr Fletcher: It is this Government's firm belief that individual sectors of industry or organizations are best placed to decide on the benefits and the timing of the changeover.

I am not aware of any evidence to suggest that the policy of voluntary metrication which the Government has pursued over the past four years, has had any adverse effect on trade.

Mr Fraser: Would he also agree that it makes trading, industrial and educational sense to move gradually, but certainly, towards a single system of weights and measures and that, for instance, the system of selling petrol in one garage by the litre and in another by the gallon does not make any long term industrial or commercial sense? It is the duty of a commercial department to give a commercial lead.

Mr Fletcher: I disagree about petrol and about our duty to give a lead. The Government has facilitated the changeover to the metric system but we do believe that it should remain on a voluntary basis in individual sectors of industry and consumers should have a strong say and a preference on which system they want.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): Many of the companies which make machines which measure, whether petrol or other matters, feel handicapped by the department being too slow in its certification of new machines and also too expensive in the fees it charges.

In view of the severe competition in the weighing and scale machine industry, will he take into account the possibility of self-certification and privatization in this area?

Mr Fletcher: I am planning to visit one of our largest manufacturers of weighing equipment within the next few months and I will, on that visit, learn a bit more about the problems of the industry and take into account the points he has made.

Airbus decision not linked to privatization

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, denied an Opposition suggestion that the Government was not going ahead with the A320 airbus because of the proposed privatization of British Airways.

Mr Stanley Orme, Chief Opposition spokesman on industry, (Salford East) said: There is concern about the need to develop the A320 airbus, both for British Aerospace and the workers of Rolls-Royce. Will he confirm or deny that the Government are not going ahead because of the proposed privatization of British Airways?

Mr Lamont: It has nothing to to with it; it does not come into the decision. The only reason that it has taken so long is because we wish to be satisfied that this is a project which makes sense.

The airline business is in considerable difficulties at the moment. Airbus Industries has quite a number of unsold A300 aircraft. This is a decision that has to be taken cautiously and it has to be the right decision.

Government urged to warn Spain

The Government should warn that it will tax Spanish holidays unless Spain stops discriminating against British cars, Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab) suggested.

Mr Roger King (Birmingham, Northfield, C) had asked if the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry would make representations to the Spanish Government about a further reduction in their car import duty.

Ashton: Why not stop pussyfooting about?

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for Trade, replied: We must first see how sales of British cars in Spain respond to the new opportunities offered by the reduced duty quotas opened on July 1. Meanwhile, we are proceeding with the negotiations on Spain's application to join the European Community, which will lead to the elimination of all import duties between us.

Mr Ashton: Why not stop pussyfooting about and tell the Saniards that we will start taxing Spanish holidays and encourage our people to go to Italy and Greece unless they stop this discrimination.

Mr Channon: That is an interesting idea, but a little unfair. These quotas have only been open for four weeks and are renewable later. We will have to see what progress is made.

All duties should be removed, but that will not happen until Spain joins the Community.

Retiring clerk's outstanding qualities

HOUSE OF LORDS

Peers approved a motion introduced in the House of Lords by Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, paying tribute to the service of Sir Peter Henderson, who has retired as Clerk of the Parliaments.

Viscount Whitelaw, in a speech, praised Sir Peter's "outstanding qualities".

Also agreed was a motion approving the appointment of Mr Michael Wheeler-Booth as Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees of the House in place of Mr John Sainty

Four service areas planned for M25

Proposals to establish four service areas on the M25 orbital route around London at approximately 30 miles intervals are set out in a consultative paper which Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said in a Commons written reply was being sent to local planning and highway authorities.

She said that two sites had already been identified where a motorway service area would be acceptable on traffic engineering grounds and would not seem to be environmentally intrusive. One was close to the southern entrance to the Dartford Tunnel and the other at the junction with A1(M) at South Mimms.

We will press ahead as soon as possible (she said) with the steps necessary for the development of service areas at these two locations which will service those stretches of M25 between the A1, M11 and M20

There was also a strong cause for the development of two further service areas on the western side south of the M4 and in East Surrey but they recognised that all potential sites in these areas would raise environmental and possible other problems.

She was appointing consultants to advise on the best locations in these areas and to help the department draw up detailed proposals for planning clearance. Subject to confirmation of the policy in the consultative paper, they would be asked to report by the end of February 1984 so that the two service areas could open as soon as possible after the completion of the M25.

Rate support cut by £45m

SCOTLAND

Rate support grant payable in 1983-84 to Scottish local authorities is to be reduced by £45m, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, announced in a statement in the Commons.

Local authorities had still not brought their expenditure into line with the Government's plans, Mr Younger said. He had no alternative but to make a general abatement of grant to bring pressure on authorities to make commensurate savings in their expenditure.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said the Government was tightening the screw on Scottish local authorities. There would be poorer services and more unemployment among local authority personnel. The cuts would serve no useful economic or social purpose.

Mr Younger said in his statement that Scottish local authorities planned expenditure for 1983-84 was £121m or 4.5 per cent higher than was proposed in the rate support grant settlement despite enhancement of the figures which had originally been contained in the public expenditure white paper.

He said: When I met the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities on June 17 I said that in light of this planned overspend it was my view that there would have to be an abatement in the rate support grant payable in 1983-84.

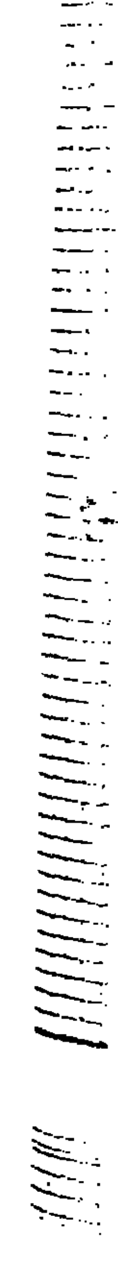
I could not indicate at what level that might be until I knew the outcome of the selective action which I had initiated against certain local authorities on grounds of excessive and unreasonable expenditure.

On July 21 the House approved reports proposing reductions in the rates of four local authorities equivalent to expenditure reductions of £18.8m.

I will lay this week a variation order reducing the rate support grant payable in 1983-84 to Scottish local authorities by £45m.

As with the abatement in 1982-83 I shall make arrangements to ensure that no authority will suffer a loss of grant greater than its excess at outturn over current expenditure guidelines and this will be no means of an adjustment in the rate support grant settlement for 1984-85.

The provisional figure for local authority current expenditure in 1984-85 will be some £2,730m, that is about £60m more than the provision in the public expenditure white paper. I will in due course issue current expenditure guidelines to authorities for 1984-85.



New squadron

Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, in a Commons written reply, announced that a Royal Auxiliary Air Force aeromedical evacuation squadron is to be formed on September 9 1983 at the Princess Alexandra Hospital RAF Wroughton.

Health advice

The decision to establish a health education advisory committee for Wales on January 1 1984 was announced in a Commons written reply by Mr Wyn Roberts, Under Secretary of State for Wales.

New boundaries for European Assembly

By Our Political Editor

Political party organizations were caught off guard yesterday when the Boundary Commissions for England and Scotland published with unexpected speed their provisional recommendations for the new constituencies for next June's European Assembly elections.

The proposed changes are extensive and the law allows only one month for objections to the new boundaries to be lodged, which may oblige the regional staffs of political parties to delay holidays planned for August.

The Welsh Commission, which had to tackle only four European constituencies and recommended only minor changes, reported a week earlier. There are 66 constituencies in England and eight in Scotland.

Northern Ireland returns three members to the European Assembly by proportional representation and forms a single constituency.

Each commission is bound by law to align boundaries with the new Westminster boundaries, without splitting Westminster constituencies; to take account of population movements; and to make each constituency electorate as near as possible in size to the quota, or average.

The speed with which the commissions, which are independent of government, have worked suggests that there is a good chance after all of the next elections being fought on new boundaries. Only the Scottish Commission refers to this in its report, pointing out that it depends on the volume and nature of objections and the possible need for local inquiries.

An inqiry must be held if any local authority or any body of 500 or more electors has an objection.

The following are the proposed new European Assembly constituencies for Great Britain. The Boundary Commission for England's provisional recommendations, with 1983 electorates in parentheses are:

NORTHUMBRIA (556,420) Comprising the parliamentary constituencies of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blyth Valley, Gateshead East, Hexham, Newcastle upon Tyne Central, Newcastle upon Tyne East, Newcastle upon Tyne North, Tyne Bridge, Wansbeck.
TYNE AND WEAR (511,698) Houghton and Washington, Jarrow, South Shields, Sunderland North, Sunderland South, Tynemouth, Wallsend.
CUMBRIA (550,064) Barrow and Furness, Carlisle, Copeland, Lancaster, Morecambe and Lunesdale, Penrith and The Border, Westmorland and Lonsdale, Workington, Wyre.
DURHAM (534,851) Bishop Auckland, Blaydon, City of Durham, Darlington, Easington, North Durham, North-west Durham, Sedgefield.
CLEVELAND AND YORKSHIRE NORTH (569,741) Hartlepool, Langbaurgh, Middlesbrough, Redcr, Richmond (Yorks), Skipton and Ripon, Stockton North, Stockton South.
YORK (518,324) Boothferry, Glanford and Scunthorpe, Harrogate, Ryedale, Scarborough, Selby, York.
HUMBERSIDE (607,374) Beverley, Bridlington, Brigg and Cleethorpes, Great Grimsby, Kingston upon Hull East, Kingston upon Hull North, Kingston upon Hull West.
LANCASHIRE CENTRAL (527,256) Blackpool North, Blackpool South, Chorley, Fylde, Preston, Ribble Valley, South Ribble, West Lancashire.
LANCASHIRE EAST (537,329) Blackburn, Burnley, Heywood and Middleton, Hyndburn, Littleborough and Saddleworth, Pendle, Rochdale, Rossendale and Darwen.
YORKSHIRE WEST (562,961) Batley and Spen, Bradford North, Bradford South, Bradford West, Calder Valley, Halifax, Keighley, Shipley.
LEEDS (532,254) Elmet, Leeds Central, Leeds East, Leeds North-east, Leeds North-west, Leeds West, Morley and Leeds South, Pudsey.
MERSEYSIDE WEST (560,263) Bootle, Crosby, Liverpool, Broadgreen; Liverpool, Mossley Hill; Liverpool, Riverside, Liverpool, Walton; Liverpool, West Derby; Southport.
MERSEYSIDE EAST (544,446) Knowsley North, Knowsley South, Leigh, Liverpool, Garston; Makerfield, St Helens North, St Helens South, Wigan.
GREATER MANCHESTER WEST (534,704) Bolton North east, Bolton South east, Bolton west, Bury North, Bury South, Eccles, Salford East, Worsley.
GREATER MANCHESTER CENTRAL (514,404) Altrincham and Sale, Davyhulme, Manchester, Blackley; Manchester Central, Manchester, Gorton; Manchester, Withington; Manchester, Wythenshawe; Stretford.
GREATER MANCHESTER EAST (514,873) Ashton under Lyne, Cheadle, Denton and Reddish, Hazel Grove, Oldham Central and Royton, Oldham West, Stalybridge and Hyde, Stockport.
YORKSHIRE SOUTH WEST (523,694) Barnsley West and Penistone, Colne Valley, Dewsbury, Hemsworth, Huddersfield, Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford, Wakefield.
YORKSHIRE SOUTH (520,309) Barnsley Central, Barnsley East, Doncaster Central, Doncaster North, Don Valley, Rotherham, Rother Valley, Wentworth.
CHESHIRE WEST (544,428) Birkenhead, City of Chester, Eddisbury, Ellesmere Port and Heston, Halton, Wallasey, Wirral South, Wirral West.
CHESHIRE EAST (499,418) Congleton, Crewe and Nantwich, Macclesfield, Staffordshire Moorlands, Tatton, Warrington North, Warrington South.
DERBYSHIRE (560,666) Amber Valley, Ashfield, Bolsover, Derby North, Derby South, Erewash, High Peak, West Derbyshire.
SHEFFIELD (563,495) Chesterfield, North East Derbyshire, Sheffield, Attercliffe; Sheffield, Brightside; Sheffield Central, Sheffield, Hallam; Sheffield, Heeley; Sheffield, Hillsborough.
NOTTINGHAM (567,819) Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Nottingham East, Nottingham North, Nottingham South, Rushcliffe, Sherwood.
LINCOLNSHIRE (561,237) Bassetlaw, East Lindsey, Gainsborough and Horncastle, Grantham, Holland with Boston, Lincoln, Newark, Stamford and Spalding.
SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORD (563,409) Cannock and Burntwood, Ludlow, Newcastle-under-Lyme, North Shropshire, Shrewsbury and Atcham, South Staffordshire, Stafford The Wrekin.
STAFFORDSHIRE EAST (566,345) Burton, Mid Staffordshire, North west Leicestershire, Sout Derbyshire, South east Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent North, Stoke-on-Trent South.
MIDLANDS WEST (545,397) Alderidge-Brownhills, Dudley East, Dudley West, Walsall North, Walsall South, Woverhampton North-East, Wolverhampton South-East, Wolverhampton South-West.
BIRMINGHAM WEST (516,013) Birmingham, Edgbaston: Birmingham, Northfield: Birmingham, Selly [illegible] Halesowen and Stourbridge, Warley [illegible] Warley West, West Bromwich East, [illegible] Bromwich West.
BIRMINGHAM EAST (567,399) Birmingham, Erdington: Birmingham [illegible] Green: Birmingham, Hodge Hill: Bir[illegible] ham, Ladywood: Birmingham, Perry [illegible] Birmingham, Small Heath: Birming[illegible] Sparkbrook: Birmingham, Yardley: S[illegible] Coldfield.
MIDLANDS CENTRAL (536,124) Coventry North-east, Coventry North-[illegible] Coventry South-east, Coventry South [illegible] Meriden, Rugby and Kenilworth, So[illegible] Warwich and Leamington.
LEICESTER (569,668) Bosworth, Leicester East, Leicester S[illegible] Leicester West, Loughborough, [illegible] Warwickshire, Nuneaton, Rutland [illegible] Melton.
CAMBRIDGE AND BEDFORDSHIRE NORTH (522,316) Cambridge, Huntingdon, Mid Bedford[illegible] North Bedfordshire, North-east Camb[illegible] shire, Peterborough, South-west [illegible] bridge.
NORFOLK (543,717) Great Yarmouth, Mid Norfolk, [illegible] Norfolk, North-west Norfolk, Nor[illegible] North, Norwich South, South Nor[illegible] South west Norfolk.
SUFFOLK (514,940) Bury St Edmunds, Central Suffolk, Ips[illegible] South-east Cambridgeshire, South Su[illegible] Suffolk Coastal, Waveney.
HEREFORD AND WORCESTER ([illegible]) Bromsgrove, Hereford, Leominster, Mid Worcestershire, South Worcestershire, Stratford-on-Avon, Worcester, Wyre Forest.
THE COTSWOLDS (542,026) Banbury, Cheltenham, Cirencester and Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Stroud, West Gloucestershire, Witney.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (540,737) Blaby, Corby, Daventry, Harborough, Kettering, Northampton North, Northampton South, Wellingborough.
OXFORD AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (542,588) [illegible]
DEVON (559,348) Exeter, Honiton, North Devon, South Hams, Teignbridge, Tiverton, Torbay, Torridge and West Devon.
SOMERSET AND DORSET WEST (538,423) Bridgwater, Somerton and Frome, Taunton, Wells, Weston-Super-Mare, West Dorset, Woodspring, Yeovil.
DORSET EAST AND THE NEW FOREST (563,238) Bournemouth East, Bournemouth West, Christchurch, New Forest, North Dorset, Poole, Romsey and Waterside, South Dorset.
HAMPSHIRE WEST (524,648) Aldershot, Basingstoke, Eastleigh, North-west Hampshire, Southampton, Itchen; Southampton, Test, Winchester.
WIGHT AND HAMPSHIRE (542,940) East Hampshire, Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth North, Portsmouth South.
SURREY WEST (531,964) Chertsey and Walton, Esher, Guildford, Mole Valley, North-west Surrey, South-west Surrey, Woking.
WEST SUSSEX (531,964) Arundel, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Mid Sussex, Shoreham, Worthing.
EAST SUSSEX (539,165) Bexhill and Battle, Brighton, Kemptown; Brighton, Pavilion; Eastbourne, Hastings and Rye, Hove, Lewes, Wealden.
KENT WEST (570,149) Dartford, Faversham, Gillingham, Gravesham, Medway, Mid-Kent, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge and Malling.
KENT EAST (554,379) Ashford, Canterbury, Dover, Folkestone and Hythe, Maidstone, North Thanet, South Thanet, Tunbridge Wells.
LONDON WEST (522,301) Brentford and Isleworth, Ealing, Acton; Ealing North, Ealing, Southall; Feltham and Heston, Hammersmith, Richmond and Barnes, Twickenham.
LONDON NORTH-WEST (521,847) Brent East, Brent North, Brent South, Harrow East, Harrow West, Hayes and Harlington, Ruislip-Northwood, Uxbridge.
LONDON CENTRAL (555,042) Chelsea, Fulham, Hampstead and Highgate, Holborn and St Pancras, Islington North, Islington South and Finsbury, Kensington, The City of London and Westminster South, Westminster North.
LONDON NORTH (568,781) Chipping Barnet, Edmonton, Enfield North, Enfield, Southgate; Finchley, Hendon North, Hendon South, Hornsey and Wood Green, Tottenham.
LONDON NORTH-EAST (518,115) Bethnal Green and Stepney, Bow and Poplar, Chingford, Hackney North and Stoke Newington, Hackney South and Shoreditch, Leyton, Newham North-east, Romford, Upminster, Wanstead and Woodford.
LONDON SOUTH AND SURREY EAST (505,873) Carshalton and Wallington, Croydon South, East Surrey, Epsom and Ewell, Kingston upon Thames, Reigate, Surbiton, Sutton and Cheam.
LONDON SOUTH-WEST (506,464) Battersea, Croydon Central, Croydon North-east, Croydon North-west, Mitcham and Morden, Putney, Tooting, Wimbledon.
LONDON SOUTH INNER (540,862) Dulwich, Lewisham, Deptford; Lewisham East, Lewisham West, Norwood, Peckham, Southwark and Bermondsey, Streatham, Vauxhall.
LONDON SOUTH EAST (556,677) Beckenham, Bexleyheath, Chislehurst, Eltham, Erith and Crayford, Greenwich, Old Bexley and Sidcup, Orpington, Ravensbourne, Woolwich.

SCOTLAND

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (307,543) Argyll and Bute; Caithness and Sutherland; Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber; Moray; Ross, Cromarty and Skye; Orkney and Shetland; Western Isles.
NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND (548,840) Aberdeen North, Aberdeen South, Banff and Buchan, Gordon, Kincardine and Deeside, Angus East, Dundee East, Dundee West, North Tayside.
MID-SCOTLAND AND FIFE (529,609) Clackmannan, Falkirk East, Falkirk West, Stirling, Central Fife, Dunfermline East, Dunfermline West, Kirkcaldy, North-west Fife, Perth and Kinross.
LOTHIANS (528,480) Edinburgh Central, Edinburgh East, Edinburgh Leith, Edinburgh Pentlands, Edinburgh South, Edinburgh West Linlithgow, Livingston, Midlothian.
SOUTH OF SCOTLAND (499,709) Kilmarnock and Loudoun, Ayr; Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley; Clydesdale, Dumfries, Galloway and Upper Nithsdale, East Lothian, Roxburgh and Berwickshire, Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale
STRATHCLYDE EAST (502,702) Cumbernauld and Kilsyth, East Kilbride, Glasgow Rutherglen, Hamilton, Monklands East, Monklands West, Motherwell North, Motherwell South, Strathkelvin and Bearsden.
STRATHCLYDE WEST (491,966) Clydebank and Milngavie, Cunninghame North, Cunninghame South, Dumbarton, Eastwood, Greenock and Port Glasgow, Paisley North, Paisley South, Renfrew West and Inverclyde.
GLASGOW (526,589) Cathcart, Central, Garscadden, Govan, Hillhead, Maryhill, Pollok, Provan, Shettleston, Springburn.

WALES

NORTH WALES (518,646) Alyn and Deeside, Clwyd North-west, Clwyd South-west, Delyn, Wrexham, Caernarfon, Conwy, Meirionnydd Nant Conwy, Ynys Môn, Montgomery.
MID AND WEST WALES (536,746) Carmarthen, Ceredigion and Pembroke North, Llanelli, Pembroke, Brecon and Radnor, Gower, Neath, Swansea East, Swansea West.
SOUTH-EAST WALES (570,210) Blaenau Gwent, Islwyn, Monmouth, Newport East, Newport West, Torfaen, Caerphilly, Cynon Valley, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Rhondda.
SOUTH WALES (514,012) Cardiff Central, Cardiff North, Cardiff South and Penarth, Cardiff West, Vale of Glamorgan, Bridgend, Ogmore, Pontypridd, Aberavon

Farmer expelled

Mr Hugh Batchelor, the Kent farmer who was convicted in April of breaking tree preservation orders, has been expelled from the Country Landowners' Association – the first expulsion since it was founded

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Democrats want exercises called off

Reagan reassurance fails to satisfy critics of Central American policy

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan's insistance in a nationwide television broadcast that he is not leading the United States towards another Vietnam-style engagement in Central America has failed to stem a bitter and increasingly emotrional partisan debate about the build-up of American arms and military personnel in the region.

Some Republican critics of the strategy were seemingly not fully reassured by the President's assertion that "There is no comparison with Vietnam and there is not going to be anything of that kind," although most republicans pronounce themselves satisfied.

Immediately after the broadcast, Democratic leaders were strident in their warnings of conflict and demanded that the US call off the substantial military exercise planned in Central America between August and at least February.

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale, a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said that after listening to the President he was more certain than ever that the US was being led to war.

Mr Reagan appeared defensive throughout the press conference, which he opened with the longest prepared statement of any of his 19 presidential press conferences.

His attempt to portray the forthcoming military exercises as "routine" brought widespread criticism yesterday. During the manouvres US warships will be positioned off both coasts of Central America while up to 4,000 US military personnel carry out exercises in Honduras. Critics pointed out yesterday that nothing of that scale or for such a duration has happened in Central America before.

Mr Reagan described the operations as a security shield and complained that insufficient attention was being given to the other strands of US strategy, such as the creation of the Kissinger commission and the efforts of Mr Richard Stone, the special envoy to Central America.

"We are not planning a war and we don't think that is going to happen," he said. "I don't want to see such a thing. We want peace.

"You have got to prevent what is happening down there to people who want peace, but are not allowed to have it because of outside forces that are seizing upon their situation and hoping to further their own ideological aims."

"We are not seeking a larger presence in that region and US forces have not been requested there," he continued. "The United States stands firmly on the side of peace."

In contrast to his earlier belligerent tone towards Nicaragua and Cuba, Mr Reagan said he was encouraged by recent statements by both countries in which they held out the prospect of regional peace negotiations.

Mr Reagan has written to the presidents of the Contadora group of nations – Mexico, Columbia, Venezuela and Panama – in which he appears to cast doubt on the prospects for their peace efforts.

Mexico, the principal member of the group, is highly critical of the increased US military presence in Central America and has given warning that American pressure could push Nicaragua completely into the arms of the Soviet Union.

That point will be made forcefully by President de la Madrid when he meets President Reagan for formal talks in La Paz on August 14.

Mr Reagan's televison appearance prompted an almost immediate joint statement by three former Democratic Secretaries of State in which they called on Congress to cut off secret US aid to anti-government guerrillas in Nicaragua.

The House of Representatives is due to vote shortly on a Bill that seeks an immediate cut-off, but whatever the outcome there is no real prospect that the Senate would approve such a proposal.

Mr Edmund Muskie, Mr Dean Rusk and Mr Cyrus Vance, former Secretaries of State, said that any US support for El Salvador against intervention from the leftist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua "should be overt and not covert". They urged that American activities should conform to domestic and international law.



Fighting talk: Nicaragua's territorial militia giving an enthusiastic reception in Managua to tough words from Commander Humberto Ortega, the Defence Minister (left) when he told them of the projected American naval manoeuvres, and urged them to resist the "dangers" of US intervention "house by house".

Castro accuses US of terror campaign

From Barbara Crossette (New York Times) Santiago

President Fidel Castro of Cuba says that the United States is trying to deploy troops in Central America through military manoeuvres now beginning in the region.

He said on Tuesday that over the past few weeks the US had *been trying to create an* atmosphere of terror around Nicaragua and that the campaign was awakening deep concern worldwide.

Nicaragua was being threatened with the same demented policy that had been used against Cuba since 1962, he said, and alleged that Washington's activities in Central America added up to a grave mistake that would have serious consequences for the US.

Earlier in the day Señor Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Cuba's Deputy Foreign Minister, told journalists that Havana would regard a blockade or quarantine of Nicaragua as an act of war against that country.

He said, however, that Cuba was prepared to join in negotiations on Central America sponsored by the Contadora group, to the extent that Nicaragua wanted Havana's participation.

But Señor Alarcon seemed to rule out a withdrawal of Cuban military advisers from Nicaragua. The Contadora group – comprising Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela – has called for the removal of all *foreign military* advisers *from* the region. He said Cuba's cooperation with Nicaragua was a matter between two sovereign states.

President Castro's remarks on Tuesday night came in a speech to mark Cuba's national holiday, which commemorates what the Government regards as the first act of revolution that brought President Castro to power.

The speech was largely a list of the successes of his 25 years in power, but he also said that both Cuba and Nicaragua had accepted the most recent proposals of the heads of Government of the Contadora group, who met in Cancún, Mexico, earlier this month.

The US he said, had responded by calling for the virtual resignation of the Nicaraguan Government.

He spoke in general terms about the spread of US military activity in the region and said these manoeuvres in effect put troops in Central America.

Señor Alarcon said Nicaragua was subject to open military aggression and needed to defend itself. He denied that Cuba had ever *had* as many as 2,000 military advisers in Nicaragua, although he declined to offer a specific figure.

Cuba had strengthened its civilian militias in the face of the military exercises and reports of an increasing US military presence in the region. Thousands of women had been added to the armed ranks for the first time.

Señor Alarcon declined to specify what actions Cuba was prepared to take should the US try to isolate Nicaragua militarily; but he said that the response from Latin America and the Caribbean would be swift and negative, and would be politically costly to the US.

It was important to Cuba, he said, that the Contadora process was working outside the inter-American system. Cuba has not been a member of the Organization of American States since its political system was found incompatible in the 1960s, and Havana was suspended from participation.

Señor Alarcon said that Havana viewed the situation in Centra America as very grave, very deliate.

"We are approaching a decisive moment," he said.

Next January marks the Castro Government's twenty-fifth anniversary. However, the storming of an army barracks in Santiago, on July 26, 1953, is commemorated as the first big act of rebellion against the Government of Fulgencio Batista.

It was from a small farmhouse outside Santiago in the village of Siboney that about 130 revolutionaries, including Castro, then a lawyer in his 20s, attacked the Moncads army garrison. The attack was planned for carnival night, July 26, when the rebels assumed that many of the troops would be less than vigilant. The attack failed and a number of rebels died or were arrested.

Guatemala suspends death sentences

Guatemala City (Reuter) – Guatemala, which has been accused of abusing human rights, said yesterday it would suspend death sentences passed by special military tribunals.

Seór Eduardo Castillo Ariolla, the Foreign Minister, said the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, a body affiliated to the Organization of American States, was told last Friday of the decision.

He did not say how many death sentences had been passed, but diplomatic sources said at least 10 men condemned by special tribunals had been due to face firing squads.

The secret tribunals were set up in July last year, three months after President Efrain Rios Montt took power in a bloodless military coup, and 15 people have since been executed.

They include six men convicted of unspecified "terrorist" crimes who were put to death on the eve of the Pope's visit to Guatemala in March despite Vatican pleas for clemency.

The executions brought harsh criticism from the Roman Catholic Church, international human rights organizations and Guatemala's own congress of lawyers.

Señor Castillo told reporters the special tribunals were set up at a time of emergency when the security of the state was in grave danger. "They are no longer necessary now in the context in which they were created."

But he stopped short of saying *the* tribunals would be abolished.

Iranians display gains of offensive

Haj Omran (Reuter) – Iranian forces have taken foreign reporters to the scene of their new Gulf War offensive into northern Iraq, showing that they have advanced nine miles into Iraq territory and captured a garrison.

They took the reporters past the captured garrison of Haj Omran to a line of defensive positions overlooking the village of Rayat. Latest communiqués say fighting has continued on the frontline.

Tutu allowed to travel

Johannesburg – Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has been issued with restricted travel documents to attend the World Council of Churches assembly in Canada. He had been refused the return of his passport earlier this month (Ray Kennedy writes.

His passport was withdrawn in 1980 after he made a speech in Denmark calling for an end to foreign investment in South Africa to force the Government to change its apartheid laws.

Dead drunk by the swag

Police tipped off about a housebreaking found a man passed out in an easy chair with an empty bottle of whisky by his side in Johannesburg yesterday. The owners of the house are on holiday (Ray Kennedy writes).

The man's pockets were stuffed with jewelry and there was a bag of swag ready to be taken away. When he came to in the police station he was arrested.

UPI's new chief



Mr Maxwell McCrohon who has been appointed editor-in-chief of United Press International, America's second largest news agency. Mr McCrohon, aged 55 and a Chicago newspaper executive, succeeds Mr H. L. Stevenson.

Friars freed

Vienna (AP) – Three Franciscan friars have been unexpectedly released from prison in Czechoslovakia after being held for four months without trial, Austria's Kathpress news agency reported. The friars had become an underground cause after their arrest on March 27.

Maori defence

Wellington (Reuter) – Dun Mihaka, the Maori protester who bared his backside at the Prnce and Princess of Wales during their New Zealand tour told a court yesterday that he had contempt for royalty and the "horrible history of the House of Windsor". The case continues.

Warrants issued

Rome (AP) – Arrest warrants have been issued for two former employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome for an alleged plan to set up a spy network. They were identified as Ivan Tomov Dontchev and Simeon Georgiev Diytchnov. Both men have left Italy.

Party man freed

Montevideo (Reuter) – Señor Carminillo Mederos Galvan, a leading member of Uruguay's *traditional* Blanco Party, was released from prison yesterday after a 28-day detention for slandering the armed forces.

Swedish hunt

The Swedish Navy was yesterday hunting a suspected submarine in the Gulf of Bothnia, north of Lulea, after 15 fishermen reported seeing a periscope.

Britons tell of violence in Colombo

British holidaymakers returning home from Sri Lanka yesterday described how they were "imprisoned" in their hotels during the riots in Colombo (the Press Association reports). They advised people not to go there.

They were on the first flight to Britain since the violence broke out between Tamils and Sinhalese early on Monday.

Mr Ian Ritchie, a businessman from Winchester, who had been in Colombo since Sunday and was on the Air Lanka flight to Gatwick, said: "Gangs were roaming the streets setting buildings on fire and there were thick clouds of smoke everywhere.

"It started on Monday, and then we were put under a curfew. The worst violence, I understand, was in Colombo, but the authorities were trying to play it down."

The British High Commission in Colombo has also warned tourists to stay away for at least two days, although the curfew was lifted yesterday.

The 3,000 British tourists and 500 residents were confined to their hotels and homes for 24 hours while police restored peace.

A businessman on holiday with his family in Colombo said: "I saw buildings and shops being set on fire, and gangs were also looting the shops and overturning cars. They were stopping buses, pulling people off them and really laying into them."

Some British people had lost everything when their hotel was set on fire.

Mr Christopher Plant, who lives in Hongkong, was touring Sri Lanka with his wife. Soldiers were manning road blocks every quarter of a mile, he said. Some villages near by had been set on fire.

A party of 11 teenagers from Cardiff and Cornwall is known to have split into two groups. Some are believed to be in the area where violence began.

Their trip was organized and led by the Rev John Stacy-Marks, aged 34, of Flexbury Park Methodist Church in Bude, Cornwall. They flew to Colombo on July 7 for a six-week visit.

Mr Ivor Chinn, from Bude, whose daughter Susan, aged 19, is in the party, said Methodist headquarters in London told him that as far as they knew everything was all right. "But obviously we would like to hear from them."

Mr Douglas Ayers, another British businessman, said from Colombo that airline offices were besieged by tourists trying to get out of Sri Lanka when the curfew was lifted, but "these were a small number of people who were panicking. Most people carried on as normal inside the hotels or by swimming pools.

Camp fatalities take storm toll to 12

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Another two campers were killed as storms continued to wreak havoc across France, tearing up thousands of trees, ripping roofs off houses, blocking roads and laying wasted thousands of acres of crops. The death toll over the past 10 days is now 12.

Falling trees were again responsible for the latest two deaths, crushing a girl, aged 12, as she lay asleep in a caravan near Tours, and a man, aged 44, in a tent near Bergerac, in the Dordogne, on Tuesday night.

The previous night, three campers had been killed by falling trees in the Niort region, near La Rochelle, as tornado-like winds gusted up to 60mph, snapping trees with 3ft thick trunks "like matchsticks", according to witnesses, while hailstones the size of table-tennis balls smashed windows and badly dented hundreds of cars.

The prefect for the region has asked the Government to declare it a disaster area, as had the Mayor of Nantes, farther north, in the Loire area, whose town was devastated by storms last week.

The freak storms, of rare violence but short duration, have also been breaking out in the Auvergne, Burgundy, Alsace-Lorraine, Brittany and around the Bordeaux area. Hundreds have been made homeless, and tens of thousands of people have had their telephones and electricity cut off.

The Paris region was hit by storms early yesterday. More than 200 homes in the Seine et Marne area were badly damaged, and many trees in the Bois de Boulogne were blown down.

Dozens of campers have been taken to hospital, many suffering from concussion and hundreds have had to seek refuge with fellow campers or in hotels after their tents and caravans had been destroyed or camp sites flooded.

The national meteorological office forecast yesterday that the storms which started nearly a month ago, would begin to die down in most areas. But the heatwave that has brought record temperatures of more than 40C (104F) to many parts of the Rhône-Alpes and the Cote d'Azur is expected to continue for a while longer.



On death row: Rocky, a pit bull terrier, awaits execution at Seattle for his part in a robbery, for which his master was convicted. The dog is vicious.

Bhutto supporters plotted terrorism, minister says

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

Mr Mahmood Haroon, Pakistan's Interior Minister, has accused the supporters of the late Prime Minister Bhutto of organizing terrorist activities against Pakistan's martial law regime. The recovery of two Sam 7 missiles from a house in Lahore on Monday by an army raiding party, was part of those terrorist activities, he alleged.

In a brief statement yesterday Mr Haroon disclosed that Mr Nazar Mohammad a retired army officer was one of three people arrested so far. Mr Mohammad is the father of Mr Aftabgul, an advocate, who is accused of acquiring the Sam 7s and hiding them in his house.

● Sex sentence: A Sahiwal judge in Punjab has sentenced a young, blind, unmarried woman to three years imprisonment and 15 lashes for having illicit sexual relations with a man by whom she had a baby. The accused man was given the "benefit of the doubt" and set free.

Greek Bill on nude bathing

From Mario Modiano Athens

In an attempt, no doubt, to add muscle to its flagging tourist trade, the Greek Government tabled a Bill making nudism legal, despite strong opposition from the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Bill empowers the national tourist organization to issue licences for the establishment of "visually isloated" nudist centres in secluded hotels or camping sites, provided the local authorities give their consent.

An introductory report to the Bill, signed by the ministers responsible for tourism and justice, pointed out that other countries "with strict mores" have tolerated nudism for several years because of its high financial return.

"Nature-lovers of this species," it said, "usually belong to the higher income brackets."

Greek tourism which is suffering the consequences of the world economic recession and domestic inflation, was particularly hit this year

This resulted in a 6 per cent drop in arrivals during the first five months of the year, but a 35 per cent decline in tourist revenue which, certainly, reflects an illegal drain of foreign exchange.

Nudism is illegal in Greece in any form, especially nude-bathing from public beaches. The penalty for what the law treats as an "offence to public morality" is between two and three weeks in jail or a fine.

This has the support of the Orthodox Church whose governing Holy Synod appealed to the Socialist Government to desist from its plan to legalize nudism

The draft Bill does not alter the penal code provisions. It only exempts the patrons of licensed nudist centres from its consequences. Owners of establishments operating nudist centres without permit will be liable to one year's imprisonment or a fine of £4,000.

Unarmed Arab students tackle Israeli troops with relish

From Christopher Walker, Ramallah

Angry Palestinians staged a series of demonstrations and commercial strikes throughout the occupied West Bank yesterday in protest against the attack on Hebron University on Tuesday in which three Arab students were killed and more than 30 others wounded.

The worst violence occurred at Bir Zeit, the main Palestinian university where four students were wounded during a day-long pitched battle with Israeli troops. Arab sources claimed two of the injured were hit by live bullets fired by the soldiers.

In East Jerusalem, all businesses and shops in the Arab sector were closed but elsewhere in the West Bank the planned general strike was only partial. Over 70,000 Arabs living in Hebron and neighbouring Halhoul remained under strict military curfew.

The first hint of trouble came at 10am when angry students at Bir Zeit, the West Bank's oldest Arab university, spilled out on to the streets to erect stone barricades, set tyres alight and chant slogans in protest against this week's killings of fellow students in Hebron.

A grocer who had seen similar portents before whispered a word of warning before slamming-down the shutters of his shop. "It is going to be a battle", he said. "It is wrong, but what else can our young people do? They are being attacked by settlers with guns, they have to put up some sort of a fight."

As it turned out, the ensuing clash between several hundred students – including rock-throwing Muslim girls in headscarves – and Israeli soldiers firing tear gas and some live ammunition was the most serious seen at the university, a hothead of Palestinian nationalism.

Stripped to the waist, their faces covered with cloths dampened from pails of water, the Palestinians taunted the troops, hurling stones from every vantage point. Driven to a state of near-hysteria by an earlier mass chanting of Palestinian songs, they appeared to relish the uneven conflict.

Mr Saleh Khoury, aged 20, a student of political science, explained: "We see the soldiers and the settlers as one, they all serve in the same army. We must fight back although we do not have weapons."

By mid-afternoon, university sources reported that four students had been wounded, two by live bullets, one by a rubber bullet and a fourth rushed to hospital after being hit in the groin by a tear gas grenade.

Cowering for cover by an ancient stone wall, reporters judged the prospects for any immediate solution of the West Bank problem as bleak as at any time during the 16 years of occupation.

For much of the day, the campus and surrounding olive groves looked like a battleground. Clouds of white tear gas mixed with black smoke from the barricades, the constant thud of the gas guns intermingled with the crack of automatic rifles, and a constant hail of rocks crashed down from high ground.

● TEL AVIV About 8,000 Lsraeli doctors who ended a 110-day strike over pay claims only a month ago, were back on strike yesterday for 24 hours (AFP reports).

Shultz meets Shamir on troop pullback

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan, who is due to meet two Israeli Cabinet minister's in Washington here today, hopes that Israel's plan to pull back its forces to more secure lines in South Lebanon, would be only one phase leading to total troop withdrawal.

He held talks here last Friday with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and they both renewed their call for an early withdrawal of all foreign forces – Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, yesterday continued their two-day talks with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, on the controversial Israeli decision to redeploy its forces in South Lebanon and on other Middle East developments, *in preparation for their* meeting with Mr Reagan.

Mr Reagan was questioned at his press conference on Tuesday night about President Gemayel's view that the Israeli pull back amounted to a *de facto* partition of Lebanon.

He replied: "No. I am very hopeful that if this partial withdrawal takes place that it will be recognized

Arafat makes surprise visit to Belgrade

From Dessa Trevisan Belgrade

Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberationn Organization (PLO) was given all the honours due to a head of state when he arrived here yesterday on a surprise trip. His visit is clearly connected with continuing attempts to resolve the rift within Palestinian movement

The Yugoslave have continued to give their support to Mr Arafat.

The Yugoslavs have good relations with Syria, and their own standing in the non-aligned movement is important for Mr Arafat's hopes.

Survivor describes how shark shook girl like a doll

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

A seaman who swam away from two friends after he was attacked by a shark off the north Queensland coast did so to draw the fish away, the skipper of a wrecked trawler said yesterday.

Mr Ray Boundy, the only survivor of the crew of three of the New Venture, which sank after being hit by a freak wave on Sunday night, said his friend, Mr Dennis Murphy, "gave up his life for us".

Some time after it took Mr Murphy, the shark returned and took Linda Horton, aged 21, who was the ship's cook.

Mr Boundy said that the shark grazed his leg when it grabbed at him before the later attack on Mr Murphy. He said a wave knocked them off the pieces of wreckage, to which they had been clinging, and the shark grabbed at Mr Murphy's leg "and wouldn't let go".

"I yelled at him: 'Kick as hard as you can

"Dennis gave up his life for us when he swam away after his leg was ripped off," Mr Boundy said. "He knew he had no chance – we had no tourniquets – so he told us to get moving so we wouldn't be eaten.

"About two hours later I saw the shark - I think the same one about five metres long - swim near my leg."

He said that about two hours later a delirious Miss Horton was thrown out of her life ring and then flung into the water by the shark. "I saw the shark's eyes. He turned on his side and lunged out of the water almost upside down and grabbed Lindy by the arm and chest. She wasn't in the water. I was, but I wasn't taken."

Mr Boundy said that it was "so quick; she squealed. It shook her like a rag doll to get her out of the life ring. It was lucky it was pretty quick. Lindy was already delirious and she mumbled a few times before she went down with the shark."

Mr Boundy said that both Miss Horton who had given up an office job a few months earlier to join the ship; and Mr Murphy had been "talking bravely" about not giving up fishing despite their ordeal.

He said that after he had swum away the shark later returned and followed him round for hours. "At 8 o'clock I looked up and saw the reef and saw a rescue plane . . . As soon as I saw the reef, I knew the shark was not going to get me."

Mr Boundy said that he would get another boat and return to fishing. "Dennis and Linda would want me to. They wouldn't think much of me if I gave it up after we battled hard to make a living for ourselves."

The missile issue in Europe and America

Bonn protests its commitment to full deployment

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Jürgen Todenhöfer, the disarmament spokesman of the ruling Christian Democratic Union, yesterday emphatically welcomed the results of the Nato meeting in Brussels, saying it was now clear to the Russians that the deployment of missiles, including the Pershing 2, would go ahead if there was no success at the Geneva arms control talks.

He said the Pershings could not be waived as long as Western Europe was threatened by Soviet SS20s. His statement was seen as an attempt to dampen speculation that Bonn is weakening in its resolve to go through with full deployment in December and that even Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, now wants a compromise that would rule out the weapons mix Nato has insisted is essential.

Dr Kohl is now on holiday in Austria but he has left behind a fierce debate over the actual policies of the Government on deployment. Yesterday, the conservative newspaper *Die Welt* said Washington now doubted Bonn's steadfastness, and had viewed with alarm suggestions by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, that the compromise formula reached by the Soviet and American negotiators last year should be revived.

The newpaper added that Herr Friedrich Ruth, the Government disarmament expert, was now so interested in results in Geneva that the question of credible Nato strategy was secondary for him. Herr Genscher is said to regard the Pershings as merely a bargaining counter, and only Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, is now regarded in Washington as fully committed to the weapons mix.

Herr Wörner said in Ottawa on Tuesday that there was still a "slim chance" for agreement in Geneva, but the Soviet Union had now to show movement in Geneva and agree to the proposed American compromise or the West would go ahead with deployment.

Dr Kohl has publicly insisted on several occasions that he is fully committed to the Nato decision, but since his visit to Moscow the impression has grown here tha both he and Herr Genscher believe the Russians are ready for a compromise, and the West should therefore reconsider the Nitze-Kvitsinsky formula.

The Government has worked hard since coming to office to restablish trust in Washington, and has insisted it does not want to put pressure on the Americans but to support their negotiating position.

Die Welt, however, believes Washington regards with coolness recent statements here suggesting Bonn is again attempting to play the role of mediator between East and West.

Senate vote supports MX cash for Reagan

From Mohsin Ali Washington

The Republican-controlled Senate handed President Reagan a significant victory on Tuesday night, when it voted 58 to 41 for the production of the controversial MX missile.

It also passed a $200,000m (£130,000m) defence authorization Bill for the fiscal year 1984. This gives the President nearly all of the new weaponry that he wants to continue his military modernization programme to counter the huge Soviet military build-up.

The Senate vote on the MX defeated a move by opponents of the giant missile to cut $2,500m earmarked for MX production out of the overall defence Bill.

Last week, the House of Representatives, which has a Democratic majority, in a close vote of 220-207, backed the production of the MX missiles, which have 10 warheads each.

The Reagan Administration wants the money to produce the first 27 of the 100 MX missiles, which are to be deployed in the next few years in underground silos in Wyoming and Nebraska.

But the votes in the Senate, after weeks of posturing, quasi-filibustering and emotional debates, are not the final word of Congress.

Congressional opponents have given warning that they will continue their crusade against the MX in the autumn, when both chambers take up Bills to appropriate the money for the authorized missiles.

"It's a fragile consensus", Senator Paul Trible, Republican from Virginia, said. He was one of the 46 Republicans who voted for the MX on Tuesday night



Mourning Evita: Hundreds of Argentines paying homage at the graveside of Señora Evita Perón, the second wife of President Juan Perón. She died of cancer on July 26, 1952, revered for her Charity work and her political influence.

Minister under fire

Scots angry at fish 'gift' to Norway

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Norway alone has been given the right by the EEC to catch herring in the North Sea, a decision which has infuriated Scottish fishermen.

Having been kept out of their traditional fishing grounds for six years by an EEC conservation order the Scottish herring fisherman will now have to keep theit boats tied up and watch their Norweigan rivals catch up to 9,000 tonnes of the fish.

The go-ahead to Norway was given at a meeting of EEC fisheries ministers after France switched its vote to support the move. This meant that Britain no longer held a blocking minority in the council.

Mr Michael Jopling, the British Minister, did not try to use his right to veto the move, as Denmark had done repeatedly during the meeting to prevent agreement on EEC herring quotas. Mr Jopling deplored this "willy nilly" use of the veto and felt this was not an appropriate moment to claim that a vital national interest was involved.

Mr Robert Allan, chief executive of the Scottish Fishing Federation, disagreed. "We have always regarded the North Sea herring stocks as central to the future of the Scottish industry," he said. "We are becoming completely disenchanted with the commom fisheries policy and will have to consider how to react."

Mr Allan added: "Our fleets have been waiting six years for the resumption of herring fishing in the North Sea. A vital national interest is at stake here. The deal is odious, unpalatable and totally unacceptable. It's an absolute disgrace."

Leading article, page 13

£1,300m plan to bail out Belgian steel industry

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

The seemingly inexorable progress towards regionalization in Belgium has taken another lurch forward with the coalition Government's latest proposals to bail out the country's beleaguered steel industry.

After seven months of hard fought bargaining between the French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities, the Government has agreed a scheme to finance restructuring the industry which will bear significantly more heavily on Wallonia than on Flanders.

The French-speaking community will have to find some £335m of the total £1,300m restructuring bill. The remainder of the money will come from the national exchequer, to which Flanders contributes.

This difficult compromise was only achieved by agreement to press ahead with plans to build a gas terminal at Zeebrugge in Flanders. Flemish members of the cabinet would not agree to spend any money on Wallonia unless there was something in the plan to help Flanders.

The French-speaking community has also been slapped down in its demand for a £10m annual extra aid for Brussels. The cabinet has reduced this amount to £6.25m.

Optimism on Craxi coalition chances

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister-designate, is due to finish today his first round of detailed consultations with leaders of the parties he hopes to bring together in a new coalition.

Tomorrow, he will discuss the results of his talks with his fellow Socialists before giving a progress report to President Pertini. By the end of the week he is expected to tell the President whether he is in a position to accept the invitation to form a government.

The general feeling is still that he will finally succeed, though a number of difficulties have to be faced. Asked last night whether he did not expect hard treatment from some of his potential coalition partners, Signor Craxi replied: "You do not know how hard my own head is."

If he succeeds, he will become Italy's first Socialist prime minister.

Profile page 10

Strauss denies his policy has changed

From Our Own Correspondent, Munich

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, said yesterday his recent first meeting with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, did not mark a shift in his basic policy.

Herr Strauss countered speculation about a possible about turn in his normally tough line towards East Berlin after his involvement in arranging a DM1 billion (£250m) credit to East Germany. His role in the deal has led to unprecedented dissent in his own party, particularly on the extreme right.

Herr Strauss told a press conference on his return from a 10-day private visit to East Europe that he expected a series of new cooperation agreements to be signed between Bonn and East Berlin in the near future.

But he evaded questions concerning the touchy issue of a reduction in the compulsory hard currency exchange required for Western visitors to East Germany.

He hinted at possible improvements at the border between the two countries and said that cases of family reunion were being handled generously. He said he had not discussed the possibility of further loans to East Berlin with Herr Honecker.

Herr Strauss, who travelled with his wife and son, also had talks with political leaders in Czechoslovakia and Poland. It was his first visit to all three countries.

Court frees sex case diplomat

From Bernard D Nossiter (New York Times)

After 10 months in seclusion, a North Korean diplomat left his refuge at his country's mission on Tuesday and surrendered to Westchester county authorities on a charge of sexual abuse.

The diplomat, O Nam Chol, pleaded guilty to third-degree sexual abuse, a misdemeanour, and was released in the custody of his lawyer and a senior diplomat on the understanding that he would soon leave the United States and never return.

Tuesday was the first time he had left his mission on East 80th Street in Manhattan since last September.

The diplomat was indicted last autumn on a charge of first-degree sexual abuse, a felony carrying a maximum sentence of seven years.

According to a warrant issued on September 22 he had grabbed a 43-year-old woman by her breasts and thrown her to the ground as she was walking in a park in Eastchester, New York, on September 5.

She fled and, several days later, picked out Mr O from photographs of 25 men attached to the North Korean mission. Mr O, aged 38, a third secretary, was one of six North Korean diplomats fiishing in the park on the day of her assault.

The diplomat took sanctuary in his mission about September 30.

Volga deaths blamed on boat crew

From Richard Owen Moscow

An official report on the Soviet Union's worst shipping disaster on inland waterways blames the accident on members of the boat's crew who died in the collision.

Early in June, more than 100 people were killed when the Aleksandr Suvorov pleasure boat struck a railway bridge on the Volga not far from Ulyanovsk, at a point where the river narrows to a width of three miles.

On-the-spot accounts said that the boat had tried to negotiate a channel between two side pillars instead of passing under the central span of the bridge. The top of the boat was sheered off, killing passengers who had been dancing or watching films on the upper deck.

The commission of inquiry headed by Mr Geidar Aliyev, a Deputy Prime Minister and Politburo member, blamed the accident on "gross violations by the motorship's command of the rules of service and the rules of navigation in inland waterways." It also found "lack of appropriate control" over safety regulations.

The report gave no details of casualties, and did not examine the circumstances of the accident. There are reports that the crew had been drinking, but this has not been confirmed.

Von Richthofen downs a Briton at bridge

Wiesbaden (Reuter) – The Euroean bridge championships erupted in a row between two leading figures yesterday.

The two are the British star, John Collings, who has been engaged as captain of the Swiss ladies' team, and Joachim von Richthofen, the German captain.

It started when Von Richthofen expressed dissatisfaction with the Swiss ladies' bidding system.

Before the match, Collings, renowned for his panache as well as his bridge expertise, assured his players that his own presence at the table would exert a strong psychological effect on the opponents.

When the match began Von Richthofen was heard to say that his ladies were not prone to incontinence – a reference to a metaphor that Collings was overheard to use. Collings claimed this was a response to a no less earthy remark directed at his team.

One thing led to another and Collings was called before the appeals committee, who asked him to apologize, which he did.

The Germans proceeded to beat the Swiss by 18 victory points to 2. Germany is now lying fourth while Switzerland is eleventh, next to bottom.

Von Richthofen is a nephew of Manfred von Richthofen, the famous "Red Baron", Germany's top fighter ace in the First World War. He is also one of Europe's leading tournament directors.

Collings has played for Britain and is one of the bridge circuit's warmest, if more erratic, personalities.

Immediately previous lawful use allowed

Young v Secretary of State for the Environment and Others

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Lowry, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman.

[Speeches delivered July 27]

Section 23 (9) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 did not enable a person upon whom an enforcement notice had been served alleging a breach of planning control by making a material change in the use of land, to revert to the use to which the land was last lawfully put but only to revert to the use immediately preceding that enforced against, provided that such use was itself lawful.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Mr John Anthony Young from the Court of Appeal (Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Watkins and Sir Roger Ormrod) (*The Times* February 8, 1983) who had dismissed an appeal from Mr Justice Forbes who dismissed his appeal against an enforcement notice in respect of a building in Woodside Crescent, Sidcup, served by Bexley Borough Council and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Section 23 (9) provides: "Where an enforcement notice has been served in respect of any development of land, planning permission is not required for the use of the land for the purpose for which ... it could lawfully have been used if that development had not been carried out."

Mr Nigel Macleod, QC and Mr Stephen Bickford-Smith for the appellant; Mr Andrew Collins and Mr Simon D. Brown for the secretary of state.

LORD FRASER said that where an enforcement notice was issued in respect of any development, what the subsection authorized without planning permission was use for the purpose for which the land could lawfully be used "if that development had not been carried out".

Accordingly one had to assume that the development consisting of the change of use in 1977 (in respect of which the enforcement notice had been issued) had not been carried out, and see what would have been the state of affairs on that assumption.

In the present case the land would have continued to be used as a laundry, as it was from 1970 to 1977. But admittedly it was not lawfully used during that period.

The appellant claimed to be entitled to follow the planning history of the land further back through its earlier uses until he got back to the last lawful use, as a light industrial building from 1969 to 1970. But the process of following the history back would not be consistent with the hypothesis of section 23 (9) which was that only the development of 1977 had not been carried out.

The appellant's argument would have involved reading the subsection as if it referred to the purpose "for which the land could last lawfully have been used before that development had been carried out". Such a reading would materially alter the sense of the subsection and was unwarranted.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Lowry, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman agreed.

Solicitors: Ward Bowie for Chancellor & Ridley, Dartford; Treasury Solicitor.

Cross-summonses cannot be heard together

Regina v Epsom Justices, Ex parte Gibbons

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor

[Judgment delivered July 27]

Justices had no power to permit the hearing of cross-summonses together, whether or not the parties consented.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, dismissing Susan Patricia Gibbons's application for judicial review of a decision by the Epsom Justices on April 7, 1983, to hear separately two cross-summonses brought by the applicant and by PC Douglas Corrie, in each case alleging assault.

Mr Alexander Cranbrook for the applicant; Mr Simon Pratt for the constable.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the constable, relying on *Aldus v Watson* ([1973] QB 902), had asked for the two informations to be tried separately, but the applicant had contended that since they were founded on the same incident, and involved the same evidence, they should be tried together. The justices decided to try them separately.

The applicant now submitted that the justices had been wrong to regard themselves as bound by *Aldus*, and that they had failed to have regard to matters explained in *Clayton v Chief Constable of Norfolk* (*The Times*, March 19, 1983; [1983] 2 WLR 555). But since they had not been referred to it, it was impossible to make that criticism.

In *Aldus*, applying *Brangwynne v Evans* ([1962] 1 WLR 267), it had been held that where separate informations were preferred against two or more persons, justices had no power to try them together without consent. Clearly the justices had assumed that lack of consent by one party deprived them of their discretion.

The House of Lords, in *Clayton*, reviewing those and other authorities, ruled that lack of consent did not deprive justices of their discretion to proceed in any manner which appeared just, although it was an important consideration. Lord Roskill had stated in clear terms how that discretion had to be exercised, and his Lordship thought justices would be well advised to follow that guidance carefully in similar cases.

The present case differed from the other authorities in that it involved cross-summonses. In those circumstances it would often be wholly impracticable for them to be heard together. How, for example, would a defendant exercise his right of silence and at the same time prosecute the other party? All sorts of complications of evidence and procedure might arise. Further, there was the danger of cross-summonses being used merely as an unjustifiable weapon of defence.

In those circumstances, *Clayton* did not apply, and his Lordship was persuaded that justices did not have the power to permit the simultaneous trial of cross-summonses, no matter who consented. Accordingly, although for irrelevant reasons, the justices had reached the correct decision, the application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Spencer Gibson & Son, Sutton; Metropolitan Police Solicitor.

Correction

Judgment in *Gillick v West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority* (*The Times* July 27) was delivered on July 26, Berrymans were acting as London agents for Ollard & Bentley, March.

Barrister loses court clothes tax plea

Mallalieu v Drummond

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered July 27]

In deciding whether a barrister taxpayer's object in expending £564.38 on the replacement and laundry of black suits and dresses was exclusively to serve her professional purposes, the Commissioners for the General Purposes of the Income Tax were not limited to considering the particular conscious motive in the taxpayer's mind at the moment of the expenditure.

The House of Lords allowed an appeal by Ian Roderick Drummond, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes, from a decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kerr and Sir Sebag Shaw) (*The Times* December 15, 1982; [1983] 1 WLR 252) who upheld a decision of Mr Justice Slade (*The Times* March 13, 1981; [1981] 1 WLR 908) who allowed the appeal of the taxpayer, Ann Mallalieu, from a decision of the Commissioners for the General Purposes of the Income Tax for the Division of the Middle Temple who disallowed the taxpayer's claim to a deduction of that sum in computing the profits of her profession for assessment to income tax for the year of assessment 1977-78.

Mr Andrew Park, QC and Mr David Milne for the taxpayer; Mr Peter Millett, QC, Mr Robert Carnwath and Mr Michael Hart for the Crown.

LORD BRIGHTMAN said that the immediate issue concerned the right of a female barrister, in computing the profits of her profession, to deduct the cost of upkeep of a wardrobe of clothes of a design and colour suitable to be worn under her gown during court appearances.

But during the course of the argument that issue was found to resolve itself into a far more general and fundamental question: whether any person carrying on a trade, profession or vocation on his own account was entitled to a similar deduction if he chose to set apart clothes, underclothes and footwear for use only at his place of work, and when proceeding to and from his place of work.

The taxpayer was a member of the junior Bar with a busy court practice. When appearing in open court she was obliged to wear a gown over her ordinary clothing, and a wig. When not in open court but in the chambers of a judge, master or registrar, she would (or could) appear in her ordinary clothes without wig or gown.

What sort of clothes a barrister should wear in court and chambers was a matter of good taste and common sense, the criterion being that they should be appropriate to the dignity of the occasion.

No official guidance was ever thought necessary until about 60 years ago. A barrister conformed as a matter of course to the sartorial standards of his colleagues.

By 1922 the ranks of the Bar began to be enriched by the entry of women barristers, who had no precedents or comparisons to draw upon. Rules were accordingly issued by the Lord Chief Justice and amended in 1968.

The 1968 rules had now been replaced by brief "Notes for Guidance on Dress in Court", which applied to barristers of both sexes. Those notes were formally approved by the Bar Council and received the assent of the Lord Chief Justice.

They provided that: "1 The dress of barristers appearing in court should be unobtrusive and compatible with the wearing of robes.

"2 Suits and dresses should be of dark colour. Dresses or blouses should be long-sleeved and high to the neck ... Shirts and blouses should be predominantly white or of other unemphatic appearance. Collars should be white and shoes black."

There were no other rules relating to the clothes to be worn by a female barrister under her court gown.

The taxpayer bought clothes in conformity with those requirements. The initial cost of purchase was a capital expense and therefore not material for present purposes. However, she needed to clean and renew them from time to time and in the accounting period for the year of assessment 1977/78 she spent some £500 on replacements, laundering and cleaning. That sum was claimed as a deduction in computing the profits of her practice under Schedule D.

To qualify as a deduction the expenditure had to fall outside the prohibition contained in section 130 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 which provided: "Subject to the provisions of the tax Acts, in computing the amount of the profits or gains to be charged under Case I or Case II of Schedule D, no sum shall be deducted in respect of

"(a) any disbursements or expenses, not being money wholly and exclusively laid out or expended for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation,

"(b) any disbursements or expenses of maintenance of the parties, their families or establishments, or any sums expended for any other domestic or private purposes distinct from the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation."

The effect of section 130(a) was to exclude as a deduction the money spent by the taxpayer unless she could establish that it was spent exclusively for the purposes of her profession.

The words "expended for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation" meant expended to serve the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation or for the purposes of enabling a person to carry on and earn profits in the trade etc. The words did not refer to "the purposes" of the taxpayer but to the purposes of the business which was a different concept although the purposes (that is, the intentions or objects) of the taxpayer were fundamental to the application of section 130(a).

The effect of the word "exclusively" was to preclude a deduction if it appeared that the expenditure was not only to serve the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation of the taxpayer but also to serve some other purposes. To ascertain whether the money was expended to serve the purposes of the taxpayer's business it was necessary to discover the taxpayer's "object" in making the expenditure.

The General Commissioners had therefore to look into the taxpayer's mind at the moment when the expenditure was made. Later events were irrelevant to the application of section 130 except as a reflection of the taxpayer's state of mind at the time of the expenditure.

If it appeared that the object of the taxpayer at the time of the expenditure was to serve two purposes, the purposes of the business and other purposes, it was immaterial to the application of section 130(a) that the business purposes were the predominant purposes intended to be served.

The object of the taxpayer in making the expenditure had to be distinguished from the effect of the expenditure. An expenditure might be made exclusively to serve the purposes of the business, but it might have a private advantage.

The existence of that private advantage did not necessarily preclude the exclusivity of the business purpose.

For example, if a medical consultant flew to the south of France for a week and stayed in the home of his friend whom he was attending professionally and sought to recover the cost of his air fare, the question would be whether the journey was undertaken solely to serve the purposes of his medical practice. That would be judged in the light of his object in making the journey.

That question would be answered by considering whether the stay in the south of France was a reason, however subordinate, for undertaking the journey, or was not a reason but only the effect. If the only object was to attend upon his patient, his stay on the Riviera would be an unavoidable effect of the expenditure on the journey and the expenditure lay outside the prohibition in section 130.

The appeal was basically concerned with the distinction between object and effect. The inspector of taxes disallowed the deduction claimed by the taxpayer. She appealed to the General Commissioners who confirmed the inspector's assessment. The taxpayer successfully appealed to the High Court who was upheld by the Court of Appeal. The inspector now appealed.

The General Commissioners found as facts, *inter alia*, that the taxpayer had a private wardrobe which was amply sufficient to keep her clothed and shod without having to resort to any of the disputed items, and that she bought such items only because she would not have been permitted to appear in court if she did not wear them or other clothes like them.

The disputed items of clothing consisted of perfectly ordinary articles of apparel which many ladies wore from choice. On the basis of their findings of fact, the General Commissioners had to draw an inference and decide whether or not the taxpayer had expended money on her professional wardrobe exclusively to serve the purposes of her business.

They concluded that she had two objects in making the expenditure, to serve the purposes of her business, and to serve her own purposes by enabling her properly to be clothed.

Counsel for the taxpayer disclaimed any reliance on the fact that his client disliked dark clothing, never purchased it for private use and therefore was not in a position to resort to her private wardrobe to answer the requirements of her profession. That disclaimer was rightly made.

It would be absurd to suppose that there existed one law for the blonde barrister who lacked a wardrobe of dark clothes and another law for the brunette barrister whose wardrobe of everyday clothes contained many dresses suitable for court appearances.

It therefore followed, as counsel conceded, that the taxpayer was arguing that if a barrister, male or female, chose to establish a wardrobe of clothes exclusively for working purposes, he or she would be entitled to deduct the cost of its upkeep.

The question then arose whether that beneficent state of affairs would apply to other professional persons and persons in all other walks of self-employed life, and if not why not.

The only distinction that could be drawn was that a barrister who wore unacceptable clothes would find himself barred from pleading in court, as well as risking the loss of the goodwill of his clients, while other professional persons might be subject only to the latter sanction.

It did not seem logical that the right of deduction should depend on the degree of the sanction which induced the professional person to equip himself with subdued clothing. Furthermore, "necessity" was not part of the formula in section 130(a), and therefore the existence of a sanction was totally immaterial.

So there was no reason for concluding that the tradesman would be debarred from maintaining his own wardrobe of clothes for working days if the taxpayer's argument were correct.

Finally, there could be no distinction between top clothes and underclothes and other articles of wearing apparel.

The position was ultimately reached that there was no distinction to be drawn between the position of male and female barristers or between the position of barristers and practitioners of every other trade, profession and vocation or between top clothes, underwear and footwear.

The question was whether there was evidence which entitled the General Commissioners to reach the conclusion that the object of the taxpayer in spending the money was also to serve her private purposes of providing apparel with which to clothe herself.

Mr Justice Slade felt driven to answer the question in favour of the taxpayer because he felt constrained by the Commissioners' finding that, in effect, the only object present in the taxpayer's mind was the requirements of her profession. The conscious motive of the taxpayer was decisive.

The reasoning of the Court of Appeal was the same. What was present in the taxpayer's mind at the time of the expenditure concluded the case.

His Lordship was totally unable to accept that narrow approach. Of course the taxpayer thought only of the requirement of her profession when she first bought (as a capital expense) her wardrobe of subdued clothing and, no doubt, as and when she replaced items or sent them to the launderers or the cleaners she would, if asked, have repeated that she was maintaining her wardrobe because of those requirements. It was the natural way that anyone incurring such expenditure would think and speak.

But she needed clothes to travel to work and wear at work and it was inescapable that one object, though not a conscious motive, was the provision of the clothing that she needed as a human being.

His Lordship rejected the notion that the object of a taxpayer was inevitably limited to the particular conscious motive in mind at the moment of the expenditure. The motive of which the taxpayer was conscious was of vital significance, but it was not inevitably the only object which the Commissioners were entitled to find to exist.

The Commissioners were not only entitled to reach the conclusion that the taxpayer's object was both to serve the purposes of her profession and also to serve her personal purposes, but his Lordship himself would have found it impossible to reach any other conclusion.

It was inevitable that analogies would be canvassed; for example the self-employed nurse who equipped herself with a nurse's uniform. Such cases were matters of fact and degree. In the case of the nurse the material and design of the uniform might be dictated by the practical requirements of the art of nursing and the maintenance of hygiene.

Similar considerations might apply to the self-employed waiter who needed to wear "tails" as an essential part of the equipment of his trade.

The present decision should not raise problems in the "uniform" type of case because it was a matter of degree.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, and Lord Roskill agreed.

LORD ELWYN-JONES, dissenting, said that it was not open to the Commissioners in view of their findings of fact as to the taxpayer's purposes to conclude that as the clothing was suitable for private as well as professional use, one of her purposes must have been to spend money on the clothing for her private use.

That would be to disregard the evidence which they accepted as to her actual motive and purpose. That they had found was to enable her to carry on her profession.

Other benefits derived from the expenditure, namely that the clothing also provided her with warmth and decency, were purely incidental to the carrying on of her profession in the compulsory clothing she had to wear.

Solicitors: Penningtons; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Injunctions against Laker

British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd and Others
British Caledonian Airways Ltd v Same
Laker Airways Ltd and Another v Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins) refused Laker Airways Ltd and the other defendants leave to appeal to the House of Lords against the court's judgment on July 26 (*The Times*, July 27) and against the courts refusal of Laker's application for judicial review (*The Times*, July 20).

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the court would leave it to the House of Lords to consider whether leave to appeal should be granted.

Injunctions were ordered against Laker and the other defendants including a mandatory order that the defendants use their best endeavours to procure that British Airways and British Caledonian cease to be parties to the United States action in the Columbia District Court.

The orders were suspended for the time necessary for a petition to the House of Lords for leave to appeal.

THE ARTS

Opera: **John Higgins**, in Bayreuth, reviews the first two instalments of 'the British *Ring*'

Wagner's fairy-tale is reaching majestically for the stars

Inevitably it has been dubbed "the British *Ring*". In 1976 the French came to Bayreuth under Captain Chéreau; 1983 is the year of the British, with Sir Georg Solti in the pit and Sir Peter Hall and William Dudley as the production team. All three make their house debuts. Behind comes a posse of half-a-dozen British singers, some of them admittedly in minor parts. And in the foyer of one of the local banks there is an exhibition of the *Ring* at – where else? – Covent Garden.

On the evidence of the first two evenings of the *Ring* so far this week it looks like a British victory. The waters of the Rhine washed away the memories of disputes during the four-month rehearsal period and the loss of the tenors for both Siegmund and Siegfried, all fully reported in the German press. The international *Heldentenor* now seems to have achieved dinosaur status and is found only in museums and on old gramophone records.

The Hall/Dudley approach is signposted the moment the curtain rises on *Rheingold*. The *Ring* will be unfolded as a fairy-tale, albeit for the mature, and told via the elements of nature on which Wagner laid so much stress. Others have preferred political elements, but they are nowhere in sight.

Water is already there as the three nude Rhinemaidens splash about on stage. Fire, earth and air will surely follow. The excellent Diana Montague is the tall one. Agnes Habereder and Birgitta Svenden her smaller, fishy sisters; each one an Esther Williams without the swim-suit. Alberich climbs up from *beneath* the river to pursue them. It is all done with a tank and reflecting mirrors and the theatrical illusion is spectacular. Hall might have been though to have had his fill of liquid containers on stage after *Way Upstream*, but Wagner and Ayckbourn are different kettles of fish. And for once Wagner's almost impossible stage directions are carefully followed.

The move from the murky, swirling waters of the Rhine to the hilltop outside Valhalla is into another world. Wotan and Fricka are asleep on a grassy bank like a pair of lovers from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, except that their physical separation is carefully outlined. Dudley has created a platform a few feet above the stage level shaped like a slice of fried *leberkäs* or a rectangular sandwich that has lain around for some time, except that its corners curl downwards rather than up. Hall, who ever since *Calisto* at Glyndebourne has been eager to thrust his singers towards the audience, can tilt the platform down to the Rhine or up to Valhalla. It also conceals and holds back entrances: Fasolt and Fafner loom over above as they come in search of their reward for building Valhalla, a castle almost courtesy of the brothers Grimm in the far distance.

Hall apparently was asked to provide special insurance for putting his two basses (Manfred Schenk and Dieter Schweikart, both rich of voice) on stilts and quite rightly declined. The giants have no trouble in climbing around, masked like ogres – the fairy-tale element again – and with Freia (Anita Soldh), a frightened Alice-in-Wonderland figure, scarcely coming up to their hips.

Nibelheim is less spectacular, a Dickensian workhouse where the ape-like Alberich terrorizes his production line monkeys. Hermann Becht makes him a swarthy, villainous factory owner, wallowing in power when he has it, vitriolic in defeat, with the curse, when the ring is snatched from his finger, magnificently spat out. A fine singing actor.

Manfred Jung, replacing Siegfried Jerusalem as Loge, who in turn replaced Dennis Bailey as Siegmund, is a firefox god with a russet mane. He is a commentator standing, deliberately, a little outside the production. Jung is a *Ring* veteran, knowing just how far to press his small but well-focused and excellently articulated tenor; he lacks, though, the bitchery Heinz Sednik gave to Lodge, the unbridled tongue that says too much.

Wotan and Fricka are the twin bridges between *Rheingold* and *Walküre*, and both change markedly with passing time. In the Vorspiel they are a handsome young couple out of love with one another. Siegmund Nimsgern, in his Bayreuth debut, makes the *Rheingold* Wotan a self-regarding man, a chief executive hungry for more power among the gods. *Walküre* sourness has entered his life and Wotan crumples under Fricka's tirade before picking up again the threads of his tattered authority.

These scenes in the centre of Act II see the first instance of attention slackening in the new Bayreuth *Ring*. Doris Soffel, so good in *Rheingold*, found *Walküre* a different matter. As Fricka the neglected wife her mezzo was fresh and secure, but as the stern guardian of Rhineland morals, looking as vengeful as Gale Sondergaard in a "B" picture, there were pitch problems.

Nimsgern, with seemingly inexhausible vocal resources, was back on form with the return of Brünnhilde. In Hildegard Behrens Bayreuth surely has the star singer of this *Ring*. Karajan in Salzburg showed an entirely new Behrens to the opera world when he stage and conducted *Salome*. Hall and Solti have together created yet another transformation with this, her first Brünnhilde. In shining black leather, with sequinned studs, she looks like a Saint Joan calling her amazon army to battle, the difference being, of course, that she fails almost at once. In the long confrontation with Wotan Miss Behrens revealed all the mellowness of tone, flecked with resignation, that suggests hers will be a great Brünnhilde. Nimsgern in "Der Augen leuchtendes Paar" showed the passions which his Wotan had earlier so carefully suppressed. If this *Ring* is to be related as a fairy-tale then it is one with very human emotions.

Earlier in Act I Siegfried Jerusalem and Jeannine Altmeyer had given a vivid, almost violent demonstration of sexual attraction as Siegmund and Sieglinde. At the beginning of the week Jerusalem had been a lacklustre Walther in *Meistersinger* – something of that in a later report. Siegmund lies admirably for his voice and for an hour or so the *Heldentenor* had come out of the museum and back into the theatre. Jeannine Altmeyer matched his vocal passion note for note with her enormous soprano, and in the erotic embrace at the close of Act I it seemed as though Siegfried was being created on the spot.

William Dudley has devised for Hunding (Matthias Hölle) a tree-house which again follows Wagner's directions precisely, a massive trunk in a gloomy forest with double doors which fly open to let in Spring and light. Du bist der Lenz. And rarely has Spring sprung in so fast.

Dudley and Hall close *Walküre*, just as they opened *Rheingold*, with a piece of visual magic. Hall has a theatrical fondness for reaching for the stars. So the four Valkyries appear high above the stage as if from some distant galaxy – in fact they are straped on to the top slice of Dudley's sandwich – before being revolved down towards the audience and given a sight of the corpses of the heroes being carried into Valhalla. These appear to be as nude as those *Rheingold* Rhinemaidens, which could give a thrill to any Valkyrie with necrophiliac inclinations.

In the pit Sir Georg Solti's performance has been majestic. Gone is the Solti too full of nervous electricity. *Rheingold* was carefully restrained, even understated, so that the true passions could flood out in *Walküre*. They may well turn into a torrent for the final two evenings. The Bayreuth orchestra, which can sometimes sound less than world class, is a finely tuned instrument under Solti, sensitive at every moment to the story being narrated, a fairy-tale for grown-ups told with the aid of modern stage technology, Hall and Dudley at the controls down in the Rhine and up on the misty mountain-top.





Siegfried Jerusalem (left) as Siegmund – "for an hour or so the *Heldentenor* had come out of the museum" – Jeannine Altmeyer's Sieglinde matching his passion note for note, and the inexhaustibly resourceful Siegmund Nimsgern as Wotan to the Brünnhilde of Hildegard Behrens, "surely the star singer of this *Ring*"

Television

Frenetic elation

A bright American girl, she met and married an Englishman while on a scholarship to Cambridge. They had two children but the marriage subsequently broke up. She succeeded in killing herself in 1963. And that would be that except, of course, that Sylvia Plath wrote poetry. It was poetry that stuck very close to the raw surface of her self's contact with the world and, inevitably, it has generated a good deal of popular biographical fascination. Where the life ends and the poetry begins was as blurred for her as it has become for her admirers. The poems were jagged, baffled struggles with language which were, above all, startlingly conventional in form because, for all the fury and intensity of her output, she retained an intoxication with the received expressive idea of poetry which limited her verse to harsh, unmediated reactions rather than attainments.

Letters Home (Channel 4) could not have set out the case more plainly. A kind of *84 Charing Cross Road* with real loads, it was adapted by Rose Leiman Goldemberg from Plath's letters largely to her mother, Aurelia. She left behind 696 of them so the life is pretty thoroughly documented. Her wild oscillations of mood, particularly her heartbreakingly optimistic phases, provide all the necessary dramatic tension so Goldemberg sensibly kept her expressive devices to the minimum – mother's and daughter's letters were occasionaly read simultaneously or in counterpoint and there was an abstract set consisting of misshapen, cloudy plastic flats behind which Sylvia periodically drifted.

The letters chosen seldom concerned themselves directly with the business of poetry. They were full, however, of her brittle ambition and of a naive and frenetic elation at every new development in her life. Extremities were her speciality. "I'll never speak to God again", she said when her father died. Ted Hughes, her husband, was "the strongest man in the world" and would turn her into a poet "the world will gape at". Her mother responded as best she could, but always with some inkling that Sylvia was bound for disaster.

It is a terrible story made more terrible by the banality of the context revealed by the letters – the babies, the carpets for her new London flat, the cooker unconnected when she moved in – and it all worked surprisingly well on television primarily because Anna Nygh as Sylvia and June Brown as Aurelia both looked right and managed to inject a high degree of expressive flexibility and nuance into the crude highs and lows of the letters. But, above all, the fidelity and power of the production succeeded, perhaps in spite of its own intentions, in making clear that the poetry was too entwined with the disorder, that finally the more extravagant claims made for it only betray the persistent critical need to see art as, if not mimetic, than at least symptomatic.

Being Normal (BBC 1) was a play that began from the laudable position of wanting to publicize the problems of growth hormone deficiency, a childhood condition which restricts growth unless treated. It was aimed at the medical and teaching professions, both of whom, it was suggested, are inclined to dismiss parental fears. In principle such consumerist designs on the professions are to be applauded. Unfortunately in this case Brian Phelan's interminably lugubrious treatment could not be salvaged even by actors of the calibre of David Suchet and Anna Carteret, and the message went undelivered.

Bryan Appleyard

Concerts

Invented space

BBCPO/Downes

Albert Hall/Radio 3

The first of the several works commissioned for the Proms by the BBC had its world première on Tuesday from the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. Elizabeth Maconchy's *Music For Strings* proved to be a distinguished (and also enjoyable) contribution to a tradition that goes back, in modern times, to Elgar's *Introduction and Allegro*. Not that it was ever, despite its frequently elegiac tone, selfconsciously English.

The first movement, basically *moderato*, had many changes of emphasis, and solo lines detached themselves from time to time. But the textures were usually full, and in the best sense heavy – with the weight of meaning. The Scherzo was mainly pizzicato and there was a return to intense emotion with the third movement, a *mesto*.

Here again individual voices were heard from, yet the ensemble dominated with the same expressive richness as in the opening movement. By now one had realized that it was the music's feeling of spaciousness which made its emotional intensity allowable, its vehicle being a prolific but disciplined invention. This last was most evident in Miss Maconchy's finale, which in some ways proved to be the liveliest and most powerful movement.

The performance, under the BBC Philharmonic's principal conductor, Edward Downes, was admirable. Those who want to hear this piece again should tune in to Radio 3 on Saturday night.

Next came Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto No 4, a largely misunderstood work. Trouble usually arises from its inherent attitudes, which is to say its eliptical structure, the shifting indirectness of many of its statements, their elusiveness heightened by the directness of others. Howard Shelley, the soloist, was fully attuned to the lyricism which prevails here, cooler than in Rachmaninov's other concertos, and the ironic effect sometimes produced by a curtailment of keyboard heroics.

A beautiful instance of the latter occurs in the first movement when the music swerves into the *poco meno mosso*, yet understatement is nowhere more likely to be misinterpreted than in the Largo's long dialogue, in short phrases between piano and orchestra. The finale seems less equivocal, at least initially, and Mr Shelley maintained a sparkling clarity amid the racing semiquavers.

Not much room is left to discuss Mr Downes's finely proportioned reading of Dvorak's Symphony No 6. Here the BBC Philharmonic acquitted itself splendidly, and really got going in the Scherzo, which takes the form of a furiant, once defined as "an uppish fellow's dance".

Max Harrison

Michele Scharapan

Wigmore Hall

Unlike so many, Michele Scharapan was justified in presenting an entirely conventional selection of items, because she had something to say about each piece. The Allegro of Mozart's Sonata, K310, for example, had weight and momentum, the piano tone being finely cultivated with a wide dynamic range intelligently employed. The episodes of the rondo finale could have been more sharply differentiated, but the clashing tentions of the Andante's central section were shaped so as to make this music's expressive force very apparent.

Again the melodic ornamentation of the Rondo, K511, had almost the feeling of singing. This sadly graceful music from Mozart's later years, with its gentle yet deeply affecting dissonances, was followed by a charateristic outburst from the young Beethoven. K511 is occupied with the keyboard transmutation of vocal ornaments, the Sonata, Op 10 No 3, with the musical use of piano virtuosity, and Miss Scharapan's playing of the initial Presto well reflected this music's confident assertiveness.

Intensity was the main point of the slow movement, but there was no doubt about the performer's ability to sustain a long line. Beethoven's dramatic switches of texture notwithstanding. In the finale, as in the Trio of the Minuet, some of the composer's outbursts were taken to undue extremes, disrupting the acute sense of scale that was evident earlier in this interpretation.

The Beethovenian affinities of the first movement of Schubert's Sonata, D959, were made pretty apparent, too, yet the result was still an exactly focused account of the music's storm and stress. The outer sections of the Andantino were poised but did not create quite the effect of distance that is essential if the proper feeling of rapt contemplation is to come across. Yet in the finale the several brief invasions of silence before the coda were exquisitely timed.

Max Harrison

Theatre

Happy Family

Duke of York's

Giles Cooper was without doubt the finest radio dramatist this country has produced, and one sadness of his premature death in 1966 is that it virtually coincided with the appearance of this piece, in which he seemed poised for an equal conquest of the stage.

Much of Cooper's work consists of a malevolently comic exorcism of his early experience of public school and the regular Army; and never more so than in this chilling study of unnaturally prolonged childhood. You have only to visit a reunion dinner to witness the features of the bully and the sneak lurking under the double chins and civil manners of the old boys who have gone up in the world.

What Cooper does with the three siblings who comprise the happy family is to eliminate the social disguise altogether. As they were in the nursery, so they are now. Big brother Mark keeps his two sisters in comfortable seclusion through looking after their stocks and shares. Money keeps the world at bay. And, although they live at widely separated addresses, they talk (like Sir George Sitwell looking over a crowded industrial valley to a mansion on the next hilltop) as though there were nobody else in the world.

The play brings them together at the country house of the younger sister, Deborah, and plunges them into the same fun and games they have been enjoying ever since Nanny's time.

Mark is the spoiled big boy, who bullies the sisters, but can always turn on the charm or send them into shrieks of laughter with his act as Percy the Strangler.

There are nicknames, and private baby-talk and much talk of punishments. Within the first few minutes Mark goes through the roof on discovering a Meccano dropside cot which Deborah has made with some of his pieces; for which offence he threatens her with the dreaded "Punishment B". When challenged over this he loses face by having to admit that after all the years of intimidation there is no such punishment.

That detail is the first with which Cooper gets his action moving. First he shows these middle-aged children locked in their fossilized rituals; then he shows their efforts to escape into a world where they may be other people. The agent of this attempted change is a young man, Gregory, whom the elder sister, Duchess, introduces as her fiancé.

To Mark, this intruder – like everyone outside the family – is nobody. He subjects him to ceaseless hostile interrogation that finally exposes him as a shop-assistant; but not before Gregory has switched affections to the other sister, leaving them both feeling that they have lost their last chance, of escape, whereupon the nursery tea resumes with the sense of a prison door closing for ever.

Maria Aitken's production (launching a new management, Dramatis Personae Limited) projects the piece with all the nervous energy and verbal precision I remember from the original Hampstead version.

Ian Ogilvy, Angela Thorne and Stephanie Beacham do come over as a family and give you the sense of witnessing a routine that has been going on for years. They get the full comic contrast from the sight of evidently sensible middle-aged people erupting into noisy squabbles and party games. Each has a separate style of movement and address, from Mr Ogilvy's stately strut to Miss Beacham's hippophile lunge.

They also reserve their most piercing comedy for the scenes with James Laurenson's bewildered intruder, when they are forced out of routine and come in contact with the brutal facts of life and the revelation that there is no Father Christmas.

Irving Wardle

Donald Cooper



Piercing comedy for the bewildered intruder: Angela Thorne (left), Stephanie Beacham, Ian Ogilvy, James Laurenson

Dance

Royal Ballet

Covent Garden

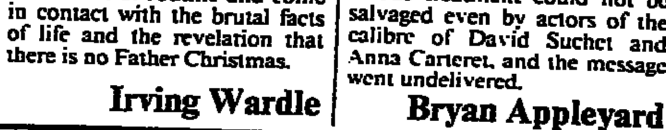
Emanuel Young, who conducted *The Two Pigeons* on Tuesday, retires at the end of this week after 33 years at Covent Garden: the first nine with the opera company, and since then with the ballet. The standard of orchestral playing for ballet at the Royal Opera House has been the subject of frequent comment in this and other papers, more often than not unfavourable, and the conductors – all of them – must take a share of the blame. But it has not been all bad, and Young's positive contribution deserves credit.

He has always had (or so it seemed to me, judging purely as a listener) a special affinity for romantic music. The best *Sleeping Beauty* I heard this season was his, and from his opera days *La Bohème* sticks in the memory. French romantic music, in particular, seemed to awake in him a delight he was able to communicate to audiences; his *Coppelia* was pretty, delicate and spirited, and his obvious enthusiasm for Messager's music makes *Pigeons* an apt choice for his farewell appearance.

There was more liveliness than finesse in the playing, but the music supported the ballet's comic aspects and rose to the delicate sentiment of the slow, ardent last duet. On stage, the most notable performers were the two trained doves who do not quite have the title parts. They seemed determined to seize the attention by spending as much time as possible in the wrong places and repeatedly getting into position only at the crucial last moment. Only Lesley Collier and Genesia Rosato as the rival leading women succeeded in not being upstaged by them.

Collier was also one of the soloists in the evening's other work, *Four Schumann Pieces*, nicely contrasted with Jennifer Penney and Wayne Eagling as the rivals for Anthony Dowell's attention in the dramatic third movement. The playing by the Lindsay String Quartet was not perhaps the most persuasive one can imagine of Schumann's A major Quartet (Op 41 No 3), but Dowell's swift brilliance in the last movement and the intensity of his more reminiscent manner earlier in the ballet carried the day.

John Percival



SPECTRUM

Flower power to the people

If anyone in Italy should ask why the nerve-racking, sleep-destroying job of prime minister looks attractive, the best response would be: ask Bettino Craxi.

He is almost certain to get the post and, almost uniquely, he can be seen to have willed his way towards it from the moment he took over leadership of the ailing Socialist Party in July 1976. This singleness of purpose distinguishes Signor Craxi from most Italians who have been invited to form a government.

It is a distinction greater than the fact that his success would bring the first Socialist ever to the prime ministership. Certainly, plenty of earlier leaders of the 40 or more post-war governments arrived after a career passed in the search for high office. Some got there because they were temporarily the strongest among the ruling class of the dominant Christian Democrat Party; others almost by accident, or because of some lucky set of circumstances. A further few found the reins of office in their grasp because some sort of historical destiny brought an impudent finger into the complexities of the political game and touched an outsider.

Most prime ministers begin to fail quite quickly, coming and going at an average of nearer eight months than a year. They may fall by being too energetic, just as they may stay by scarcely being prime minister at all and so avoiding the tensions that activity inevitably brings to a coalition. And some even go because their success is resented.

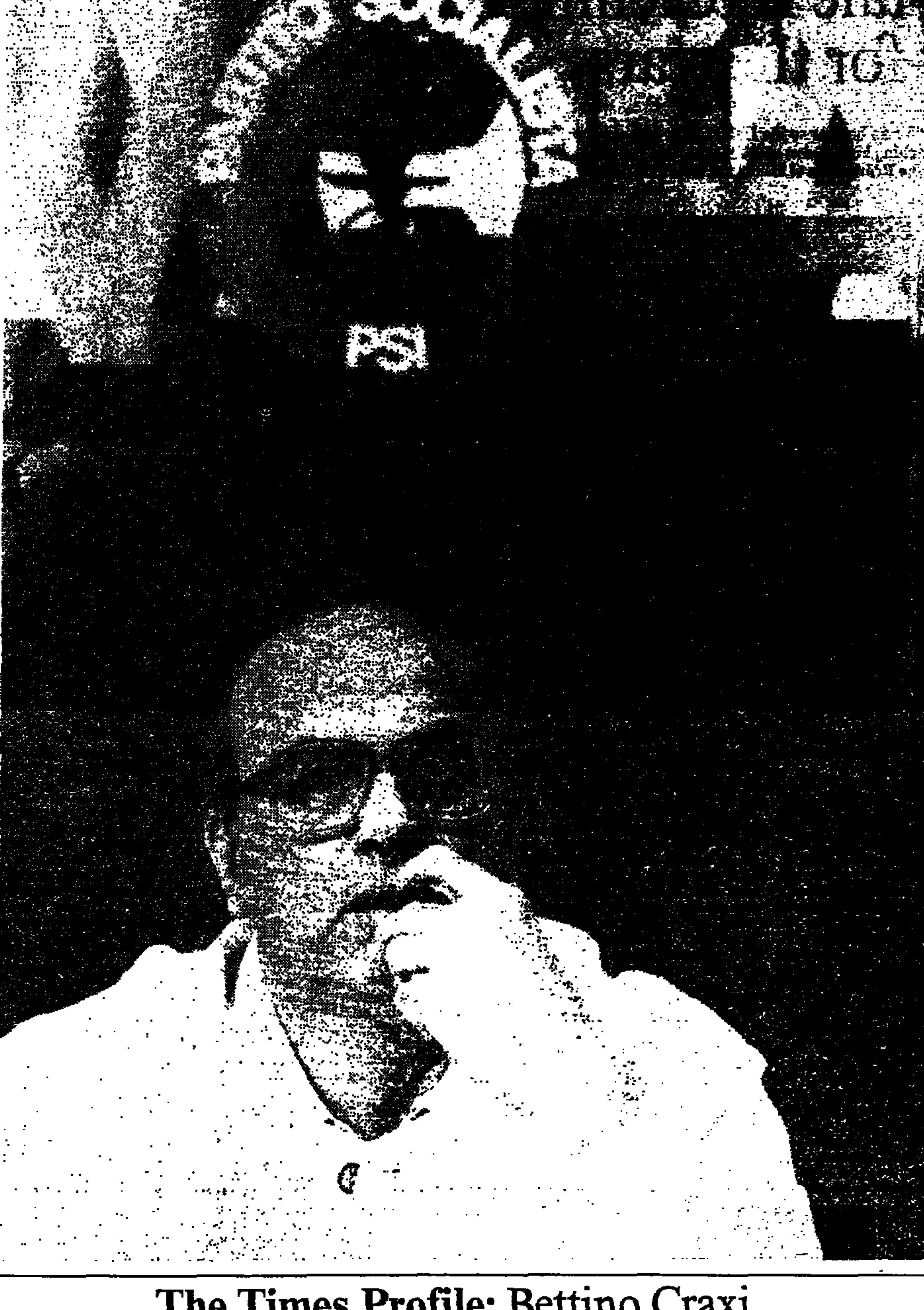
Craxi is still just under 50, unusually tall, with a reputation for remoteness in making his decisions, and a sure hand at accumulating aroung him the fragments from which in Italian conditions the realities of power are made. He has been a politician all his working life, starting as a party official before even waiting to take a degree.

He was born in Milan but the origins of his family are in Sicily. It is a familiar name, in different spellings, in the Messina area. Craxi himself speaks of one branch talked of locally as having descended from 'a king's son', which may mean that a lady of this particular Craxi line was more than a good friend of Ferdinando IV during his exile from Naples in 1799.

His father Vittorio called his first son Benedetto, but he immediately became known as Bettino, a diminutive which has stayed with him all his life despite its old-fashioned ring. The father was and remains a convinced socialist and was confirmed in his anti-communism by his experience as a candidate for Parliament immediately after the war, when a pact of unity of action still existed between the Communist and Socialist parties. The son's strange nickname made some of the wishful thinkers among his enemies suggest that his real name had been not Benedetto but Benito.

Persistent efforts have, in fact, been made to compare him with Mussolini who, of course, began his political life as a socialist. Cartoonists frequently show Craxi in Fascist uniform and it is a coincidence in his early life that, shortly after Mussolini's death, his father was appointed prefect of Como, where the broken dictator passed his last hours. That childhood experience should have warned Bettino off right-wing adventures.

The background of his father's lawyer's office and socialist friends meant that he knew many heroes of the resistance movement. They included Sandro Pertini, now President and a lifelong Socialist too, but of a different generation and stamp from Craxi. Pertini was present during the two great changes in the country's political leadership. In June 1981 he invited Giovanni Spadolini to form the first government since the war, led by a prime minister who was not a Christian Democrat. Spadolini is a Republican. The choice has now gone to a Socialist and if Craxi has been denied an absolute first he was at least asked to try his hand in 1979. Then he failed but his efforts were useful to him in bringing him closer to President Pertini, who before had been cold towards him.



The Times Profile: Bettino Craxi

The Christian Democrat loss of their monopoly of the prime ministership ushered in the second great change. As the dominant party began to lose its once seemingly eternal function of leadership. The institutional weaknesses surrounding the executive became clearer. They were always there but less obvious when the prime minister came from the predominant party.

Craxi recognized this problem early. He also saw the difficulties it brought for Spadolini, a man of great working capacity and energy who nevertheless was severely handicapped as prime minister by the fact that his Republican Party was small. Putting aside the personal antipathies which Craxi arouses, and fears about his autocratic manner, he can be fairly said to have dealt with this fundamental problem of the executive within his own party in a convincing way. He has never, however, held any ministerial office.

When he was elected secretary in July 1976, he had 10 per cent of the party's right wing behind him and his incautious elders predicted a brief term of office for him. He won the vital national congress in 1981 with 70 per cent of the vote and he had, in the meantime, turned his party from what looked in 1976, at the height of Communist advances, practically a relic of the past, into an efficiently managed modern group.

He has discarded Marx in favour of Proudhon's view that communism would "Asiaticize European civilisations", and has replaced the hammer and sickle with the red carnation as the Socialist Party's symbol. He imposed one policy – his own, of course – on a party traditionally ambivalent especially towards communism. His position as secretary has, since then, been totally safe so long as his methods attract a bigger popular vote.

What has been called the "Craxi effect" looked set to put wind in plenty in the Socialist sails. But in the general election last month, which Craxi himself imposed, his showing was a disappointment. This was partly due to a series of scandals involving leading Socialists in Piedmont.

The more popular Spadolini gained handsomely. Worse from Craxi's point of view was the failure of his fundamental argument: the logic of all he has done, including friendship with the Americans and acceptance of the cruise missiles should lead the Socialists to increase their votes substantially and at the expense of the communists. Last month they did neither.

In this sense it can be argued that Craxi should not have been offered the prime ministership at all. But that would be too literal a reading. The politicians are still not inclined to measure a direct connection between elections and the sort of government they feel the country should have. Craxi, moreover, gained in real power as a result of Christian Democrat losses. He commands only a little more than 10 per cent of the popular vote but because of parliamentary arithmetic his party is essential to any acceptable coalition.

Craxi draws advantages from what his adversaries condemn as its defects. He is criticized for placing power before ideology. The Communists, who call him "Nihil" or "Mr Nothing", see him as an enemy instead of the potential partner they would like in a left-wing coalition to force the Christian Democrats into opposition.

Fears about his alleged resemblance to Mussolini leave out of account the fact that he cannot rule as prime minister without a broad coalition behind him consisting of leaders of other parties who will watch him with suspicion. This is not the terrain from which dictators emerge, unless the system itself should collapse. And what he is bringing to it – which essentially is an awareness of power and its uses – may very well help to strengthen the executive.

The ailing office of prime minister, as well as the issue of relations between the executive and Parliament, are subjects which could well benefit from Craxi's experience and, for that matter, from his high-handedness.

It may be time for a man who can use the phrase which sounds so brutal in the framework of Italy's convoluted political life: I have great respect for those who study the stars, but unfortunately I have the unpleasant vice of believing only in what I see". He is presumably saying: "merits, as much as defects, can be looked for within ourselves and not in our stars, or even in our ideologies". Not being starry-eyed is what the "Craxi effect" really means.

Peter Nichols

moreover... Miles Kington

A close shave for Andropov

There were jubilant scenes in Russia earlier this week when Yuri Andropov was found innocent on a charge of using a small American girl for unethical purposes. If he had been found guilty there could have been heavy penalties, especially for the judge and lawyers.

The first transcript of the trial is beginning to leak through, and we are proud to bring you an exclusive extract today. It has been declared authentic over the 'phone by more than 40 historians.

Counsel: Your name?

Andropov: Yuri Andropov.

Counsel: Your profession?

Andropov: Head of the Soviet Union, president of the Moscow Parks Committee, Honorary Colonel of the Massed Band of the KGB. . . .

Counsel: Thank you, one job will do. Is there any truth in the rumour that your flat is stacked high with Glenn Miller records?

Judge: I do not see what this has to do with the case.

Counsel: Nothing, comrade judge, but it is something the whole world is dying to know.

Judge: Some other time, perhaps.

Counsel: Quite. Now, Mr Andropov, did you or did you not issue an invitation to a young American girl recently to be your guest in the USSR?

Andropov: I did.

Counsel: Were the words of your invitation: "Come to Moscow and I will show you a good time"?

Andropov: No. I said to her: "Come to Moscow and I will show you that Russia does not want war".

Counsel: Are you seriously suggesting that you and a teenage American girl exchanged letters about the international situation?

Andropov: Yes. She wrote to me first.

Counsel: This becomes more and more ludicrous. You now expect us to believe that a small girl in America wrote to you about the arms race, and that you wrote back inviting her for further talks?

Andropov: Yes.

Counsel: There are 10 million little girls in Russia, Mr Andropov. Why did you not write to one of them?

Andropov: Because they did not write to me first.

Counsel: Perhaps they did not have your address, Mr Andropov. Perhaps nobody in Russia has your address. Yet you ask the court to believe that this little girl in America knew your address. Had you perhaps been advertising in American magazines for little girls to be your pen-pals?

Andropov: This suggestion is outrageous . . .

Counsel: Perhaps you actually prefer American girls, Mr Andropov? Do you prefer the sun-tanned freckled, pretty American teenager to our pale but dumpy beauties?

Andropov: This is absolutely monstrous.

Judge: The line of questioning is dubious, Mr Andropov, but it cannot be denied that you have been writing to little American girls, and not to Russian girls. I think we ought to be told why.

Counsel: Perhaps I can put it another way. When the rest of the praesidium want to know how talks with the Americans are getting on, do you mention the fact that although not in contact with the White House you are writing to a small American girl about things?

Andropov: I do not think it would interest them.

Counsel: I see. You have concealed all this from the praesidium. Have you talked it over with Mrs Andropov?

Andropov: Yes, of course.

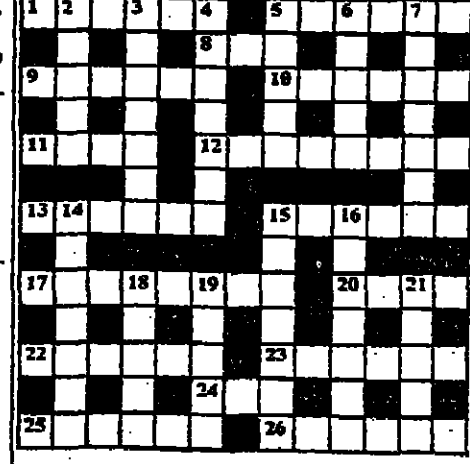
Counsel: I hope she was understanding. We shall find that out in a moment, when Mrs Andropov takes the stand to talk about your private life. Meanwhile, may I ask if you have ever corresponded with young American boys about the arms race, or indeed invited them to Russia?

Andropov: No.

Counsel: Well, thank heaven for small mercies.

(The case was adjourned at this point for new prosecuting counsel to be found).

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 113)



ACROSS
1 Sectional building (6)
5 Set of arches (6)
8 Increases (3)
9 Rabbit tunnels (6)
10 Japanese garment (6)
11 Eye infection (4)
12 Astound (4,4)
13 Uttered (6)
15 Hard (6)
17 Popular record (5,3)
20 Agreement (4)
22 Puts (6)
23 More sacred (6)
24 Foot digit (3)
25 Sad (6)
26 Calm (6)

DOWN
2 Act reciprocally (5)
3 Penalty (7)
4 Tiered sleeper (4,3)
5 Awry (5)
6 Head design brooch (5)
7 Dampest (7)
14 Drinking glass (7)
15 Brings back (7)
16 Spiked (7)
18 Foot coverings (5)
19 Speed (5)
21 Swindle (5)

SOLUTION TO No 112
ACROSS: 1 Repast 4 Module 7 Book 8 Ultimate 9 Drunkard 12 Set 15 Wherry 16 Way out 17 Bay 19 Hen party 24 Juvenile 25 Meow 26 Ferret 27 Submit
DOWN: 1 Robe 2 Propriety 3 Truck 4 Meter 5 Dame 6 Lathe 10 North 11 Drama 12 Short term 13 Tate 14 Swab 18 Amuse 20 Evict 21 Press 22 Deer 23 Swot

Where wet is high fashion

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: WET ARCHAEOLOGY

In archaeology, the wets are winning. The Mary Rose has been the most spectacular example of the success of wet archaeology, but a number of other projects emphasize that it is now in fashion. The trouble with wet archaeology is the expense: it is much more expensive to undertake than archaeology on dry land, while the conservation of artefacts afterwards is even more expensive. But the rewards are commensurately greater. Under normal conditions, change and decay rapidly reduces all but the toughest materials – flints and pot sherds – to dust, and it is only where it is very dry (as in the desert) or in the wet that wood, and all the other organic materials, are preserved. Professor John Coles, the doyen of wet archaeology, has estimated that though wet archaeology may cost four times as much as dry archaeology, the rewards are ten times as great.

Conserving leather items from the Mary Rose's watery grave

Although the most spectacular wet archaeology is done underwater, equally remarkable results can be obtained on dry land, by excavating in peat bogs and other waterlogged areas. Thus on the London waterfront the Roman and Medieval timber quays have been found, still in pristine condition, while in Viking York the remains of the timber houses were preserved 20 feet below the modern (dry) surface. Yet most wetland archaeology tends to take place in the peatbogs, and it is here that much recent work has been concentrated.

Fen disaster

The latest discovery in wet archaeology comes from the other side of the country, from the fens that extend from Peterborough to the Wash. It has always been assumed that the Fens were uninhabited until they were drained by the Romans, but archaeologists have suddenly realised that they were wrong: the alluvium was in fact laid down in the Iron Age and under it there is a Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape, often extremely well preserved. The new theory is that while some of the flooding was caused by the rising sea level, some of it represents an ecological disaster and the finger of suspicion points at that great technical revolution of the early Iron Age, winter ploughing.

Corn grows quicker if it is planted in the early winter and allowed to hibernate, but this winter ploughing – so the theory runs – caused the fertile top soil of Northamptonshire to be washed away and be deposited as alluvium over the nearer parts of the Fens, burying the earlier landscapes. Thus the archaeologists have taken to walking the drainage dykes, following the dredgers and looking for the archaeology three feet below the surface.

Forts at sea

In a recent issue of Current Archaeology *Francis Pryor explains how he made his latest discovery, an artificial platform of late Bronze Age at Flag Fen, near Peterborough. Shortly before Christmas, walking a dyke he found timber projecting out of the side. At first he thought it was a trackway, but when he found that the traces extended for more than 100 metres he realized it must be something more substantial. No pottery was found to date it, but a rushed radiocarbon date from the British Museum came out at 660 bc, so it looks as if it was an artificual platform, probably defensive, set in the open fenland and surrounded by water – at least in winter.*



Bronze Age platform in the side of a drainage ditch

Other sites have also been located. One is a moated site, known as St Pega's Monastery. If it was a monastery, then the good saint must have been able to swim, says Francis Pryor sardonically, for it would have been very wet in the Middle Ages. In fact, Iron Age pottery has been found under the alluvium, and it is clearly an Iron Age hill fort, if indeed one can apply the term "hill fort" to a site that is only two metres above sea level. Some of the sites are even older. At Etton, a Neolithic causewayed camp has been discovered. Unfortunately a gravel quarry is approaching so archaeogists are desperately excavating what they can before it is swallowed up by the machines, or just as bad, before it is de-watered. As the gravel quarries lower the water level the vital wooden objects will dry out and crumble to dust.

Making tracks

The classic area of wet archaeology is in the Somerset Levels, around Glastonbury. This low lying area has for the past 5,000 years been accumulating the peat with which you fertilize your gardens. In the Neolithic and Bronze Age the growing peatbog was criss-crossed with wooden trackways, and these are constantly being sliced up by the peat cutting machines. Bryony Orme and Professor John Coles have been following these trackways, discovering in the process the oldest trackway in the world, the so-called Sweet Track, built around 4000 BC.

The big surprise has been the high quality of Neolithic carpentry: in particular people at that time were practising coppicing the deliberate control of woodland in order to produce withies in standardized sizes for the mass-production of wattle on a grand scale. A complete trackway, the Walton track, was discovered built entirely of wattle hurdling. This showed not only their skill in woodworking, but also their expert forestry management. Recently a small museum has been set up at the Willows Garden Centre on the Shapwick-Westhay road.

Eclipse Track near Meare

Fair deduction

The famous Iron Age lake villages at Glastonbury and Meare are much later in date than the trackways, but they present a problem: why on earth should anyone live in such damp conditions? And why were they so wealthy? It is said that more glass beads have been found here than on any other domestic site in southern England. The latest theory is that it was not a permanently occupied village at all, but the site of a temporary summer fair. The remote position of Glastonbury, far away from the centres of power, is precisely where such fairs are often found.

Wheels within



The Prehistoric society recently held a conference on European Wetlands in prehistory. the well-known Alpine lake-villages continue to be explored, with contributions from Italy, France and Switzerland. There was a fascinating account of excavations under the new Zurich opera house, where neolithic and Bronze Age lake dwellings unexpectedly came to light. Prehistoric trackways are also found in north Germany where they seem to specialize in the discovery of wooden wheels that fell off the carts (why have they not found any wheels in Somerset?)

But the most spectacular contribution came from Denmark, which has been tilting since the last ice age, the north-west rising, the south-east falling, and at Tybrind Vig a submerged mesolithic settlement has been discovered under the sea. Here divers found wooden fish hooks with the lines still attached by clove hitches, as well as 15 bows and a complete boat, a dug out canoe made from the trunk of a lime tree and dating to 3300 bc. Their prize find consisted of two carved oars representing a new art form of the earliest inhabitants of nothern Europe.

As always there is also a political aspect to wet archaeology, on the whole archaeologists are hardened to the destruction of archaeological sites, and are resigned to excavating where they cannot preserve. Yet there is a growng feeling that much of the drainage in the Somerset levels and in Sedgemoor is not financially viable: the water board having got the bit between its teeth, is draining for the sake of draining, and the cost of the drainage is out of all proportion to the potential agricultural returns. Since the drainage is destroying the archaeology – to say nothing of the wild life – this looks like being the next political "cause" for archaeologists.

Andrew Selkirk

BOOKS

Word storm

The Death of Virgil
By Hermann Broch

Translated by Jean Starr Untermeyer
(Oxford, £3.95)

Instead of taking *Lost Illusions* and *Daniel Deronda* away as usual for your fat read this summer, pack Hermann Broch's astonishing novel of 1945. You will not find it easy – I could not claim to do justice to the richness of its argument and inventiveness reading it for the first time – but you will have the kind of time required to savour its uniqueness and, if you enter *The Death of Virgil* by warm shores on a Mediterranean evening you might even float clean away:

...ght still slumbered in the depths of the waters, but with tiny dark noiseless waves it began to filter upward, everywhere in the mirror of heaven, in the mirror of the sea, ...ere indistinguishable from ...ow... The light came no longer from above, it hung in itself, and, hanging so, it was luminous but no longer illumined anything, so that even the landscape over which it hung seemed confined in its own ...ht.

Augustus is landing at Brundisium after a trip to Greece. Broch is a brilliant descriptive writer, and the book contains numerous passages of great seductiveness and vigour: an apocalyptic sky, a harmonious garden of animals, a shipload of wine-serving gluttons, a small room filled with clawed and naked furies, the creak of carts driving for market in the dead hours of the night. This versatility tests the flexibility and resourcefulness of the English language to the utmost, and the test is passed.

That *The Death of Virgil* has never quite managed to establish itself in a country where, as Bernard Levin remarks in an enthusiastic introduction, writers like Kafka, Thomas Mann, and Hermann Hesse are more honoured in theory than in practice, is certainly not the fault of the translation, on which Jean Starr Untermeyer worked with Broch for nearly five years. The result must be one of the finest ever to flow between the English and German languages.

Broch was born in Vienna in 1886, which makes him the exact contemporary of Kokoschka, Harold Nicolson, Alain-Fournier, and Siegfried Sassoon and the near-contemporary of Berg, Varèse, Pasternak, Pound, Edith Sitwell, Rupert Brooke, and Edwin Muir, who translated Broch's first success, *The Sleepwalkers* trilogy of 1932. He was a late developer: an Austrian Jew who managed the family textile business until 1927, Broch then ... to read mathematics, philosophy, and psychology at ... University, later settling in the Tirol to write full time. He seems to have been an exceptional man.

Arrested by the Nazis after the Anschluss, Broch was moved from Austria with the help of Joyce and others, first to Britain and then the States. There he completed *The Death of Virgil*, wrote and taught at Princeton and Yale, dying in New Haven in 1951.

Broch's Virgil, mortally ill at the age of 51, has been brought home to Italy by his patron Augustus, the manuscript of the *Aeneid* in a box by his side. Most of the novel unfolds inside the poet's mind, as he questions the nature of existence, perception, love, and art in the last moments of his Virgil-life. He concludes that all art is trivial and that because it can only describe the human element of creation, the *Aeneid* must be destroyed. ("Nothing unreal will survive"). There are other reasons: as art, the poem stands dangerously close to the State that engendered it; if it is published it will make him immortal and he will be unable to die – unable to venture on to "the second immensity", to the "word beyond speech".

That words constitute mere trickery is, of course, the nicest paradox of the novel for Broch sets out to prove the poet's case and his journey to the word beyond speech with the only means at his disposal: words. A great showering storm of words piles clause upon clause and sentence upon sentence for more than 400 pages. The eye at first searches wildly for the full stops among the mass of characters and devices of writer's virtuosity – repetition, reversion, contradiction and elaboration. Images of movement, journeying, metamorphosis and transformation and ceaseless change inform the narrative, which is one reason why the reader's eye and mind, far from drowning in the flood, begins to strike out, stay afloat and swim.

Another is that the prose-poetry is so musical in feeling and form that you could almost define the musical tempo of any given paragraph, and those gifted to detect such things, will hear its key. *The Death of Virgil* is built like a late Romantic symphony in two enormous central movements framed by a dynamic introduction and a coda of consummation as the protagonist finally dies. It displays close affinities not only to the accumulated sound-visions of Mahler, but to the riddles of Nietzsche, the moonstruck landscapes of Max Ernst, the layered horizons of Klee, the voyage from Ireland and the sail towards oblivion in the first and second acts of *Tristan and Isolde*, the paint-imagery of Gustav Klimt:

... and music ... drifted back from the forecourt of the palace like transparent strips of veiling, nearing at times, receding at others, veil after veil dotted with cymbal points ...

I mention these names to show the kind of company Broch keeps as an artist of his time. The breakdown of verbal communication variously explored in the works of Kafka, Musil, Schoenberg, Joyce, Da-Da, and Canetti (*Auto-da-fe* precedes *The Death of Virgil* by ten years) is taken for granted by the early 1940s, and Broch is on to the next stage of staring the irrational unfathomability of the human experience in the face. Describing the indescribable, visualizing what is normally only heard, are part of the enormous ambition of his book. *The Death of Virgil* is the Rome of Augusta seen through the Vienna of Hermann Broch. It proposes the end of empire and the dissolution of art with the greatest virtuosity. Try the first 56 pages first.

Michael Ratcliffe







Royal symbols. Henry, Prince of Wales, not playing billiards but fighting at the barriers, engraved by William Hole, 1612. Elizabeth by Francis Delaram after Hilliard, c 1617-19. Elizabeth, Electress Palatine, and her son, Frederick Henry, by Hilliard, c 1615.

Icons and images for propaganda

The English Renaissance Miniature
By Roy Strong
(Thames & Hudson, £18)

Art being notoriously never pure and seldom simple, we should not be surprised that the main practitioners of the miniature in Tudor and early Stuart times emerge from Sir Roy Strong's authoritative new study as importantly political figures, or at least as important tools of politicians. The creation and maintenance of the correct royal image was a major concern in the country at the time: every picture tells a story, and the story the approved images of a rotund but unchallengeable Henry VIII or a beautiful and immortally youthful Elizabeth I told was vital to keeping the political balance. These were icons, with a symbolic significance far beyond themselves, and were approached accordingly by their creators.

Character, private character as conveyed by the face and stance of a sitter, had nothing to do with it – not as long as the employment of leading miniaturists remained a royal prerogative, if not monopoly. It is very noticeable that in the "show of the book", *Artists of the Tudor Court*, in which the Victoria and Albert is exhibiting most of the more important examples, the most vivid likenesses tend to be of children (where presumably the image had not yet hardened) and of a succession of "unknown gentlemen". Though inevitably we shall continue to think of the Elizabethan miniature largely in terms of its two great figures, Hilliard and Oliver, Sir Roy has unearthed and defined a couple of important predecessors, Lucas Horneboite, who helped to drag the miniature out of the margins of manuscripts and into a frame of its own, and Levina Teerlinc, who was in effect Mary I's official limner and seems to have taught Hilliard.

Both of those, like Hilliard himself, were essentially medieval artists, working in a remote provincial tradition. Oliver, who went to Italy in his thirties, was in contrast Britain's first Renaissance artist, and seems, extraordinarily precocious as he was, to have caught on to Continental taste and practice long before the firsthand encounter. The clear drawing of this distinction between the equal, rival reputations of Hilliard and Oliver is one of the book's most useful achievements, since it directs our attention, after we have come to understand the political background and all that, back to those aesthetic considerations which are finally no less important than their context. If we understand the implications of these jewel-like images more clearly, we also end up looking at the things themselves more sharply: the proper balance is, after all, well held.

John Russell Taylor

Oldest cathedral

Stonehenge Complete
By Christopher Chippindale
(Thames & Hudson, £12.95)

Mr Gladstone, when staying with the Bishop of Salisbury, went out after dinner to see Stonehenge and wrote in his diary (31 March 1853) "a noble, and an awful relic, telling much and telling that it conceals more." After the first World War, the Society of Antiquaries of London asked Colonel Hawley to conduct excavations at Stonehenge to resolve its date and purpose: as Chippindale says, the 1919-26 Hawley excavations were a disaster – Hawley himself said "the more we dig, the more the mystery appears to deepen." *(The Times, 5 August 1927)*.

After the second World War Professors Atkinson and Piggott conducted the first modern scientific excavations, and we still all eagerly await the full publication of these remarkable excavations of the 1950s; they are summarized in Atkinson's *Stonehenge* (a Pelican, first published in 1956, and reprinted in 1979). Chippindale's excellent book deals with the views that people have had about this monument, one of the seven wonders of prehistoric Europe, from its first mention in written records. It claims, as at first sight it might appear, extravagantly, that it includes "everything important, interesting or odd that has been written or painted, discovered or imagined about the most extraordinary ancient building in the world", but as one reads the book and studies its lavish and beautiful illustrations, the claim seems justified.

It begins with the place of Stonehenge in the medieval romances of King Arthur. Then we see how Tudor historians and antiquaries groped for its origin and purpose and how Inigo Jones decided it was a masterpiece of Roman architecture, a temple to the god Coelus, probably at the time of Agricola, blending Tuscan with Corinthian. Edmund Bolton, a respected historian and a friend of Jones, declared that it was not the work of the Romans "The dumbness of it speakes" he declared, "that it was not any worke of the ROMANS. For they were wont to make stones vocall by inscriptions. That STONAGE was a worke of the Britanns, the rudenesse it selfe perswades." He decided that it was the tomb of Boadicea, although most archaeologists these days believe that she is buried under Platform 10 at King's Cross Station.

Bolton and Aubrey and Stukeley were right in dating Stonehenge to prehistoric times and now the Atkinson-Piggott excavations have firmly dated it, this prehistoric cathedral of the Ancient Britons, to the third and fourth millennia BC. Here was a sacred-secular place of assembly built and rebuilt between 3100 and 1100 BC.

Authoritative, clear, well-written, this book is essential reading for all megalith buffs from the serious student of stone circles and prehistoric Europe to the megalithomaniacs, including the dotty Druids whom a misguided Whitehall still allows to frolic there at Midsummer sunrise. Chippindale is good on the Druids and on the astronomical interpretation of Stonehenge.

Stonehenge has been used as an emblem by all manner of organisations and since the Stonehenge astronomy boom especially in the western USA. Chippindale includes the logo of the Sarsen Press, Redwood City, California. I treasure the dinner menu of the wagon-restaurant in the Boulogne-Milan TAC of a few weeks ago which has a fine picture of Stonehenge advertising Kronenbourg beer.

Glyn Daniel

Entirely professional

And We Shall Shock Them
The British Army in the Second World War
By David Fraser
(Hodder & Stoughton, £12.95)

It seems only a short while since I was reviewing in these columns Sir David's widely acclaimed official biography of Alanbrooke, yet here is another extraordinarily difficult task encompassed – a survey of the performance of the British Army in every theatre during six years of war. This is a rate of productivity which British shipyards might envy! It is enviable, because this is not just a hack job. Page after page discloses the result of a deep, dispassionate weighing up of men and the *éminences grises* of the Ministry of Defence should put it straight on their reading lists.

We may take as read all that Sir David writes in praise of battles long ago and the men who lost or won them. The most constructively valuable aspect of the book is its refusal to make excuses: its running commentary on what was *wrong* with the Army, in too many places for too many years. Why was it that until about halfway through the war we had but a handful of British divisions in contact with the enemy and only one victory, over Italians, to our credit? If the public and the politicians refused to provide enough tools, Sir David rightly reminds us that it was the pre-war amateurism, pervasive throughout much of the Army, that enfeebled our operations until master-managers like Montgomery and Slim imposed their will. Nor is Sir David afraid to point a finger at poltroonery, criminality, incompetence: his is not an army of angels.

But even an open-minded general can suffer from tunnel-vision. It can be argued that an army is as good as its intelligence. Sir David is not expansive about the handling of intelligence within the army itself – by no means always beyond reproach – and though he tips his hat occasionally at Ultra he gives no real impression of the incessant flow of hard information about the enemy that poured from Bletchley Park to headquarters in the field. He is cool, for example, about Auchinleck's handling of "First Alamein": the effect would be icier if he had pointed out that the Auk was receiving, literally, hundreds of Ultra signals giving him Rommel's strength and intentions.

The British Army appears *in vacuo* in another sense. Considering that its achievements are inconceivable without the Russian killing-ground and the masses of American man-power, Sir David might have examined much more thoroughly the problems for us "rough islanders" of fighting, as against Napoleon and the Kaiser, a coalition war. Still he makes conclusively his central point. "Providence, the extraordinary course of events, and the mistakes of the enemy provided time for the army to make good its mistakes, repair and restart the machine and drive it to ultimate triumph. The men who composed the British Army in the Second World War learned their trade and became entirely professional."

Ronald Lewin

Oh, Sir Jasper, do not ...

The Complete Baronetage
By George Edward Cokayne
(Alan Sutton, £75)

Where would the British historian be without recourse to that authoritative work, *The Complete Peerage*, originally compiled by G. E. Cokayne? This was reissued last year in microprint, and now the same publisher has similarly brought out G.E.C.'s other work, *The Complete Baronetage*. Though six volumes have been compressed into one it may be read without any visual aids. He compiled his *Baronetage* between 1900 and 1909, only laying his pen aside after dealing with creations of 1800, by which time he had reached his 86th year; but, unlike the Peerage, this work never realised a second edition. With only 206 subscribers, scarcity has made it a virtually forgotten quarry.

In 1611 James I instituted the Baronetage for those who paid the equivalent of 30 soldiers' wages for three years in the colonization of Ulster. Irish baronets followed in 1619, and seven years later Charles I tempted Scotsman to participate in a similar scheme in the new world. Terms were offered for Baronetcies of Nova Scotia, together with grants of 16,000 acres apiece. As takers found it impossible to reach their lands, by a legal fiction they took possession on Edinburgh's Castle Hill, conveniently designated a part of Nova Scotia. Grants ceased when if 1632 the province was ceded to France, but these baronets lasted until the Union with England.

There are several black borders signifying self-assumed "baronets." A few of these came to grief. An Edinburgh tailor, John Blackader (sic), had the temerity to assume the family baronetcy although coming from a bastard branch. In 1737 he was sentenced to have his ear nailed to the post for perjury. Most got away with it, some even being recognized at court or in naval and military gazettes. Editors of Baronetages, wo should have known better, included them with bona fide baronets. A naval architect grandly announced in 1877, "I hereby make known that I shall hereafter ... be known by the name, rank, style and title of Sir Henry De Burgh-Lawson of Gatherley Castle, co. York, given at my Castle of Gatherley ..." Matters grew so out of hand that G. E. C., in his preface, appealed for an Official Roll to be kept, which eventually took effect. This is maintained by the Home Office and published by the Standing Council of the Baronetage.

Among the Baronets' lost privileges was the knighting of his eldest son, which in 1827 George IV withdrew from later patents. This was last exercised in 1874 when Queen Victoria knighted Ludlow Cotter at Windsor on his coming of age. The final blow came when Harold Wilson and his Conservative successor failed to recommend any hereditary honours. Now that Mrs Thatcher has again set the wheels in motion, perhaps she will browse through *The Complete Baronetage* and restore this ancient honour to the active list.

Patrick Montague-Smith

Fiction

Play the old malarkey again, Sam

Monte Carlo
By Stephen Sheppard
(Secker & Warburg, £8.50)

Pay Any Price
By Ted Allbeury
(...mala, £7.95)

...prizes for identifying the ... of the month at your ... local bookstore. It is of the Poolside Pulp, width ... attention focused on the ... counter. But hard... publishers too like to jog ... the rear of the annual ... the Lowest Common Denominator, if only to get ... idea where next year's ... are going to come from.

... sales of Stephen Sheppard's new period thriller for example will be studied with great interest, not all of it friendly. Mr Sheppard's only previous book, *The Four Hundred*, earned him the unhappy distinction of being the man who finally nailed the old publishing myth that bestsellerdom can always be bought if your pocket is long enough. The hype which surrounded Mr Sheppard's debut as a writer was awesome; the sales which followed were not. But this time I think he is going to be luckier.

His hero, Harry Pilikian, is an Armenian American songwriter, comfortably holed-up in neutral Monaco at the beginning of World War Two. Every character in Harry's bel monde cafe society will be instantly recognised by movie buffs and *aficionados* of popular fiction of the period. There are eccentric English ladies, a retired gentleman-burglar, and a beautiful Russian cabaret singer. All turn out to be spies, naturally. The local police chief is secretary sympathetic, the resident Gestapo major overtly not so. Homosexual cocktail pianists are not to be trusted, while barmen and rich playboys can of course be relied upon to come good when the caviare finally hits the fan.

It does so when the phoney war gives way to the real thing, and Harry Pilikian arrives at his Rubicon when the USA enters the fray. The transition from Scott Fitzgerald to Alastair Maclean gives Mr Sheppard a few bumpy moments. Several characters that have been shaping up quite nicely find themselves dumped unceremoniously on the fringes of the action. But he writes clearly, and obviously relishes the period he's describing. No doubt detractors will point out that the plot of *Monte Carlo* has been lifted, lock and stock if not actually barrel, from the film *Casablanca*. But then Stephen Sheppard, a former National Theatre actor, can retort that even the Bard was not above reworking other chaps' scenarios when it suited him. And besides, Sam was always being asked to play it again.

There's a distinct sensation of *déjà lu* about Ted Allbeury's new book, too. But it comes from reading the newspapers rather than other spy thrillers. The hero of *Pay Any Price*, SIS officer James Boyd, is one of those cloak and dagger merchants whose sense of decency is offended once too often by the warped utilitarianism of his masters. He uncovers incontrovertible evidence not only that the Kennedy assassinations were the work of an unholy alliance between the CIA and the Mafia, but that the mindbending techniques used to unhinge Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Sirhan are now being used by British intelligence to tidy up their problems in troublespots like Belfast. Himself a veteran of the Intelligence Corps, Mr Allbeury is one of our most convincing writers in this field. The scientific gimmick around which his latest plot revolves is disappointingly feeble. But the dialogue and the action are well up to standard.

If it's paranoia you're after, where better to look than California? Jenny Hunt, the heroine of Susan Trott's *Incognito (Severn House, £7.95)*, is a loopy Mill Valley heiress whose only ambition is to be honet and kind. As a result, she is effortlessly relieved of her wealth by a financial consultant. However, the household of thieves and villains into which she innocently strays finds it more difficult to persuade her to part with her sole remaining valuable possession, a priceless painting. her first two novels have left me with a soft spot for Miss Trott and her whimsical world of weirdos and airheads. I am therefore unhappy to find her straying towards the comic crime novel. This is treacherous terrain, where even P. G. Wodehouse was unsure of his footing, and only Edmund Crispin and Donald E. Westlake have ever been truly at ease.

Jackie Collins is a writer who shows no inclination to stray from her home base. Why should she, when the world she knows best – the flash and trash of Hollywood – offers such rich pickings? Hollywood Wives (*Collins, £9.50*) is less ambitious than its predecessor, *Chances*. But Miss Collins still seems to be enjoying the whoppers she tells, and occasional shafts of humour make her books infinitely preferable to those of say Harold Robbins or Jacqueline Susann.

John Nicholson

Crime

Ferreting for mole

Ferret
By George Markstein
(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)

Espionage is real, besides being the stuff of a certain intriguing sort of fiction. Indeed, some spying is so real and so secret, we are told in the blurb to this book, that it can be spoken of only if it is pretended that it is pure fiction. Or, as one of the characters casually remarks, "there are things people mustn't know." It is only when such things impinge momentarily on some ordinary life, as they are shown plausibly doing in the early pages here, that we, John Public, get the smallest hint. And that, Markstein says convincingly, is quickly enough muffled, as when his innocent country G.P. looks after a mysterious, shocked man and can get no explanations of any sort from anyone.

But Markstein's book by no means confines itself to the doctor's story. He pounces here, there, and everywhere. Highest Moscow, deepest Washington, all sorts of secret places, some well-known ones. And out of them emerge the "ferret" aircraft both East and West apparently use to spy on each other against all international law, as well as a "ferret" agent put into a situation where the presence in the dark of, not a rabbit, but a mole is suspected. It is a good story, well told: One feels indeed that one is swimming in seas of deception, where both the killings and the matings are promiscuous.

The people Markstein writes about are made to come to life. But their fears and loves are temporary only. None relates to any of the others. A theme is not created out of those reflections and oppositions and similarities that the novelist employs, that espionage novelists like Len Deighton and Le Carré employ along with all the delightful jargon and hinted-at inner knowledge. So is Markstein's book of a lower order? It depends what you expect. If you are content to see fiction used to expose (a little) the real secrets of the real world, fine. If you hope that fiction will expose the secrets of the heart, some disappointment.

Death Wishes, by Philip Loraine *(Collins, £6.75)*. Where there's a Will there's a guess and guess again story. Excellent Provence descriptions; mildly manipulated characters (but otherwise where would the surprise be?).

A Party to Murder, by Michael Underwood *(Macmillan, £6.50)*. Inside provincial Prosecuting Solicitor's office. A blunt instrument is used, but the writing is always nicely sharp. You learn, puzzle, enjoy.

The Leader and the Damned, by Colin Forbes *(Collins, £8.95)*. Here's 478 gulpable pages with ingeniously intermeshing double plot set in Berchtesgaden and all Europe, 1943, plus mingled dashes of fact.

The Shaft, by Paul Chevalier *(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)*. One for pillow machos. Monster treasure hunt off Nova Scota, tough men, beautiful (and quick to embrace) girl, technical terms a-gogo.

Strained Relations, by Alison Cairns *(Collins, £6.75)*. First book of promise tells of can-of-worms Cornwall where few are what they seem. Nicely gossipy, if straining belief occasionally.

Nobody Cared for Kate, by Gene Thompson *(Gollancz, £7.95)*. Attractive American lawyer caught up in locked barge mystery on Canal du Midi. Alibis and motives galore. School-of-Sayers lives.

H. R. F. Keating

THE TIMES DIARY

Anyone for Tom?

Though it is a month since Michael Foot's chief of staff, Sir Tom McCaffrey, intimated that he would not want to continue under Labour's new leader, there has been no rush to engage the services of the man with the unique experience of having headed public relations at the Home Office, Foreign Office, 10 Downing Street, and Leader of the Opposition's office. "I would not leave the new leader in the lurch by walking out on October 2", McCaffrey says, "but I do think it would be wrong both for them and for me to serve a third Labour leader as I did Jim Callaghan and Michael Foot. I am hoping someone will come forward with some suggestions." Sir Tom McCaffrey is 61.

Out of touch

The Falkland Islands have been cut off. No, not in the south Atlantic but right here in London where the Falkland Islands Office finds itself without telephone and Telex after moving from Great Smith Street to Tufton Street. "Incommunicado" was the plaintive word from a callbox. Their plight could last some time. A firm of solicitors in Covent Garden, Thomas M. Barth, has been trying to contact British Telecom's North Central Area Sales Office by telephone for two weeks. Every time the phone rang unanswered. Finally they sent a Telex explaining they wanted to buy some equipment and had been ringing without success for a fortnight. The response was: "Do you have a reference for us?"

● *Attractions at the Barbican Centre's family festival are to include "novelties such as a giant inflatable maze". At the Barbican, I should hardly have thought that was necessary.*

Pirate gold

Louis Baum, editor of *The Bookseller*, has just written a book well-judged, as one would expect, to catch the interest of the trade. It is called *Juju and the Pirates*, and appears just as the Publishers Association is spending £100,000 on an anti-piracy campaign, seeking and prosecuting those who infringe copyright. Baum's book, though, is for children, and concerns a parrot which goes on a worldwide search for pirates of the traditional variety but only find one who is seven years old. It is not, I am sure, a satire: "I hope you do not think I have any sympathy with pirates", Baum says indignantly.

BARRY FANTONI



Apparently you buy them in bunches

Reader's digest

Colin Luke of Regent's Park Road, NW1, tells me his pregnant wife has taken to devouring newspapers. She says *The Standard* tastes foul, *The Guardian* is too dry, *The Sunday Times* too moist. What attracts her most is the particular flavour of *The Times*. Luke urges her to keep off the stories, but she claims we are parsimonious with our margins. He warned me that if I printed this in my essentially marginal Diary column, she would probably eat it.

Barbed bouquet

The lingering odour of Drakkar Noir by Guy Laroche has claimed another victim. The after-shave was launched with impregnated cards inserted in the *Observer Magazine* of the Sunday before last. Our wine correspondent, Jane MacQuitty, hard at work in her Fulham eyrie on the *Which? Wine Guide 1984*, was aware all week of a "sick-making smell" in her flat. It took six days to track it down to an unopened colour magazine, buried in the wastepaper bin.

A word for it

A brochure from the Greek Tourist Office describing a holiday complex on the island of Evia, has this enticing passage: "Our 640 beds are lovishly facilitated, and in the style of hotel and bungalow . . . In liaison with the beach, we have to your avail, a big poop for adults and a small one for children, and in direct contact with the playground . . . At the end of a beautiful day, let yourselves go at the night club with carnivals, folklorics, and many other merry-making activities."



I heard that the Swiss watch and cuckoo-clock industry had taken a knock, but I did not know the Swiss had even forgotten how to tell the time. A press release from The Leading Hotels of Switzerland boasts: "In future guests will be able to order meals up to midnight (last orders 11.45 pm). In the city hotels there is even provision for a round-the-clock snacks and hot drinks service. For 16 hours a day guests will be able to order menus or a la carte meals to be served in their rooms by the service staff on each floor."

PHS

LT: In line for another failure

by Jim Daly

The latest proposals for the reorganization of London Transport are sadly disappointing. They smack of yet another round of ideological experimentation – this time the magic formula is splitting the bus services from the Underground and privatizing the fringe areas such as cleaning and a range of supplies.

All these magic potions will fail because Tom King, the Secretary of State for Transport like most of his predecessors continues to ignore the central managerial fact that lies at the heart of the LT crisis. The system operates against a background of falling population, increased car ownership and capital investment starvation.

What is needed above all is a 10 year development programme sanctioned by government and then left to management to implement. The problem does not lie in political control, either right or left, where ideological measures merely tinker with the problem, focusing attention especially on day-to-day fares policy and blithely ignoring the implications of neglecting long-term investment in modernization and reequipment.

Even if we accept that the GLC has made a mess of public transport, the cause does not lie at the GLC leader Ken Livingstone's door any more than at the door of Sir Horace Cutler, his predecessor. If anyone should take the blame it is Barbara Castle. As minister of transport, she shifted responsibility from an independent state executive to the GLC, utterly neglecting to note two obvious weaknesses in her Transport Act.

This made more difficult the coordination and integration of British Rail suburban services with the Underground, whose predominant operation is on the north side of the Thames. It also ignored the fact that local government finance is simply not geared to running a revenue service of the scale of LT. It was inevitable that one day the GLC would become a transport business with a local authority attached. The rates crisis has escalated in line with this experience.

Some of LT's critics have a point when they identify glaring inefficiencies such as examples of over-manning. But they are deluding themselves if they think these are central questions. Many of the failings have to do with low morale, stemming from an appalling public image, which is reflected in sloven discipline, rudeness to passengers (in turn fuelled by bad-mannered customers) and falling confidence in the quality of service.

These ills will not be cured by blaming the managers, who are among the best in the business: if they were not they would hardly be contracted to build advanced systems in Hongkong and Latin America.

If Tom King really wanted to go down in history as a worthy successor to Lord Ashfield or Herbert Morrison, his White Paper would say something like this:

"The Government will create a new passenger transport authority for the commuter area around Greater London. It will be an elected body charged with the responsibility of providing a fully integrated system modelled on the successful operations of larger conurbations in western Europe, notably Paris, Munich and Hamburg. The objective shall be to provide high quality, reliable and cheap transportation, giving access to the whole population and especially in the densely packed centres, relief from traffic congestion.

"The PTA will be required to operate efficiently and may contract certain of its support services should it consider this appropriate. The Government expects that because of the sale of capital investment required to reestablish the service on a realistic basis it will be necessary to guarantee finance for some years into the future. In the meantime it is unlikely that there will be immediate improvement – indeed, things may well get worse before the benefits of new investment begin to flow.

"The public can be assured that it is the intention of government to take responsibility for past errors. We shall start by making use of the one group of people who have the experience, the technical proficiency and the will to succeed if we give them the means – the employees of London Transport. We have learned our lesson from National Freight and National Bus – both of which showed how efficiently they could perform when freed from the internal wish of frustrated politicians to live out their boyhood fantasies and play with buses and trains."

The author was chairman of the GLC transport committee 1976-77 and is attached to the faculty of business at the North London Polytechnic.

Ronald Butt

When is a cut not a cut?

The argument over public spending presents the Government with a major problem of public relations. Its achievement in bringing down inflation from nearly 22 per cent to 3.7 per cent can hardly be overstated. The first signs of a consequential and lasting recovery are already manifest. Yet this recovery remains under threat from rising public expenditure, both immediately and in the longer term, and the difficulty the Government is having in explaining itself now is not going to get any easier.

The immediate difficulties are less serious than they may seem at the outset of the public spending negotiations for 1984-85 between the Treasury and the spending departments. Taking the view that the dangers of over-borrowing are greater than those of under-borrowing, the new Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, has taken some interim action towards keeping borrowing for the present year within the planned target. With inflation likely to return to about 6 per cent by the middle of next year, that must be the right decision, even it has to be taken on still tentative figures.

But what of 1984/85? Here the argument has focussed on a figure of roughly £5,000m, the total of department bids above previously intended targets, which the Treasury will resist. Yet the appearance of the figure somewhat exaggerates the reality. The greater part of it (say, two-thirds) consists of bids for new programmes and spending ideas which the Treasury and its ministers consider should not be regarded as cuts since to resist them is not to remove an existing service.

The other (say) £2,000m, however, represents the cost of sticking to planned programmes, perhaps because more people are using a service, perhaps because an inevitable replacement may involve spending on something more advanced. Whether such increases represents a real increase in financial provision, or merely mean paying to stay where we are, is a question of almost theological complexity. However, if such money is to be found, then to the extent that it is not made available by reducing the intended £3,000m contingency reserve, it will have to come from economies elsewhere.

It is here that the Cabinet as a whole will be faced with political decisions. There will be no battle of the 1981 kind, when the "Wets" took their campaign out into the country. Two reshuffles have taken care of that. Even so the Cabinet will be faced with some hard arguing and the question will be not so much whether this or that economy is a "cut" as whether a particular spending item is resistible or not.

Thus the question about unemployment benefit, and the linkage with inflation in future years (though it is a small proportion of the total social security budget) is essentially political. The Cabinet did not give an election pledge to maintain it (as it did with pensions) because its mind is still open.

Are those ministers right who want to diminish the linkage on the grounds that the inadequate differential between means-tested unemployment benefit and low wages acts as a work disincentive? Or are those right (I think they are) who say that although this is true in many cases, there are many more where work is wholly unobtainable, and where to cut the real value of unemployment benefit would cause hardship and political resentment? Those who believe the latter would much prefer the unemployment trap to be dealt with solely by raising the tax threshold – but there is a very serious doubt whether that is going to be possible.

All such questions about public spending are going to get harder not easier when this summer's negotiations for 1984/85 are over. In the long run, therefore, there has to be an open debate in the nation on precisely the questions asked about public spending in the much maligned Think Tank report, which was leaked last September and which asked the right questions even if some of the answers were both unrealistic and politically embarrassing to the Government.

State spending, however desirable its objectives, tends by its methods towards waste and towards an order of priorities which more reflects political pressures and bureaucratic vested interests than either common sense or the greatest need. Thus any proposal to cut spending on drugs immediately provokes outcry on the grounds that it infringes the clinical freedom of doctors (who are themselves under commercial pressure and pressure of work to dispense them) and so more worthwhile health needs suffer.

Hitherto the Government has shied away from any radical approach to state spending.

Only now is it, very gingerly, approaching local government spending which it has itself largely to provide without being able adequately to control. The truth is that for understandable political reasons, the Cabinet is split-minded.

The long-term examination that the Think Tank report attempted was desired by ministers but the implications of the Think Tank's answers caused great alarm and the Government promptly shied away from them. They would now like a national debate on the future of public spending, yet they are also wary of starting it.

A debate of this sort, however, cannot be instigated by the press. For one thing it lacks the information. For another, much of it is still influenced by the neo-Keynesian idea that there is no serious spending problem at all. Such a debate can only be informed and steered by the Government itself. The long-term spending problem cannot be dealt with by candle-end economies alone or by periodically getting out the scissors of economy which too often, at moments of emergency, lop off what is most instead of what is least needed. Politics is as much about priorities for a Tory as for a Labour government, and the sooner in this Parliament that these questions are thought out with no thoughts barred, the better for everyone.

Roger Boyes on Polish expectations after the lifting of martial law



Jaruzelski announcing the end of martial law. Much will depend on whether he can convince Poles that what follows is "liberalization"

Now for Jaruzelski's real test

Warsaw

Readers of entrails and students of paradox were intrigued to learn that only weeks after meeting Pope John Paul, General Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Soviet Order of Lenin, one of the top awards for services to socialism. Papal handshakes have produced many near-miracles – the lame have claimed recovery, weak men have become strong – but never a Russian medal. "The general must be doing something right," a cynical acquaintance remarked. "If only we knew what."

How has General Jaruzelski managed to survive martial law, imposing it, lifting it? To use a simple measure: two previous Polish leaders fell after allowing discontent to accumulate to such an extent that militia had to fire on crowds of protesters. Yet, during martial law, at least 15 demonstrators died after police action – and General Jaruzelski has emerged despite everything as the unchallenged leader of the Communist Party and the government. The government formula is that these deaths were painful but martial law averted a civil war and its bloody consequences: perhaps the Poles are begining to accept this version of history, perhaps not.

In any event, the general's personal popularity is largely irrelevant, he tells American television. "We do not discuss things in such categories. My wish is that this people should have confidence in the authority that I represent. And I think that we are gaining that confidence, that we are realistic. We do not promise things that cannot be achieved . . . we are consistent".

Yet somehow this image-building is too western an explanation for the general's continuing survival. Socialist societies can function for decades with bland personalities at their helm: leadership has to be judged by both intention and results.

The key to intention, to the driving force of the Jaruzelski circle, could be found in the deathbed rehabilitation last year of the formerly disgraced leader Wladyslaw Gomulka, who was toppled in December 1970 after the authorities ordered the shooting of rioting workers in the Baltic ports. (According to the confidential party report on this and other Polish crises, General Jaruzelski sat in on the meeting that decided to shoot, but remained silent. This was understood to be a vote against.)

But it is the Gomulka of 1956 who is respected as a model by those who surround Jaruzelski, many of whom came to political maturity during that period. They remember Gomulka's "Polish road to socialism"; his ending of police terror, his (albeit brief) flirtation with economic reform, the attempt to create a *modus vivendi* between Church and state, the guarantee of private ownership of agriculture, the relative freedom in cultural activity and the intelligent steering of Polish-Soviet relations.

Though Gomulka abandoned or diluted almost all of these goals within two years, they remain a kind of programme for the Jaruzelski leadership. The general's advisers say that Gomulka understood the external limits to social renewal and for a while grasped how to control the pace of change. But much has changed since 1956. Perhaps the room for manoeuvre provided by Moscow, has not expanded very dramatically, but the internal demands on the system have risen rapidly, thanks to Solidarity.

Thus the Jaruzelski leadership believes it is fostering "relative freedom" in cultural life – but many artists and writers see only that the government is trying to tighten censorship, to impose an actively pro-socialist ethic on art and undermine standards of excellence.

In the perception of the United States, Jaruzelski has made the odyssey from being a Soviet puppet ("a Russian in Polish uniform" according to Caspar Weinberger) to being a Pole who wants to do good but is so circumscribed by fear of Moscow that he has to temper reform with repression. In the perception of young Poles, he is a man who killed Solidarity: further analysis is irrelevant.

But the view of many other Poles is that the general has kept many promises (above all, the promise to lift martial law), but now they should wait and see what he can deliver in terms of economic improvement and personal liberty. (Will he, for example, honour a government promise to liberalize passport policy, allowing Poles to travel abroad as in the Solidarity era?) The civil legislation passed recently as an alternative to martial law contains the potential for further repression – but much depends on its implementation, for the laws need not be applied in their full rigour.

The leadership of a country is defined by a soft shell; it is difficult to find the kernel. The kernel may, as some believe, lie in the high standing of the army, in Jaruzelski's self-evident position within the armed forces and in his own modest, officer-on-campaign lifestyle.

The Polish army has always had a national mission, has, despite membership of the Warsaw Pact, always had its own brain: in 1981 as the prestige of the Communist Party plummeted, so that of the army (and the party cell within it) rose. Soldiers helped the militia to maintain order, army task forces went out to the countryside to stamp out local corruption.

Jaruzelski, though he is party chief, has benefited from this prestige.

More importantly, his speeches show him to be an intelligent man: he has abandoned the party babble of his earliest efforts and now draws, sometimes skilfully, on Poland's sense of nationhood (as during the papal visit), uses a personal approach to young audiences and when the occasion demands peppers his speeches with imagery for the jaded ("It is easy to be a spectator, to wear white gloves").

Of all Polish leaders, Jaruzelski will be judged most strictly because expectations, fine-honed by the Pope and by Solidarity ideals, are much higher than ever before. The general has carried out a successful military operation with martial law: there is order in the streets, the competition to the Communist Party has been destroyed, the government has reasserted its right to control change.

But the general now has to undertake the political operation, has to make his intentions, trumpeted for so long, reality. Either he has to meet popular (and church) expectations for political and economic change, or explain credibly to the people why he is failing to do so. Not many Polish leaders have passed that test.

Winds of change in Poland: Jaruzelski faces higher expectations, prompted by Solidarity and the Pope. This cartoon is from the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* last month

Much ado about Naffing

New words for old/Philip Howard

Princess Anne's crisp imperative "Naff off" shows signs of establishing itself in the language, and developing into an adjective and other cognate parts of speech. *The Sun* had a funny piece the other week about the use of 'Naff' as an adjective by the trendy and gilded young to mean worthless, not worth talking about, a "wally". Its use of "wally" was itself an interesting example of how language is always shifting.

In Scottish dialect, "wally" was a general term of commendation meaning excellent, fine-looking, ample. Then it came to mean also made of china or glazed earthenware. Then it came to mean an ornament or showy trifle. In Scottish slang dentures can be called "wallies". Now, in London at any rate, a "wally" means somebody boring and worthless, a "naff". I think that the change may have been influenced by the pop festival on Salisbury Plain near Stonehenge a decade ago, when numbers of trespassing campers, on being arrested, all gave their names as "Wally", so vexing the courts. According to students of the new use, every family has a wally or naff in it. In the Thatcher family, the somewhat uncharitable example given is that Mark is the Naff.

The origins of "Naff" as a royal command to go away, or as an adjective or noun meaning a wally, are puzzling, but not beyond all conjecture. The careful lexicographers will not risk an opinion, but take refuge in "origin obscure". There may be some connexion or influence with the Naafi, the dear old Naval, Army, and Air Force Institute, purveyors of tea and buns and beer to the services for more than 50 years. It can be spelt Nafy, Naffy, or Narfy also; Partridge records that Indian army officers used to pronounce it as Narfy.

The Naafi has pupped a number of other phrases in service slang. Naffy itself is a pejorative adjective, suggesting idle and shirking. The Navy in the last war had a naffy rating, meaning a shirker. As a piece of service etymology the initials NAAFI were interpreted by learned non-commissioned officers as No Aim, Ambition, or some forgotten epithet beginning with "F", Initiative. The 1939-45 Star was known as the Naafi gong, alias the spam medal, because of the resemblance between the Naafi shoulder-strap colours and the ribbon colours of the Star. Naffy time is the morning break or elevenses. A Naffy Romeo was RAF slang for a ladies' man in the last war. A Naffy rumour was a baseless report. And to deal a Naffy sandwich was the practice of Services' poker-players of dealing a hand of two greasy cards, followed by one greasy card, followed finally by two more.

Naff has been low slang for "nothing" since circa 1940. Folk etymologists have suggested its derivation as from *rien à faire*, or Not a F. The latter is the more probable, yet far from a certainty.

We can trace the vogue word Naff to older and odder roots than these. Naf can be found in colections of vulgar slang from 1845 to mean the female pudend. It is probably back-slang for "fanny". It may have connexions with cognate words such as Naff meaning the navel, recorded before 1866, and Naff the hub of a wheel, found before 1796. Naff may well be one of the earliest examples of coarse back-slang in the language. When Princess Anne tells photographers to Naff off, she is using older and less fashionable English than she supposes.

The Complete Naff Guide is published this week by Arrow Books, price £2.50

Paul Pickering

Rats on the line? Try calling Hamelin

While I was talking to a favourite aunt who was about to give me two rather special Chinese figures there was suddenly an ominous click on the telephone line and no aunt. "It's rude to play with the 'phone, don't do it", the formidable lady said when I was reconnected. Click, buzz and she was gone again: so too for the moment was the precious porcelain.

At best, an ordinary conversation on my telephone to someone half a mile away sounds like Neil Kinnock with a cold on a bad line from the Falklands, despite British Telecom having announced profits of £1m a day – or probably because of it.

So I rang the operator. "Rats", she said. For a moment I thought it was an insult. "Rats", she repeated, shouting over the squelching and whistling. "They eat through the casing around the cables and cut you off. It's quite a problem in some areas. I'm terribly sorry . . .", she faded out like Scott of the Antarctic into a blizzard of static.

As I put down the phone it immediately struck me why the vastly profitable Telecom wanted to sell off our telephonic heritage. Armies of vicious rodents were obviously eating the thing whole. If their sharp incisors sliced through Edwardian armoured cable spiced with rat poison, what would they do to modern technology?

Surely the new electronic exchanges with succulently greased microchips and munchy junction boxes made in Japan will be so much sukiyaki to a hungry British rat. This is clearly the end for the giant Telecom dinosaur. Rats, of course, put paid to real dinosaurs like the one just found by a plumber in Surrey, after the monster had reigned supreme for 140 million years. "No dinosaur could possible hope to cope with myriads of small animals devouring all before them", Dr Beverley Halstead of Reading University told the British Association at Bath. What chance has a nationalized industry, soon to be privatized, against an animal that zapped Tyrannosaurus Rex?

"Problem? I'd say they are", said a local telephone spokesman. "Many years ago we used to put rat-catchers down the manholes but the local authorities handle it now. I don't know if they still will after it becomes private. But I cannot talk to you as I am only local, see? You have to 'phone head office."

Before ringing the chief Telecom Mekon himself at the centre of the electronic empire I decided to get a second opinion on whether mere rodents could beat the system. Mr Eric Jukes of the London and Southern Counties Mouse and Rat Club is an expert. "Fancy rats are really my speciality but you cannot help being interested in them all", this local government officer said modestly.

"It sounds as though there is a rat having a go at this line at the moment with somewhat blunt teeth", Mr Jukes added. "But joking apart, the intelligence of a rat is equal to that of a cat.

"The rat-fanciers of the 1930s used to warn people that if they were going to fill up a rat hole, a mixture of concrete and barbed wire up was the only thing that would stop them.

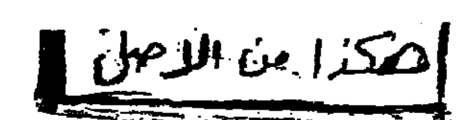
"Anything less and the rats pull it to pieces. They often work together. Two rats will pull along on their backs a third rat carrying an egg in his paws or something they want to eat." One can imagine how quickly these small SAS cadres of rats could play havoc with an exchange.

"A lot of people are still prejudiced against rats for some reason. I call it ratial discrimination," said Mr Jukes. "There were some northerners last year who said that the National Mouse Club should not support any show which had rats in it. Luckily they did not win. There has always been aggro: rats were popular in the 1920s and 1930s and are now making a comeback."

Mr Jukes also comes across the beasts in his job: "I work in an information office and when tempted to reply 'Bring them along to my club', but I don't. They still have rat catchers but they call them rodent officers these days."

On a quick straw poll of councils I found that most charge British Telecom for rodent control, and look forward to charging the private companies more – especially certain Labour authorities who are dead against selling off the network.

This was the right moment, I decided, to talk to the head Mekon at Telecom headquarters. "There are rats in all underground systems, but I don't think it is a problem", he sniffed. "They will never get into our new exchanges." Tell that to the poor dinosaurs.





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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SEE YOU IN OCTOBER

ay seem odd, so soon after a ral election, for Parliament eak up for a long holiday to its members time to think. they certainly need it; and more so than the Gover- t. That is one of the ntages of a summer elec-

It is curious in this case. ever, when the Conserva- won the election, how n that election has changed ything including the im- sion of ministerial sure- dness which preceded it. the election the Govern- t's touch has been most re. There has been a ssion of episodes which been handled maladroitly olitical terms. The capital shment debate, MPs' pay, even the start of the public ding argument, might all in uselves be of lesser conse- ce, but cumulatively they two things. The first is that is a new government, with a ess of approach and there- a kind of political inexperi- among some of its recently noted senior figures which nts to more than one d expect from a mere net reshuffle. The second is it is, so far, a government out a strategy. There are ides there, for sure; there is y; but there is no coher-

is as though the new net gathered together after lection and stared collecti- at a blank sheet of paper. legislative programme is ally a recycling job from the rupted passage of Bills in ast Parliament. Beyond that nanifesto was not much help it was studiedly vague in its ls.

aditional Conservatives to think that it is easy just in government, managing s and reacting to events. e is a suspicion that the tional Tory thinks that it is ather fun. But modern nment is no longer fun. It is licated, exhausting, and able – challenging per- but most uncomfortable.

in this Government there strands of Conservative – the Tory traditional- the Tory radicals. The traditionalists are the comforters. They won the day in the presentation of the Party's attitudes before the election. It must be tempting now to sit back and enjoy the fruits of the election victory. The radicals are the challengers. They know there is unpleasant work to be done.

Government is big and getting bigger. If we are to believe this Government's rhetoric it intends to get smaller. That is the central paradox with which this Government has to grapple. It is the internal argument which must be resolved in favour of smaller government if the Conservatives are to succeed in their purpose. The paradox is that any government with the strength and willpower to reduce the power of government is normally associated with the creed, and led by the practitioners of big government. The temptations and seductions of office – of the quiet life – must therefore be resisted, even though the political consequences of that resistance will be a very unquiet life indeed.

The issue of public spending is obviously paramount, both because of its effect on the economy and because it determines the whole political climate in which the Government will be operating. Nothing could be worse for this Government than to punctuate its next term of office with regular bouts of wrangling over public spending. It will suggest that Ministers are unable to control the one thing they say they must control. It will present the Cabinet as being permanently on the defensive against a phenomenon which threatens to overwhelm them. They will be seen to be reacting, cutting, taking away. A strategy based on high expectations and low performance is fatal. How much more sensible to lower expectations with the promise of reward for better performance.

The Government thus has a choice between staying on the defensive against the momentum of expanding public expenditure, or applying radical policies to overcome the difficulties. The Conservative election manifesto let the Party down, since the possibility – indeed the probability and necessity–of a radical approach to public spending was hardly hinted at. Consequently the public has not been prepared for an open debate about the issues. It will thus be more easily manipulated against ideas by judicious leaks and the lobbying of pressure groups – the politics of the loud pedal.

That must not deter this Government from letting the debate be joined. The next five months or so will determine the fate of this Government at the next election. It is now that the strategic decisions must be taken which will start to find their way into the programme by the Queen's Speech of November 1984. If that is to be the keynote of this Parliament, the strategy for it must be clarified and agreed now. So there is little time to lose in spite of the warm afterglow of the June election.

Unfortunately there is no real sign that this Government has yet developed either the strategic mentality to take a long view, or the machinery to put it into effect. The Prime Minister's office is a pennyfarthing. Sir Geoffrey Howe, whose massive contribution to the success and cohesion of the last Government has been much under-rated, will not be able to perform the same coordinating function from the Foreign Office. Mr Lawson, his successor, is not yet endowed either with the political skills or the patience of his predecessor. Mr Tebbit is one of the few who seems to be taking the long view, perhaps because he has not had to master a new brief. There is a danger that other Ministers will be so keen to master their new briefs that the briefs will come to master them.

The fortunes of this Government will not ultimately depend on mastering departmental briefs. They will depend on a combination of strong nerve and clear argument, neither of which has been obvious since the election. By October Ministers must have agreed on a clear analysis of the difficulties which confront them, and identified the radical measures which they will have to argue through in public if this Government is going to prevail over those difficulties. Then we should be informed.

TIME TO ABATE THE GAS TAX

e past three years domestic prices have been increased ally by ten per cent more the rate of inflation. The t of this deliberate Govern- t policy has been to double average gas consumer's bill the three year period, at a when the main thrust of ernment economic policy to reduce the rate of ation. Now the gas corpor- n's fifteen million domestic omers are being warned that face another increase this mn, despite the corporation ing doubled its profits in a to the not inconsiderable of £603m. It is small der that many of them are ildered, not the least when insolvent National Coal rd – which is losing almost as h money as the gas corpor- n is making – discloses aly four hours later that its vily subsidised customers are kely to face any significant e increase this year.

t is no criticism of the vernment's three year pro- mme of real gas price increases to say that domestic gas consumers now deserve a break. The gas pricing policy has been an unpopular but overdue attempt to put the pricing of gas on a more realistic long-term footing after years of arbitrary and politically manipulated price control by successive administrations. Consumers need to be given the right pricing signals to encourage efficient use of a finite energy source and to ensure that they are not misled into converting their homes to gas on the mistaken assumption that it will remain cheap into the foreseeable future.

Even after the three year dose of steep increases, gas is still the cheapest form of heating a house. It is true also, as the chairman of British Gas, Sir Denis Rooke, pointed out on Tuesday, that domestic gas tariffs are cheaper here than on most parts of the Continent. The continuing attractions of the fuel are underlined by the fact that its soaring price has not stopped the corporation acquiring another 650,000 domestic customers in the last three years, mainly in the central heating market.

But enough has clearly been done on the conservation front for the time being. There is little commercial justification for anything other than a notional price increase this year. The corporation, which never wanted to push up its prices as fast as the Government wished, can clearly afford to forgo the £160m of revenue that a five per cent increase would bring, provided that the Treasury does not set it an unrealistically stiff financial target this year. British Gas has proved it is well able to finance a capital investment programme that is now running at £800m a year out of its own resources.

Against the arguments for higher gas prices must be set not only the hardship they cause for many consumers with low or fixed incomes, but also the economic benefits of low energy prices. Nationalized industry prices have been running ahead of those in the private sector. This has been one of the major obstacles to bringing down inflation even further.

FROZEN FISH

Brussels apparatus disap- rs into the Continental ust in an alarming condition paralysis. It cannot reorder its ances, though bankruptcy es it in the face. It cannot get grips with agricultural expen- ure. Nor can it make the dy revised common fisheries icy work. Laboriously nego- ed quotas for most species of are in suspense because the mbers fail to agree about ring. Accusations of over- ing the old quotas abound rticularly directed by British ermen against Dutch and nish fishermen), because the mmunity's regulatory meas- s and inspectorate are not yet place and doubts about their cacy remain. The North Sea ring grounds were briefly pened earlier this year, then riedly closed: they remain sed, except to Norwegian ppers, who do not enjoy the efits of EEC membership.

This last touch is especially ling for Scottish fishermen. o are roasting Mr Jopling, the w minister, for not using his to at the council of ministers block the Norwegian excep- n. The exception came about ough a late switch of the ench position, a move on ich it is impossible to place a endly construction. Since the embers still cannot agree rring quotas among themselves the ban on fishing remains in force. The majority did not care to extend the ban to Norway, which has been awarded an external quota of herring, for fear she might close her grounds to Community vessels in retaliation. So Norway for the time being is to have sole rights to exploit the North Sea herring stocks.

It is an infuriating anomaly for Aberdeen and Peterhead which have suffered long and hard from the ban on herring fishing. Still, the provocation was not enough for Mr Jopling to be justified in using the Community veto. That sledgehammer is meant for bigger nuts.

The North Sea herring, a once much underrated fish, sharply illustrates the ups and downs of conservation. Once they were two a penny, kippered, bloatered, soused, grilled. Over a million tons were taken from the sea in 1965, less than a fifth of that ten years later. The species was being grossly over-fished and stocks were declining towards vanishing point. The adoption of purse-seines together with use of modern fish finding apparatus allowed whole shoals to be scooped up for conversion to meal and oil. The Danes, who now decline to be accommodated, were foremost in that destruction.

The North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, which coordinated measures of conservation before the European Community came along, was inadequate to the task in the case of herring. One of the successes of the European common fisheries policy was the introduction and enforcement of a total ban on herring catches in the North Sea from February 1977 for six years. Stocks have recovered to a point at which it is scientifically deemed safe to resume controlled fishing. This the Community sought to do last month. The resumption is now suspended in a dispute about national quotas and a welter of allegations of cheating.

The blame for the stalled state of the common fisheries policy does not lie solely with the Danes, anymore than it lay solely with the British during the years when we were holding out for a fair return on our unique contribution to the Community fishpond. Yet the present herring phase is a continuation of Denmark's resistance to the general quota settlement beyond the eleventh hour at the turn of the year. It looks as if they want to have that hard-won compromise reopened. It must be the policy of the others to prevent that, whatever patience is required for the purpose.

Labour on a road to nowhere?

From Mr David Freedman

Sir, In his article in today's *Times* (July 25) Mr Roy Hattersley wrote: "The Labour Party's recent tragedy has been that we have failed to translate progressive instincts into votes and seats in the House of Commons". Where does he think are the repositories of these "progressive instincts" in the political nation?

As an architect of Labour's electoral eminence in recent times, Mr Hattersley must surely know that the bulk of the support which Labour has gained at the ballot box almost from its beginnings has come from traditionally-minded trade union members; working men and women with, yes, an interest in "improvement" for themselves and their kin, but scarcely possessed of much in the way of a zealous, "determination to create a more equal society" (people, perhaps, like Sid Osgothorpe and other early characters from Mr Hattersley's autobiography). That, one need hardly add, is an observation which will have been made by level-headed supporters and opponents of Labour alike, long before the word psephology was even a nightmare.

Mr Hattersley's suggestion that Labour "did not lose the last election because our policies were too radical", is correct in only one sense: that the Labour Party had so much else to discourage the electorate from supporting it that its unrealistically "radical" programme was relegated to the status of major factor. He cannot honestly believe that it was not at least that.

What Mr Hattersley and his party are battling against is the ineluctable loss of Labour's traditional constituency to the pale complacency of the Alliance and to the institutionalized bribery (for those still in employment) offered by the so-called Conservative Party, who between them seem to offer the best insurance against the erosion of the high living standards which Labour has taught us we all ought to expect.

These remarks have all been rehearsed, especially in recent months, by observers of social and political trends far more perceptive than I. But they appear to have made little impression on Mr Hattersley. He still wants to believe that men of genuinely "progressive instincts" and the Labour power-base of yesterday can be reconciled, in spite of clear evidence that neither component any longer exists in enough force to create an electoral majority, and that what remains of each group holds the other in contempt both in the Commons and in the country.

In short, socialism is taking over the Labour Party, not however through the devious machinations of subversive infiltrators. More simply, socialists, who have always been present, are increasingly the only ones truly interested in Labour's survival. And that, Sir, is why, if Labour is a democratic party, Mr Kinnock will (rightly) be its next leader, and why also, if we live under a system of representative democracy, there will (rightly) never be another Labour Government.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FREEDMAN,
Oriel College,
Oxford.
July 25.

Race and 'innocence'

From the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality

Sir, In your leader (July 21) on the commission's consultative document on amendments to the Race Relations Act, you say it is an "unacceptable distortion" that an employer might be held to account for indirect discrimination "even if the discrimination was entirely unconscious and innocent". The commission's point is that innocence and unconsciousness are not the same thing.

If, seven years after the passing of the 1976 Act, an employer remains steadfastly unconscious of the fact that he or she is operating a system which excludes or sharply reduces the promotion prospects, say, of members of the black community, at what point is that "innocence" to be questioned?

When caught driving dangerously on the wrong side of the road it is no defence to say that one's eyes were kept tight shut throughout. Ought that same rule to apply to those who discriminate in employment? That is the point the commission is raising.

Yours faithfully,
PETER NEWSAM, Chairman,
Commission for Racial Equality,
Elliot House,
10-12 Allington Street, SW1.
July 21.

Seven-year itch

From Mr John Haskey,

Sir, You kindly reported my paper, "Marital Status Before Marriage and Age at Marriage: Their Influence on the *Chance of Divorce*", on June 29.

In an otherwise accurate summary, you included a sentence in which it was stated that "the seven-year itch" had been confirmed. This conclusion, which was not contained in my paper, is erroneous; indeed, of all the marriages ending in divorce in 1980-81 the most frequent marriage duration was three years, there being no evidence of a peak of seven years' duration.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HASKEY,
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys,
Population Statistics Division,
St Catherine's House,
10 Kingsway, WC2.
June 29.

Because of a misprint, Mr Vernon Bogdanor's letter yesterday stated that many unions had not consulted their members about political funds for over 150 years. This should have read 50 years.

Helping society in and out of work

From Mr Harry Hodgkinson

Sir, Your timely reference to the latest phase of "privatisation" as a cosmetic device (leading article, July 26) prompts a question about the morality of selling back to the public assets they have already bought once through taxation and national savings.

It is only by a legal formality that the state "owns" such assets. And so the government of the day stands to them in the relationship of a trustee; not of an absolute legatee, with the right to realise capital resources to cover current revenue shortfalls.

These assets belong to the community; and it would seem that the time has come for the community to create, in time-honoured British fashion, a National Trust-type body to administer them, voluntary in origin but commanding general respect and free from the greeds and vagaries of fashionable political ideologies.

Existing assets, and other sources of social wealth yet to be created through, for example, high technology products, could then become a national equity, inalienably owned in equal shares by every citizen.

The creation of a national equity would not merely protect our public assets from the sterile dilemmas of statism and laisser-faire; it would provide the nucleus for a rational method of distributing the national product in radically changing conditions of production.

Our problem is no longer to find jobs for all in obsolescent industries and candyfloss services whose output of wealth is only marginally, if at all, higher than their input of resources. Now that a maximum of wealth can best be produced with a minimum of human intervention, we need to provide a self-respecting source of income independently of the historic need for regular employment in increasingly anachronistic factories and offices.

The principle has already been acknowledged, in the form of pensions for example; but hitherto as a gesture of welfare and not, as it has now become for us all, an act of economic common sense and social prudence.

Yours sincerely
HARRY HODGKINSON,
45 Linhope Street, NW1.
July 26.

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, Our nation is tying itself in knots by refusing to face a plain fact. We need to recognise and accept the consequence of advancing technology. In free societies there will *never again be paid jobs for all.*

Through taxation, some of the money received by paid workers is redistributed in payments to the rest. We would do well to recognise the true nature of this operation by talking of redistribution payments instead of unemployment benefit, supplementary benefit, and so on.

A person without paid work should neither feel nor be made to feel inferior. In return for his or her redistribution payments, he or she should accept an honourable obligation to do unpaid work of one sort or another. Often this will be within the family circle, and none the worse for that.

Redistribution payments should not, as they are at present, be regarded as public *expenditure.* To avoid this confusion, the tax out of which they are met should be given an appropriate name (say redistribution tax). If the payments are in fact all met out of income tax, this would mean that a certain slice of income tax would be called redistribution tax and dealt with (apart from assessment and collection) by a separate process.

Then, if the rate of redistribution tax were varied by the Chancellor, the public would know exactly what this meant, namely that a greater (or lesser) share of earned wealth was being diverted to the unpaid. The current size of this share must always be one of the great social issues.

The political consequences of such a change of public attitude would be considerable. Governments, while still promoting economic prosperity, would not feel obliged to create meaningless jobs. Politicians would not have to claim, with diminishing conviction, that their party had the policies to cure unemployment.

Budgets would not be distorted by treating redistribution payments (now running at £15bn a year for unemployment benefit alone) as Government expenditure. No longer would unemployment statistics be bandied about and argued over. They would have become obsolete, like the very word unemployment itself.

And those without a job would regain their dignity.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BENNION,
24 St Aubyns,
Hove,
East Sussex,
July 26.

Army discipline

From Major-General P. L. de C. Martin,

Sir, No self-respecting person would be guilty of most of the crimes listed by Mr Ben Vincent in the last paragraph of his letter to you of July 25.

The Army today strives to teach self-discipline based on self-respect so that the soldier knows what he should do and does it, even alone, in the turmoil of battle, because he does not wish to let his comrades down nor himself. Teaching self-discipline and self-respect is not easy if it has not been bred in the individual at home.

Some young members of the Army Cadet Force once told me that they had joined the ACF "for the discipline". They went on to say that no one told them what to do at home and no one told them what to do at school, but the Army did. How else, they said, were they to know what was right and what was wrong?

What the Army seeks to do within the framework of discipline is to prove to the individual that he is capable of enduring far greater demands on his physical and mental resources than he himself could have believed possible. The sense of achievement which comes with this experience breeds self-respect.

Of course the Army is not always successful in teaching self-discipline and self-respect, and soldiers who earn the special attentions of the media and the applause of the nation must always be careful not to confuse self-respect with self-conceit, but the success of the Army's policy is nowhere clearer than on the streets of Northern Ireland, where young NCOs and soldiers show quite remarkable restraint under much greater provocation than would be needed to start a full-scale riot on the terraces of any Football League club. Yet the disciplined soldier and the soccer hooligan come from the same stock. The moral is obvious.

Yours faithfully,
PETER MARTIN,
Faircrosse,
Brimpton Common,
Berkshire.
July 25.

Church funds

From Mr Lewis Stretch

Sir, As treasurers of small country parishes are very much "the toads beneath the harrow", might one of them support the Bishop of Peterborough's warning (July 23)?.

The taxation policies being imposed by the Church of England's present unrepresentative, bureaucratic system of government are not only the wrong way to raise funds; the image they create is a major hindrance to the Church's primary task of bringing the Gospel to the English, the English to its Lord.

When greater respect was shown to donors' intentions the secular authorities had to legislate to prevent too high a proportion of the nation's wealth falling into "dead hands". So far from even further centralization being desirable, materially or spiritually, authority and resources should be restored to the parishes, and less time and effort wasted on administration and committees.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS STRETCH,
1 Manor Close,
Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
Leicestershire.
July 24.

Helicopter safety

From Lieutenant Commander Alan H. R. Clifford, RN

Sir, Your correspondent, Professor D. E. Newland (July 21), should not confuse the emergency procedures when flying as a passenger in a helicopter over the sea with flying as a passenger in a fixed-wing airliner over the sea.

As the helicopter is more likely to suffer considerable turbulence on heavy impact with the water, the seat belt should not be released until all excessive movement has ceased. The abandonment from a helicopter forced down in the sea is usually made under water and therefore there is little time to don a life jacket.

For this reason all passengers flying in helicopters over the sea should really wear a lifejacket, with a warning that it should not be inflated until escape has been made well clear of the cabin; this is to prevent being trapped inside the cabin with an inflated jacket.

These comments naturally assume the worse case when there is little time to effect an escape, which passengers should at least anticipate in a helicopter ditching.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN CLIFFORD
59 Carisbrooke Avenue,
Hill Head,
Hampshire,
July 20.

Cable TV franchises

From the Director of the National Consumer Council

Sir, In accordance with its proposals in the White Paper on cable, the Government has invited applications for up to 12 cable franchises in advance of legislation and of the establishment of a Cable Authority. On July 15 the Department of Trade and Industry and the Home Office issued a Guidance Note to intending applicants for these pilot franchises.

I recognise the strength of the Government's argument that rapid action is needed to enable cable investment and installation to start in the near future. However, nowhere does the Guidance Note say that the franchise applications will be published.

Cable providers and operators who are successful in winning these pilot franchises will be in an extremely strong position when the substantive development of cable takes place. It would be highly undesirable if they achieved this without their applications being available for public scrutiny and comment, not least in those communities which they propose to cable.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY MITCHELL, Director,
National Consumer Council,
18 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
July 21.

Engineering safeguards

From the Director-General of The Engineering Council

Sir, The new Engineering Council (EC), about which Mr John Kapp writes (July 16), was created as a result of the Finniston inquiry into the engineering profession. The recent 71–7 vote, so deplored by Mr Kapp, authorising the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) to apply for surrender of its royal charter was simply the penultimate chapter in the handover to the EC.

The EC inherits some of the functions of the CEI, notably in setting the standards for registration and in the operation of the register, but the brief of the EC is much wider than that of the CEI. The primary objective is to promote the science and practice of engineering for the nation's benefit and to promote industry and commerce in the UK.

The method of selection of the EC members was discussed extensively with the profession in the drafting stage of the royal charter, which was granted in November 1981. All chartered engineers had the opportunity to vote in a postal ballot on the transfer of powers from CEI to the EC, and voted in favour by 76,274 to 5,791.

Contrary to Mr Kapp's fears, democratic safeguards for the profession will be strong. The creation of an engineering assembly is a crucial part of the EC strategy. A consultative document has been issued which proposes that this assembly should be wholly elected on a regional constituency basis by and from those on the EC's register.

There will also be a linked national structure based upon about 20 regional committees, whose task will be to promote industrial and educational links locally and to influence EC policy through the assembly. The EC has already emphasised to the profession and other interested bodies that it welcomes comments and suggestions.

Acting as an engine for change is the prime task of the EC and we look to industry and the engineering profession to pull together in advancing the performance of British industry.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH MILLER,
Director-General,
The Engineering Council,
Canberra House,
10-16 Maltravers Street, WC2.
July 18.

Local autonomy

From Councillor Ian Coutts

Sir, The Chairman of the Association of County Councils' letter (July 15) is too sweeping in saying that all sections of the association would fight what he describes as "challenges to the autonomy of local government". Many of us voted for the Conservative amendment to the Labour motion of criticism only because we understood that this would enable the association's attitude to the Government's proposed legislation to be decided when, and only when, the White Papers were published.

As a result of the activities of only a few of its number local government has acquired a bad name in recent years. With great power goes great responsibility. When that sense of responsibility disappears so does the right to the power.

In these circumstances to talk about defending the freedom of local government is to misunderstand the nature of democracy. Down the ages it has been the task of Parliament to defend the citizen from the over-mighty subject. Certainly Mr Lovill and his friends have used this argument when calling on government for trade union reform. Today some local authorities are acting as overmighty subjects and reasonable legislation is not only the right but the duty of government.

Yours faithfully,
IAN COUTTS,
2 The Close,
Norwich.
July 15.

Matrimonial links

From Mrs J. M. S. Elstub

Sir, I am saddened by the decision of the Church of England General Synod to allow remarriage in special circumstances.

A Christian will never ask the Church for such a concession because he made his marriage vows before God and it is, therefore, not in the power of man to allow him to rescind them.

The Church will have submitted, like a weak parent, to the wishes of a spoilt child and will pay the price.

Yours faithfully,
JANE M. S. ELSTUB,
50 Marryat Road, SW19.
July 17.

Technical hitches

From Mr M. J. Campbell

Sir, For the fourth day running you are unable to publish stock market information due to "computer failure"; how ever did you manage *before* computerization?

For the second time within two years our telephone answering machine has been put out of order by a fault apparently caused by lightning; "a chance in a million", we were told.

Fortunately life can still be sustained without the aid of either, but many activities more essential to our wellbeing, even our continued existence on this planet, are becoming dependent on the fruits of "new technology". Is it unreasonable to feel a little concerned?

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM J. CAMPBELL,
City Business Librarian,
City Business Library,
Gillett House,
55 Basinghall Street, EC2.
July 26.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 27: Her Excellency Mrs Danielle de St Jorre was received in audience by the Queen and presented her Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for the Republic of Seychelles in London.

Her Excellency was accompanied by the following member of the High Commission, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr R. F. Delpech (Counsellor).

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by The Queen was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr J. C. Moberly (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Baghdad) and Mrs Moberly had the honour of being received by the Queen.

The Queen held a Council at 12.40pm.

There were present: the Viscount Whitelaw (Lord President), the Lord Denham (Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms), the Right Hon Sir Keith Joseph Bt, MP (Secretary of State for Education and Science) and the Right Hon Norman Fowler, MP (Secretary of State for Social Services).

Mr James Molyneaux, MP, was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Viscount Whitelaw had an audience of The Queen before the Council.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave an Afternoon Party in the Garden of Buckingham Palace.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester and The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty.

The Bands of the Grenadier Guards and the Royal Tank Regiment (Cambrai) played selections of music during the afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 27: The Duke of Gloucester this evening presented awards to Australian Science Scholars at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London.

Lieutenent-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, National Association for Gifted Children, this morning visited Explorers Unlimited Residential Course at Packwood Haugh School, Nr Shrewsbury, Wiltshire.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 27: The Duke of Kent, President of The Scout Association, today attended the Norfolk International Jamboree Camp at the Royal Norfolk Showground, Norwich.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

Princess Anne, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, will not visit the St John Cadet Camp at Glanusk Park, Powys, on August 1 as arranged.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will visit the Moray group at Drumbain, Rothes, Morayshire, on September 20 and later the Caithness group at Halkirk, Caithness.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Daisbled Association, will visit the Chelsea group in the Royal Mews, London, on September 29.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend the gala night of the Horse of the Year Show, in aid of the British International Equestrian Fund, at Wembley, on October 3.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Richard III Society, will visit Gloucester to attend the 500th anniversary celebrations to mark the granting of Charter of Incorporation to the City of Gloucester by King Richard III on September 2.

The Duke of Gloucester will carry out engagements in Falkirk, Scotland, on September 8.

The Duchess of Gloucester as Patron will open the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics Congress 1983 at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, on September 5.

The Duchess of Gloucester will open the International Congress of Maxillo-Facial Prosthetics and Technology at Royal College of Surgeons, London, on September 6.

The Duke of Gloucester will open British Tourist Authority "Heritage '84" conference and present Heritage awards 1983 at Christ Church, Oxford, on September 14.



Lord King of Wartnaby (right) on his way to being introduced to the House of Lords on Tuesday by Lord Manton (back left) and Lord Grimthorpe (back right). Sir Colin Cole, Garter King of Arms, is on the left.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. D. Currey and Miss D. J. Garrod

The marriage between Robert, son of Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Currey, R.N., and the Hon Mrs Currey, of Santon, Isle of Man, and Diana, daughter of Mr Kenneth Garrod and the late Mrs Garrod, of Whatton, Nottinghamshire, will take place on November 5 at the Church of St John of Beverley, Whatton.

Mr P. I. Brearley and Dr H. E. Ewart

The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Brearley, of Park House, Long Buckby Wharf, Northamptonshire, and Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr George Ewart and Mrs Ewart, of 2B Hemington Avenue, Friern Barnet, London N11 3LR.

Mr S. B. A. Cheetham and Miss N. J. Rendle

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs H. A. Cheetham, of Barnes, London, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Rendle, of Boulters Island, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Mr A. G. Delves and Miss H. J. Tombs

The engagement is announced between Alistair, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Granville Delves, of Chilcompton, near Bath, and Helen Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederick Tombs, of Abridge, Essex.

Mr S. W. B. Lloyd and Miss C. R. Chanter

The engagement is announced between Simon Wingfield Butler, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Lloyd, of Sundridge Place, Sundridge, Kent, and Catherine Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Chanter, of Clifton, Bristol.

Marriages

Mr M. C. Fraser and Miss J. S. M. Bastard

The marriage took place on Friday, July 22 in London of Mr Martin Campbel Fraser and Miss Joanna Susan Mary Bastard. A reception was held at the Berkeley hotel.

Dr P. Gibbins and Miss D. Mackin

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 23, at Crowthorne Methodist Church, Crowthorne, Berkshire, of Dr Peter Gibbins and Miss Deborah Mackin. A reception was held at Wellington College, Crowthorne.

Mr M. N. B. Thompson and Miss V. Whitley

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 23, at St Edith's, Pulverbatch, of Mr Maurice Thompson, son of Mr and Mrs E. E. Thompson, of Forest Edge Farm, Ringwood, Hampshire, and Miss Vivien Whitley, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Whitley, of Churton Lodge, Pulverbatch, Shropshire.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Charlotte Lycett, Jessica Thompson, Caroline Flint and Marie-Louise Whitley. Mr Stephen Mendel was best man.

A reception was held at Churton Lodge and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Dr P. J. Strickland and Dr C. J. Rose

The marriage took place on July 23 at Walpole St Peter, Norfolk, between Dr P. J. Strickland, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. A. S. Strickland, of Thorpe St. Andrew, and Dr C. J. Rose, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Cecil Rose, of Walpole St. Andrew. Canon E. J. Hoskin, uncle of the bridegroom, officiated. Flight Lieutenant John Leech was best man.

Dr T. Wilson and Miss C. Wilson

The marriage took place on Saturday, July 23, in the chapel of Brasenose College, Oxford, between Dr Tony Wilson, of Oxford, son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Wilson, of Walsall, and Miss Catherine Wilson, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Human Wilson II, of Fort Worth, Texas.

The Rev Jeffrey Philip Hywel John, Chaplain of Brasenose College, officiated.

The bride was attended by seven first cousins, her sister-in-law and Ms Katherine Bailey Hoekstra, of Orlando, Florida, who was matron of honour. Miss Georgia Anne Guenzel, of San Antonio, Texas, was maid of honour and the Rev James Harold Bell, Rector of Northolt, was best man.

A reception was held in Brasenose College Hall.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev A W Penn, Vicar and Priest in Charge of Brampton and Gilsland, diocese of Carlisle: to be Vicar of Rockcliffe and Blackford, same diocese.

The Rev G H G Plastow, Priest-in-Charge of North Shoebury, diocese of Chelmsford: to be Priest-in-Charge of East Hanningfield and part-time Chaplain of St John's Hospital, Chelmsford, same diocese.

The Rev J Slater, Vicar of St Saviour, Warwick Avenue, diocese of London: to be Vicar of St John's Wood Church, same diocese.

The Rev P R Turp, Curate of St John, Southall, diocese of London: to be Vicar of St Leonard, Shoreditch, same diocese.

The Rev L G Tyzack, Rector of St Andrew, Buckland, Dover, diocese of Canterbury: to be also Hon Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, same diocese.

Resignation

The Rev W Davidson, Vicar of St Stephen with St John, Rochester Row, Westminster, diocese of London, to resign from the benefice on July 31.

Withdrawal of acceptance

Canon R E Tostevin has withdrawn his acceptance of the living of St Helen, Tarporley, diocese of Chester

Birthdays today

Dame Joyce Bishop, 87; Mr William Clark, 67; the Earl of Cromer, 65; Sir Horace Cutler, 71; Mr Kenneth Durham, 59; Sir Peter Green, 59; Mr R B Henderson, 54; Sir Maurice Holmes, 72; Lord Murray of Newhaven, 80; Dame Rosemary Murray, 70; Mr Riccardo Muti, 42; Sir Humphrey Mynors, 80; Sir Roger Mynors, 80; Professor Sir Karl Popper, CH, 81; Sir Reginald Secondé, 61; Sir Gary Sobers, 47.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Tom Lloyd, aged 37, former deputy editor of *Financial Weekly*, to be editor of the newspaper in succession to Mr Ray Heath.

Latest wills

Miss Ethel Irene Nancy Bradshaw, of Cheltenham, left estate valued at £169,960 net. After bequests and effects she left the residue to the Royal College of Music, London, for student scholarships.

Sir Ronald Ernest German, of Eastbourne, Director-General of the Post Office, 1960-66, left £76,900 net.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):

Ashley, Mrs Freda, of Whitchurch, Shropshire £214,473
Constant, Miss Joan, of Sevenoaks £681,974
Lowcock, Mr Charles Edward, of Linton in Craven, North Yorkshire, intestate £252,617
Martin, Mr William Kenneth, of Woodthorpe, Nottingham £240,594

Luncheon

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon given at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of M Felix Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast. The other guests were:

M Siméon Aké and Mme Simplice Zinsou, M Abdoulaye Koné, M Denis Bra Kanon, M Guy Nairay, the Ambassador of the Ivory Coast and M Esdienne, M Georges Ouégnin, Colonel Gustave Kouassi Ouassé, Dr Pierre Vacher, Yves Bini, Commandant Nicolas Kouakou Konan.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Mr Nigel Lawson, MP, and Mrs Lawson, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, MP, and Mrs Rifkind, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, MP, and Mrs Gummer, Earl and Countess Jellicoe, Lord and Lady Kindersley, Sir Adam Thomson, Sir John Burgh, Sir and Lady Woodrow Wyatt, Major-General and Mrs G H Mills, Mr and Mrs Robin Leigh-Pemberton.

Mr and Mrs Douglas Muggeridge, Mr and Mrs Bernard Audley, Mr and Mrs J F Barnes, Mr and Mrs J Loudon, Mr and Mrs William Taylor, Professor J S Webb, Mr and Mrs Arnold Hughes, Mr and Mrs M R Uzielli-Hamilton, Mr Mark Thatcher, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong, Sir John and Lady Leahy, Mr and Mrs J M Willson, Mr and Mrs M F Daly, Mr Michael Alison, MP, and Mr John Coles.

Receptions

Arbitrators' Company

Thr Arbitrators' Company held its annual service at St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, yesterday. Canon Gerald Hudson officiated. The Dean of Westminster gave an address and the lesson was read by the Master, Mr Clifford Clarke. Afterwards, the Master and Wardens held a reception for members of the court and livery and their ladies in the crypt of the church.

Anglo-Peruvian Society

The Anglo-Peruvian Society held a reception at the Hurlingham Club last night to mark Peruvian Independence Day today. The Ambassador of Peru, president, and Señora de Aramburú-Menchaca, and Sir David Muirhead, chairman, and the Hon Lady Muirhead received the members and guests who included:

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr R Whitney, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Viscount and Viscountess Montgomery of Alamein, Sir Berkeley Gage, Sir Leslie and Lady Bowes, Mr and Mrs Adrian Sindall, Mr and Mrs Kenneth D Jamieson and Señor and Señora Adhemar Montagne.

Dinner

Basketmakers' Company

Mr David Letson, Prime Warden of the Basketmakers' Company, presided at the court dinner held at Innholders' Hall (yesterday). The other speakers were Mr Geoffrey W Rowley, Sir Charles Alexander, Prime Warden of the Shipwrights' Company, and Mr Dennis J Robinson. Among the guests were Sir Donald Tebbit, Dr T D Whittet, Master of the Apothecaries' Society and Major R Faull, RA., Commanding Officer 289 Commando Battery RA(V).

University news

York

Appointments

Lecturers: S P Roskams, BA (Cantab) (archaeology) from October 1; R Law, BA (York), PhD (Liverpool) and D Sanders, BA (York), PhD (Cantab) (biology) from October 1; R N Perutz, BA, PhD (Cantab) (chemistry) from October 1; R Hubbard, BA, DPhil (York) (chemistry and computing) from October 1; I Benest, MA, MSc, PhD (Essex) and J Briggs, BA (York) (computer science) from October 1; N N Allinson, BTech (Bradford) MSc (Cantab) (electronics) from September 1; P Astin, BSc (CNAA) MEng (Sheffield) (electronics) from October 1; J Wood, BSc, PhD (London) (electronics) from September 1; K Wilson, BA, DPhil (Oxon) (physics) from October 1.

Grant

Social Science Research Council: £478,060 for the Centre for Health Economics.

Science report

Mollusc reveals growth secrets

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Little is known of the behaviour of a beautiful pearl-coloured shellfish called the chambered nautilus which leads a secluded life on the ocean floor where it is rarely seen except by divers. However, two American marine biologists have obtained a series of pictures, including X-rays, of four specimens at various stages of development.

Dr Peter Ward, of the University of California at Davis, and Dr John Chamberlain, of the Osborn Laboratories of Marine Science, New York, observed the growth of *Nautilus pompilius*, Which they had captured and placed at the New York Aquarium.

A nautilus can reach 8in in diameter. But what fascinated the scientists is the way it constructs periodically a new compartment, as it grows to end up with 20 or more chambers, forming an expanding spiral like a French horn.

Their findings about what triggers the mollusc to start building a chamber, and how long the elaborate operation can take, are described in the journal *Nature*.

It took three to four months to build a chamber, but as the new compartments grew bigger the time between constructing them increased. The chambers are partially filled with Liquid, but the scientists found that by some unexplained means the nautilus can lower the level of liquid in the most recently built chamber. When the level falls below a tiny tube connecting the chambers, it seems to be a signal for a new partition to be built.

Another discovery about molluscs by Dr Ross Ellington, of Florida State University, could be of help to scientists who are trying to improve treatments for heart failure in humans.

Dr Ellington has studied the tiny muscular structure in clams and some species of sea snails, which controls the flow of blood through the organisms. The structure is a bit primitive to make direct comparisons with the multiple chambers of the human heart.

The interesting aspect to the physiologist is that the muscular structure in the clam can function for longer periods of oxygen starvation, or in conditions under which the heart muscle of a person would fail.

The research of the marine animals, supported by the American National Science Foundation, used the technique of nuclear magnetic resonance to analyse the biochemistry of the muscles without interfering with the tissue.

Normal muscular activity depends on a steady supply of chemical energy generated by the breakdown of fats and carbohydrates. In mammalian hearts that proceeds only when an adequate supply of oxygen is available.

But intertidal clams and snails have long periods when they are unable to extract oxygen from water. The concentration of oxygen in the blood falls, yet the muscles still contract without using up the small amount of oxygen remaining in the blood and without producing the poisonous compounds that would accumulate in mammalian tissue if the same reactions took place without oxygen.

The sky at night in August

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will reach maximum evening elongation (27°) on the 19 but will be very low and rather faint.

Venus is still a bright object but it is drawing towards the Sun; on the 1st altitude will be only 5°, almost due west, and it is unlikely to be seen after sunset except for the first few days. Inferior conjunction will be on the 25th.

Mars is a morning star rising about two hours before the Sun. Moon not far from it on the 7th.

Jupiter is still noticeable in the west, but it is getting low and will set about two hours after the Sun. Moon approaching it on the 15th.

Saturn, being nearly three magnitudes less bright than Jupiter, is becoming lost in the sunset glow although still above the horizon for some time after sunset.

Uranus will also be getting difficult to locate and Neptune will be setting at about midnight.

The Moon: last quarter, 2d01h; new, 8d19h; first quarter, 15d13h; full, 23d15h; last quarter, 31d11h.

The variable star Algol is once more becoming observable before midnight and can be found on our map. Its variability is due to the fact that it is a close binary star, where the fainter component eclipses the brighter at intervals of 69 hours. The magnitude range is from 2.2 to 3.2 and the whole eclipse from full brightness to full again takes about ten hours. Approximate times of evening minima this month are just after midnight of the 8th, 11d21h and 31d22½h.

The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11 pm) at the beginning, 22h (10 pm) in the middle and 21h (9 pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes.

The August meteors are known as the Perseids because the radiant from which they appear to diverge is in the northern part of that constellation. The stream of meteoroids, as the particles are called, is travelling more or less parallel with but opposite in direction to the motion of the Earth, so they are encountered for several weeks, from July 23 to August 20 approximately.

The maximum is expected on the night 12th-13th, more after midnight than before it. Do not concentrate your attention on the radiant itself – the meteors are likely to be some way from it by the time they reach their brightest.

The days are drawing in, although most of us have probably not noticed it yet. From July 1 to August 31 daylight shortens by nearly three hours, roughly evenly divided between morning and evening. Correspondingly twilight has shortened too, and "astronomical twilight" when the Sun is less than 18° below the horizon no longer lasts all night. At the beginning of the month the sky will be completely dark (not, alas, for town dwellers) from 22h44m to 01h24m.

From the 7th to the 16th there will be no moonlight either, so it will be possible to see the full splendour of the Milky Way. It is high in the sky at this time of year, its approximate path on our map being from Auriga in the north to Sagittarius in the south. It is least bright in the Auriga area, a double stream in the Cygnus region, and at its brightest in Sagittarius.

It states above that until the 16th there will be no Moon; discerning readers may notice that on the map there definitely is a Moon on the 15th. The map shows correctly the position of Libra relative to the horizon on the 1st, half a month earlier.

In that half month, the sky will have turned westward by 15 degrees about Polaris as centre, and this will have carried Libra and Moon over the horizon. So there will be no moonlight in mid-month in spite of the map, which by then will apply to 22h, not 23h.

OBITUARY

DR R. O. GIBSON

Co-discoverer of polythene

Dr Reginald Oswald ("Hoot") Gibson, who died on July 22 at the age of 80, was the co-discoverer with E. W. Fawcett just 50 years ago of polythene (or polyethylene as it is now generally known in the industry). Life today for the housewife, the gardener, manufacturers of food, clothes, detergents and almost all retail goods, the electrical and electronics industries, the building industry – indeed for almost everyone – would be unthinkable without polyethylene which is currently produced throughout the world on the scale of some 20 million tons a year.

After taking an honours degree in chemistry at University College London, Gibson did some research work under Professor F. G. Donnan who recommended him in 1924 for a research assistantship at Leyden University under Kamerlingh Onnes, Professor of Experimental Physics. Gibson had to get a loan (£25 from the Institute of Chemistry!) to take the post, but he stayed until 1926 when he joined Brunner, Mond & Co. which became part of the new company, Imperial Chemical Industries, in 1927.

While at Leyden he met and became friendly with Dr Anton Michels who was studying the properties of gases at high pressures in the Thermodynamics Laboratory at Amsterdam. It was through this friendship that Michels came to develop high pressure apparatus for ICI, and the ICI research management conceived the idea that at pressures of several thousand atmospheres reactions might occur that did not happen otherwise.

It was a great act of faith by ICI in the depths of the World Depression and facing the collapse of their heavy chemicals business, to embark in 1931 on this speculative research. Gibson was the chemist allocated to this project, which for two years produced nothing of commercial interest.

However, on March 24, 1933, by which time he had been joined by E. W. Fawcett, they carried out an experiment trying to react ethylene with benzaldehyde under 1900 atmospheres pressure. They did not succeed, but when they opened up the pressure vessel they found about half a gram of a "waxy solid". That was the first polyethylene ever made.

After many setbacks, delays and frustrations, the ICI team developed a unique high pressure manufacturing process which came into production in 1939, just in time to enable radar to play its decisive role in the air defence of Great Britain. In the words of Sir Robert Watson-Watt: "The availability of polythene transformed the design, production, installation and maintenance problems of radar from the almost insoluble to the comfortably manageable."

By that time Gibson had moved into other research fields, working on the production of "anti-knock" additives for aviation fuel, and in 1948 he left ICI and joined the Associated Octel Company. He founded and managed their Research Department, and became Technical Director.

After his retirement in 1963 he continued to play an active part in professional affairs for some years. He was able to be present at, and enjoy, the Polyethylenes Jubilee Conference in London in June this year.

The original Hoot Gibson had been a character in the Wild West films of the 1920s, and so naturally R. O. Gibson became "Hoot" and had been known as such with affection by all his friends ever since.

He is survived by his two sons, Ronald and John, and daughter Shena.

SIR HAROLD WHITTINGHAM

B.S. writes:
May I add to your obituary of Air Marshal Sir Harold Whittingham.

After retiring from the RAF, Sir Harold ("George" to his family and his many friends) joined British Overseas Airways (BOAC) in 1948 as Director of Medical Services. It is not generally recognized what an important part the medical branch played in the building-up of a long-haul international airline. With his counterparts in other pioneering trans-global airlines such as Pan American, KLM, Air France and Quantas, George Whittingham led the way in safeguarding the health of passengers, aircrew and airline staff around the world.

In the early days of regular world-wide passenger flights after the second world war, the hygiene and sanitary arrangements both on the ground and in the aircraft were primitive indeed. Safe water supplies had to be ensured, which involved designing and introducing equipment such as special metafilters and water bowsers at all stations used by BOAC; hygienic toilet arrangements had to be provided there too, as well as on aircraft. In addition, arrangements had to be made for the supply of safe meals to passengers and aircrew all along the routes, including the development of pre-cooked deep-frozen foods.

All cabin staff, stewards and stewardesses had to be given practical instruction on hygiene and sanitation in aircraft, on how to check the purity of water supplies on board, and on the care of any who might fall sick.

More positively, special facilities for the transport of invalids by air were devised; within a few years, the number of invalids carried annually rose from about 50 at the outset to some 3,000.

At all stations used by BOAC arrangements had to be made for the medical care and treatment of passengers and crew in transit, as well as locally-based and visiting UK staff. To ensure this, George Whittingham and his team had to visit each station regularly to ascertain at first hand the best medical facilities available locally, and to maintain a liaison with the doctors and hospitals concerned.

He also regularly inspected accomodation provided for aircrew stopping off to rest and wait for the next flight. Close contact was maintained too with the World Health Organisation and with IATA to ensure that the medical requirements for airlines were kept as up to date as practical.

In addition, George Whittingham was one of the first to arrive at the scene of an aircraft crash in which there was injury or death. This was not only to care for the injured but also, in his capacity as a member of BOAC's Air Safety Committee, to help in establishing whether the cause of the accident was human error or technical failure.

All of us who now travel along the air routes of the world with such apparent ease and immunity owe much to the pioneering work of George Whittingham and his colleagues.

HESTER BOOTHROYD

Lord Croham writes:
Hester Boothroyd, who died on July 7 after a short and painful illness, was not only one of the few women who attained the rank of Under Secretary in the Treasury, she was also a specialist statistician who yet succeeded as a general administrator. She had a cool analytical mind, allied with an even temper and fair-mindedness.

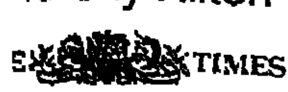
She was popular with colleagues and much loved by a wide circle of friends, her husband and her two daughters. Her career was not achieved at the expense of her family; when her children were young she considered it proper to work part-time only.

Her last years were somewhat clouded by the prolonged investigation into the affairs of the Crown Agents and by the untimely death of her elder daughter. But they were equally enhanced and brightened by her grandchildren, her music, her garden and by the steadfast love and support of her husband, Francis.

She undertook with pleasure a number of voluntary offices, including those of Honorary Treasurer to the Aldeburgh Festival, and Asociate Fellow of Newnham College, Cambridge.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton



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200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

...ndex: 719.0 up 10.1
...lts: 79.36 down 0.33
...ll Share: 451.63 up 0.93
...ains: 18,988
...stream USM Leaders
...x: 97.22 up 0.38
...York: Dow Jones
...age (latest) 1,252.10 up
...o: Nikkei Dow Jones
...x 9,062.37 up 56.89
...kong: Hang Seng
...x 1090.85 down 7.31
...terdam: 150.8 up 2.1
...ey: AO Index: 678.5 up
...kfurt: Commerzbank
...x 978.7 up 8.7
...sels: General Index
...1 up 1.8
...s: CAC Index 130.9 up
...h: SKA General 291.9

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
...ing $1.5280 up 30pts
...85.3 up 0.2
...0075
...2.0325
...57.75
...126.8 up 0.2
...6210
NEW YORK LATEST
...ing $1.5285
INTERNATIONAL
...0.568985
...0.695478

INTEREST RATES

...stic rates:
...ates 9½
...e houses base rate 10½
...nt market loans week
...h interbank 9 15/16 to 9
...currency rates:
...h dollar 10-10⅛
...h DM 5 3/16 to 5 1/16
...h Fr F 13½-13⅜
...es:
...rime rate 10.50
...ds 9¼
...ry long bond 90 13/16 to ...
... Fixed Rate Sterling
... Finance Scheme IV
... reference rate for
... period June 2 to July 5,
...clusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

...n fixed (per ounce). am
...3 pm $426.25
... $427.25 (£279.75) up
...York latest: $426.25
...rand" (per coin) $440-
...(£287.50-288.50)
...igns" (new) $100.5-
...(£65.75-66.50)
...des VAT

TODAY

...ms: Cardinal Inv., Derby
... Jacobs J.I., Nottingham.
...facturing: Portsmouth
... Sunderland Newspapers
...), Xerox Corp (2nd qtr).
...s: Arlington Mtr., Cook
... Fitch L., Jarvis J., Mid
... Intl., Norton Opan, Nova
...y Knit.
...omic Stats: Energy
...(May); Overseas travel
...ourism (May); Unemploy-
... and unfilled vacancies
...-final); Employment in the
...ction industries (May);
...ages of work due to
...rial disputes (June-final);
...ime and short time work-
...(May); Quarterly estimate of
...oyees in employment (1st ...

ANNUAL MEETINGS

...ett Foods, Institute of
...tors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1
...); British Steam
...ialities Group, Grand
... Leicester (noon); N.
... Investments, Midland
... Manchester (2.30);
...tre Risk Capital, The
...ery, Chiswell Street EC1
...; Habitat Mother-
... Chartered Accountants
...1 Copthall Ave, EC2
...); Marshalls Halifax,
...nds, Southowram, Halifax
...Metal Box, Plaisterers
...1 London Wall, EC2
...Meyer International,
...ng Cross Hotel, WC2
...; UKO International
... Cavendish Hotel, SW1
...).

NOTEBOOK

...Shares are being sold by ... Government again. But ... are the company's ...pects? Shares bought ...g the previous sale have ...ly appreciated in real ...s. This time, however, it ...l be different.

...jamin Priest, the small ... Midlands engineering ...pany, lost £647,000. It ...l return to profit this year ... redundancies and reorga-...ion of drop forging. But is ... company vulnerable to a ... over attempt?

Page 16

Move will bolster capital base and expansion

Midland launches £155m rights issue as second-half profits jump 43%

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank took advantage of better-than-expected half-year results to launch a £155m rights issue yesterday.

The issue is intended to bolster the group's capital base, which has been among the weakest of the big four clearers, and to provide funds for expansion and capital investment of £300m over the next four years.

The bank's pretax profits for the first six months of the calendar year rose by 43 per cent over the same period a year ago, to £136m. They were £20m lower than the seasonally stronger second half of 1982.

Miland's shares rose from 412p to 427p yesterday.

The terms of the rights issue are fairly generous: one new share at 350p is being offered to shareholders for every four held and the new shares will rank for the half-year dividend. This is being raised from 8p net to 11p to reduce the gap between the much larger end-of-year dividend, and Midland is promising at least to maintain 1983 dividends on the enlarged share capital.

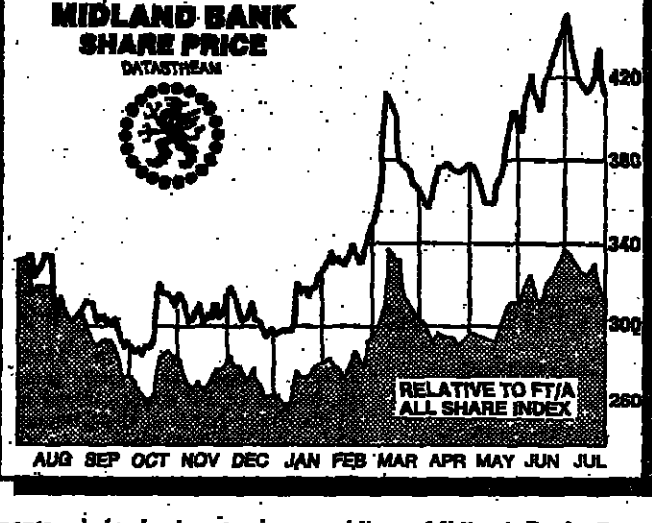
Midland has long been expected to raise fresh capital and has seized the chance now that profits are on a rising trend after several poor years.

The improvement in profits was well spread, but the domestic side of the group made most of the running, increasing pre-interest profits by more than one-fifth to 63 per cent of the group total.

Domestic bad-debt provisions were up – though not as sharply as on the international side – but higher charges for personal and corporate customers, better lending margins and cost control kept profits moving up.

Crocker National, the Californian subsidiary, contributed 57 per cent more at £28.5m pretax, and currency movements helped boost international profits. But the improvement in international was partly trimmed back by higer provisions, particularly at the loss-making trade finance subsidiary, Midland Bank Group International Trade Services.

The Midland's total bad-debt povisions jumped from £75m to £119m but were £2m down on the second half of 1982, and Midland echoed the optimism of NatWest that bad debts could now be on a downward trend.



Group profits included £16.4m from sales of gilts compared with a £800,000 loss in the first half of 1982.

Midland is continuing its attack on costs. Excluding Crocker, staff numbers fell by 500 in the six months and staff costs – up 9 per cent compared with a year ago – were none the less 2 per cent down

Sir Donald Barron, chairman, was wary about group prospects but said: "We see the steps we have taken producing improving results".

Sterling lending by the clearing banks rose by 8 per cent in the six months and the balance sheet expanded from £48bn to £53bn. The group's free capital ratio deteriorated slightly from 3.98 per cent to 3.86 per cent despite the conversion of £54m of loan stock. But the rights issue will push the ratio back up to about 4.2 per cent.

City Editor's Comment

No way to enter the 21st century

The deal stitched up between the Government and the Stock Exchange will disappoint a lot of people other than the pension funds and insurance companies it was designed to accommodate, but who must now wait up to three years for the benefit.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Trade and Industry Secretary, said he made the deal because the effective operation of the Stock Exchange was "essential to the working of the economy."

It would be more to the point to say it was essential to the Government's multi-*billion privatization* programme, which will test the market's capacity severely.

In settling virtually on the Stock Exchange council's terms, Mr Parkinson has confused two issues. The long-running Restrictive Practices Court action on the Exchange's rule book was always the wrong way to reform such a complex, living institution.

The Stock Exchange was right to press this case. But to reject the court is not to reject the reform. Here, the Exchange itself is still acting as a conservative monopoly, dragging its feet, threatening the rapid technical developments now possible. This deal will not produce the Stock Exchange we need for the twenty-first century.

The elusive recovery

Since spring 1981 when Britain is supposed to have hit bottom in the recession, the economy has staged the most sluggish recovery seen since the war – so sluggish that the National Institute for Economic and Social Research has questioned whether it could be called a recovery at all.

One suspects that the Institute, on this question, would have the tacit backing of most of British industry, not to mention the growing ranks of the unemployed.

Now, however, come perhaps the first signs that the economy really is on the move. New estimates by the Employment Department in its latest *Gazette* suggest that the number of jobs in the economy fell by only 30,000 in the first three months of this year, compared with 120,000 in the final quarter of last year and 143,000 in the previous quarter.

Manufacturing employment is still falling steeply, but jobs in service industries rose

The jobs figures, with a sharp rise in vacancies in recent months, hold out some hope that output growth is approaching the 2 to 2.5 per cent a year necessary to check the rise in unemployment.

The Government is predicting growth of this order this year and next, to a chorus of scepticism from many outside forecasters. Few have dared to be more optimistic.

On such, however, is Mr Walter Eltis of Oxford University, writing for stockbrokers Rowe and Pitman. After pointing out that the Chancellor cannot hope to cut taxes and reduce public borrowing unless growth exceeds 2 per cent, Mr Eltis says some further boost to the economy may come from exports

So far the expected pickup in exports from a lower pound and reviving world activity has not materialized, he says, though there are signs that import growth may be less than in previous recoveries. If Britain is indeed beating the import challenge and if exports take off, 3 to 4 per cent per annum growth could be on the cards, he suggests. Well, it is a thought...

Central America to appeal for aid

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Finance ministers of 15 Central American nations, while carefully avoiding a response to the political initiatives of the United States, have announced plans to hold a high-level meeting in Europe to appeal for external economic help to avoid further social strife in their countries.

Preparations for the meeting, to be held in September in the EEC offices in Brussels, were outlined in Washington by Senor Rodolfo Silva, minister counsellor to the President of Costa Rica.

Senor Silva said that to "preclude larger scale social unrest of the type we are now seeing", the governments of six Central American nations have decided to appeal for a large, unspecified amount of external help from European and Asian government and private, commercial banks.

Plans for the international economic appeal have been going on for almost a year and were being completed at a meeting this week in Washington at the Inter-American Development Bank by ministers from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama.

Senor Silva, at a briefing for reporters, said he would rather not comment on whether the new US initiatives announced by President Reagan would help or hurt the economic appeal planned by the Central American governments.

He indicated, however, that Central American governments were not interested in a comprehensive type of Marshal plan which has been suggested as an appropriate goal of the newly appointed US commission, headed by Dr Henry Kissinger.

A Marshal plan implied the need for reconstruction of nations requiring more than economic help, Senor Silva said, adding that Central American countries regarded themselves as underdeveloped nations.

Over the past two difficult years, in which social striff has grown and commodity prices for Central American staples such as coffee have plummeted, it has become apparent that the region needs a big inflow of external capital and new government-to-government agreements that will ensure markets for its exports.

"We need help from all sources whether it be Japan, the United States, Europe or Canada," Senor Silva said.

In deciding to seek this assistance in a more-or-less neutral European capital, the Central American governments decided to do it as unit including the leftist government of Nicaragua which is at odds with the Reagan Administration.

Senor Silva said despite their belief that other governments and provate ranks would seek to help some countries more than others, the decision was taken by Central American officials to stay together as a region and not exclude Nicaragua

● Western governments will meet in Paris tomorrow to discuss whether to reopen debt rescheduling talks with Poland. The meeting, under the aegis of the informal Paris Club, which handles government debt reschedulings, is likely to examine implications of the recent lifting of martial law in Poland. Over half of Poland's $27bn hard currency debt is government-guaranteed or owed dirctly to Western goverrnments.

GKN bids £51m for AE

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, the biggest company in Britain's depressed engineering sector, has made a £51m offer for AE, formerly Associated Engineering and a big force in the car components business. The bid was immediately rejected as inadequate.

The offer, if successful, would mark the start of a shake-up in the engine parts sector and continue the rationalization of the engineering industry that GKN appears to be intent on leading.

GKN is offering three ordinary shares for 10 AE shares which, with GKN up 7p yesterday to 169p, is worth 50.7p for each AE share. AE jumped 16½p on the news of 52½p.

GKN said yesterday that both companies had suffered in Britain from weak demand in engine parts manufacture and automotive parts distribution and profit levels had been unacceptably low.

"For some time the boards of GKN and AE have together been considering how improved performance might be achieved, but although some measure of broad agreement has been reached, it has not been possible to reach agreement in detail."

● Shareholders at Coalite Group's annual meeting at the Savoy Hotel yesterday shouted down a move from the floor to sell off the group's Falkland Island Company. Instead, they passed a vote of confidence in Mr Ted Needham, the group chairman.

The move came from Dr Frank Hansford-Miller, who referred to the "invidious publicity"

Closure programme confirmed by NCB

By David Young

The National Coal Board yesterday confirmed that it is technically insolvent and that a programme of pit closure will be introduced by Mr Ian MacGregor, the incoming chairman.

The coal board's annual accounts show a loss of £111m at the end of March this year, after taking into account a Government grant of £374m and interest payments of £366m.

Pits which are classed as worn-out account for the most expensive 12 per cent of coal output, which last year cost £275m.

Sir Norman Siddall, the present chairman of the coal board said yesterday: "It cannot be right that a small proportion of out total output, mined from persistently unprofitable pits with no prospect of viability, should be responsible for the greater part of both surplus output and financial losses."

Sir Norman added that the new low-cost production facilities which was now coming on stream should lead to a turnround in the coal industry's fortunes. Production targets of 10 tonnes per man-shift were now being regularly achieved and the British coal industry's absenteeism record was now the best in Europe.

The coal board's losses have been forecast widely and the necessity for closure of high-cost pits was the main recommedation in the recent report on the coal board by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

A programme of closures of unprofitable pits is likely to be announced by Mr Ian MacGregor shortly after his takeover as chairman on September 1, with an announcement of a freeze on coal prices and the acceleration of the coal board's plans for the opening of new capacity in the new low-cost coalfields.

Mr MacGregor will inherit an industry faced with stocks of coal at 55 million tonnes, twice the normal summer level

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Invisibles are 'vital to UK'

Britain is the world's biggest net exporter of specialist service, which include the overseas earnings of the City of London, and ranks second only to the United States for private sector services overall, the Committee on Invisible Exports says in its annual report yesterday.

Jobs in tradable service industries - those which bring in foreign earnings - account for 42 per cent of all employment compared with 27 per cent for manufacturing.

In his review of the year, Mr Bill Mackworth-Young, the committee's chairman, says Britain's invisible export industries have never been more vital in improving the country's overseas trade performance and helping to alleviate unemployment.

North Sea oil and gas are "masking a deterioration in our balance of non-oil visible trade

Shares surge past record

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks held strong gains yesterday after pushing through the record closing high, although some of the high technology issues were weak.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose six points to 1,249 after a surge to the 1,251 exceeded the closing high of 1,248.30.

Advancing issues were seven to four ahead of declines in active trading.

International Business Machines fell ⅜ at 125 ⅝; American Express was unchanged at 69 ⅝; General Motors rose ¾ to 77 ¼; General Electric rose ⅝ to 54 ½; Merck rose 1 to 99; International Paper rose 1 $1/4 to 54 ½; Exxon rose ¼ at 35 ⅞; US Steel rose ⅝ to 25 ⅝ and Eastman Kodak rose ¼ to 71 ⅜.

Texas Instruments at 119 ½ was down 1 ⅜; Honeywell at 121 ¼ was down 2 ¾; Motorola at 144 was down 1 ½; Digital

WALL STREET

Euipment at 108 ¾ was down 1 ⅛; Lockheed at 123 ¼ was unchanged; AMR Corporation at 36 ¾ was up ½; National Semiconductor at 57 ¾ was up 1; Texaco at 36 ⅞ was unchanged.

Mr Rao Chalasani, of Prescott Ball and Turben said "We have been expecting the market to push up to 1,280 during August. But the move seems to be coming early."

In London, the dollar closed at a new seven-and-half year high against a depressed Deutschemark and strengthened against most other currencies except sterling and the Swiss franc.

It ended nearly 1-5 pfennigs higher at DM2.6235 against Tuesday's level and closed 250 points higher at FFr7.8750.

Treasury rules out public funding

Go-ahead for freeport experiment

By John Lawless

The Treasury yesterday gave the expected go-ahead for freeports but told the numerous applicants seeking approval that the strictest criteria would apply.

The Government is not convinced that freeports offer any great advantage to British-based manufacturing companies, but is prepared to adopt an experimental approach to their establishment.

This will mean that, when application lists close at the end of October, only the two or three sites which have staked the best economic claims can expect to be sanctioned.

The Government is clearly anxious not to see freeports being waved around as an inducement to primarily foreign companies to invest in job-starved areas. More important, it is in no way interested in funding their development.

By allowing goods to be processed duty-free within strictly-controlled zones – with tax being applied only when they enter end-users markets – freeports offer considerable cost-savings to manufacturers, their advocates claim.



Hayhoe: operators must demonstrate viability

Rotterdam and Hamburg are Europe's best examples. But their main trade is established in transshipment, or entrepot, goods. Hamburg's 1,000 companies include only 80 manufacturers.

For that reason, the most promising candidates in Britain do not, for example, include crowded Heathrow, even though it can achieve good economies of scale

Medium-sized and busy seaports are best-placed to get the go-ahead, although airports at Manchester, Birmingham and Prestwick have been lobbying hard.

In a written parliamentary answer yesterday Mr Barney Hayhoe, the Treasury Minister, said that the government "has accepted the recommendation of the working party on freeports that the experimental locations should be determined by evidence of trader demand and potential economic viability"

"Potential operators must be able to provide evidence of a substantial demand warranting freeport facilities from firms established or intending to establish with us the proposed freeport zone" he said.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Why BP still looks a tempting buy

Investors who bought BP shares the last time the Government unloaded some of its holding and hung on to them are little better off today than they were then.

The shares were sold at 363p in the autumn of 1979. Today they stand at just under £4, admittedly after what has been an extremely lively four-year ride.

Even allowing for the rights issue two years ago, there has been precious little in the way of real capital appreciation in nominal terms the gain is about 25 per cent.

In the meantime, both BP and the oil business generally have been turned upside down by the abrupt switch from oil crisis to today's oil glut.

Nevertheless, there seems little doubt that the latest tranche of BP stock offered by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will be well received in the market when it comes, probably in the early autumn. For all its well-documented problems, BP still looks a much more attractive prospect than (say) the British Gas portfolio of proven North Sea oil investments.

The Chancellor should be able to dispose of the 7 per cent of BP he needs to sell to raise his £500m quie easily at a discount of say 20p to 30p to today's price. At that level, the offer will be tempting.

Although to all intents and purposes, BP continues to be a two-pipeline company, its downstream problems in refining and chemicals are finally beginning to diminish after several long and bleak years. Gradual elimination of these losses should help to boost net income this year from £716m to £850m or so on a published basis, and from £627m to £900m-plus on the more realistic underlying current cost basis, with more to come next year. This implies a more than solid prospective yield of 8 per cent.

A new collapse in the price of oil cannot be ruled out, despite all the confident noises being made by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the oil companies. But this downside risk is balanced – the way things look at the moment, anyway – by the longer-term potential of BP's exploration prospects in offshore China and Alaska.

Pessimists will say that oils are not going to show much growth in the medium term; this may be true. Clearly nobody should decide about BP until one sees the colour of Mr Lawson's prospectus.

But at this early stage, BP looks a better buy than it did in 1979.

BP SHARE PRICE
BP
RELATIVE TO FTA ALL-SHARE INDEX
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL
DATASTREAM

Benjamin Priest

Benjamin Priest
Year to 1.4.83
Pretax loss £647,000 (£26,00 profit)
Stated earnings loss 3.84p (8.14p)
Turnover £41m (£41.4m)
Final dividend 0.1p (0.1p)
Dividend payable 3.10.83

Engineering especially in the West Midlands, has been a sector for investors with drop-forged nerves. Despite signals of improvements elsewhere in the economy, the latest figures from Benjamin Priest – the second loss in the three years of the recession – show how tough the going is for small engineering companies.

Demand failed to pick up in the final quarter after the collapse in the middle of last year, and the second half was uncomfortably similar to the first.

Components for the car industry – which account for about 30 per cent of turnover – suffered from stiff competition and low margins; building products and material handling, both geared to the capital spending cycle, were hard-pressed.

But the full year figures also indicate that the underlying trend is improving. Priest reported a first half pretax loss of £324,000, and the second half loss includes redundancy costs of £207,000.

Therefore, the trading deficit of £116,000 in the second six months looks like a step in the right direction. Most of the extraordinary loss of £1.12m was the cost of the drop-forge reorganization.

Moreover, business is probably gathering pace.

After the reorganization of drop-forgings into a single factory Priest is one of the biggest companies in the industry.

Yet with gearing steady at 68 per cent, earnings improving and weak businesses on a better footing, it is a dangerous period for Priest.

Harsh though it sounds, this might be the most desirable consummation for Priest shareholders.

Gearing ratios

On the subject of takeovers, it is a telling point that the gearing of British companies is just about at its lowest ever. After the horror stories about high interest rates and the need to borrow during the recession, this might seem surprising.

But the average percentage of net debt to net worth for industrial companies was just 25.1 per cent at the end of 1981, according to figures from Hoare Govett. The comparable figure for the end of this year is forecast at 23.3 per cent.

The rash of rights issues has, of course, played its part in reducing the ratio, but the main constituent is improving profits, which are expected to rise by 18 per cent this year.

This combination of low gearing, rising profits and access to cash is bound to tempt companies with takeover ambitions.

After all, buying profits is a lot easier and produces quicker results in the present economic climate that starting from scratch.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1126.50-27.00
Three months	1151.00-51.50
T/O:	6725
Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1088.00-90.00
Three months	1116.00-18.00
T/O:	Nil
Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8590-95
Three months	8615-21
T/O:	710
Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8590-95
Three months	8630-31
T/O:	280.
Steady.	
LEAD	
Cash	261.00-61.50
Three months	271.50-72.00
T/O:	3675.
Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	500.00-501.00
Three months	515.00-16.00
T/O:	2400
Steadier.	
SILVER	
Cash	818.50-19.50
Three months	383.50-39.00
T/O:	40
Steadier.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1010.00-11.00
Three months	1037.00-38.00
T/O:	4625
Steadier.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3135-45
Three months	3240-46
T/O:	306
Fairly steady.	
LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET in US $ per oz.	
Aug	428.00-428.70
Sep	432.00-432.70
Oct	436.00-436.50
Nov	438.00-
Dec	443.50-445.50
Jan	444.00-451.00
Feb	448.10-452.00
Vol: 1,110	
Steadier.	

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Sep	820-06
Oct	820-06
Oct/Dec	807-05
Jan/Mch	828-26
Apl/Jne	847-45
Jly/Sep	867-64
Oct/Dec	885-83
Jan/Mch	90-02
Apl/Jne	926-23
Vol:	100
Very quiet.	
SUGAR	
Aug	181.75-81.25
Oct	189.75
Dec	196.00-93.75
Mch	203.25-03.00
May	206.50-06.00
Vol:	7040.
Steadier.	
COCOA	
July	1689-57
Sep	1667-65
Dec	1693-92
May	1675-70
July	1670-66
Sep	1679-60
Vol:	4075
Quietly steady	
COFFEE	
July	166-1660
Sep	1665-64
Nov	1638-37
Jan	1615-1612
Mar	159-158
May	1573-1568
July	1554-1550
Vol:	936
Steadier.	
GAS OIL	
July	260-248.00
Aug	252.75-252.50
Sept	257.75-257.50
Oct	262.00-261.50
Nov	265.00-264.75
Dec	268.50-268.00
Jan	270.00-267.00
Feb	268.00-265.00
Mar	270.00-260.00
Vol:	2753
Steadier.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

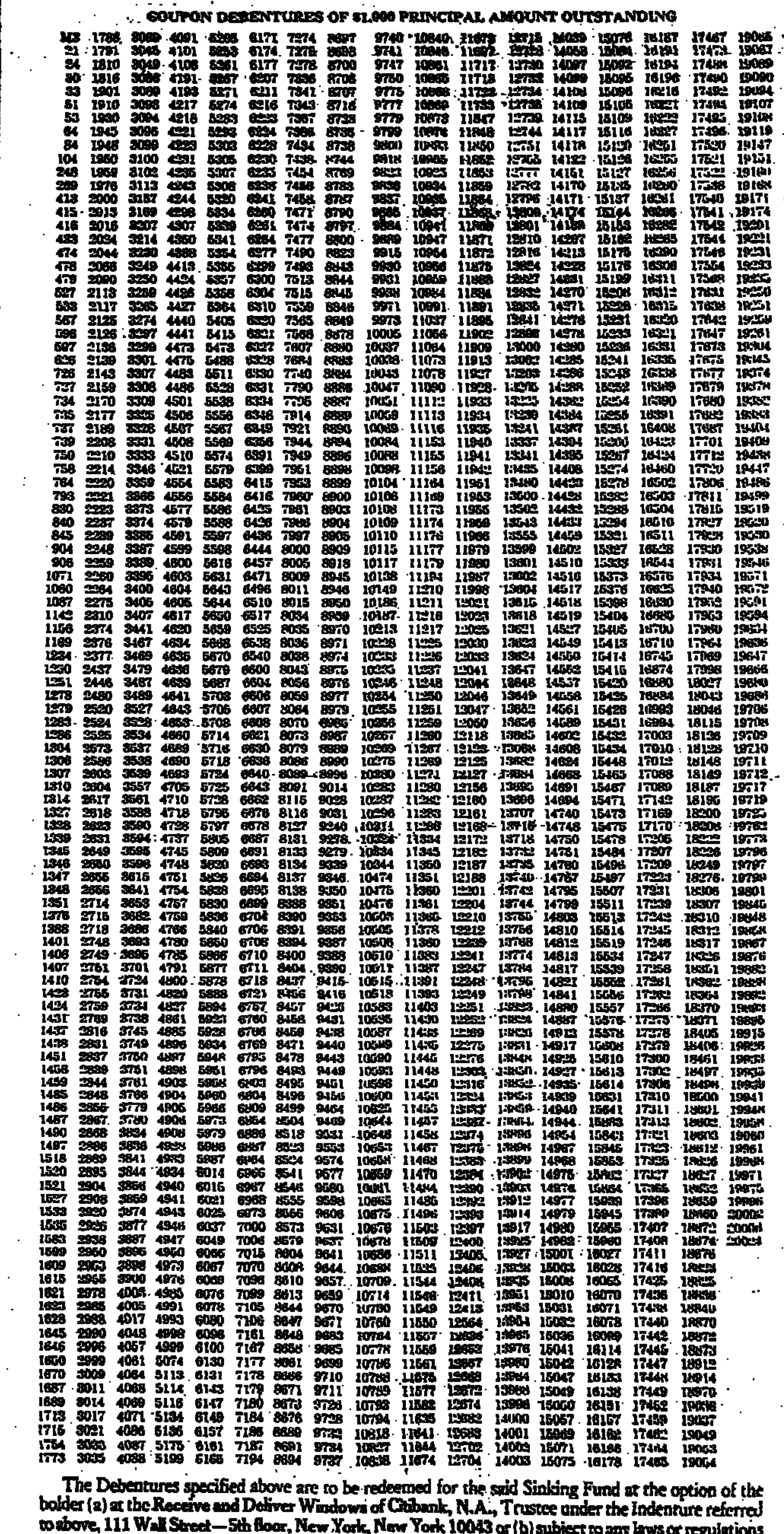
Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	9	4176
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Steady.		
STERLING		
Sept	631	15270
Dec	100	15285
Mar'84	100	15297
Comment: Mixed.		
D-MARK		
Sept	113	3840
Dec	100	3886
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Varied.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	2	4767
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	1588	8976
Dec	367	8943
Mar'84	20	8923
June'84	5	8904
Sep'84	–	8887
Comment: Firmer.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	551	8992
Dec	91	8980
Mar'84	–	8963
June'84	–	8943
Sept'84	–	8943
Comment: Dull.		
GILTS:		
Sept	3499	10106
Dec	29	10228
Mar'84	–	10217
June'84	–	10215
Comment: Active.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 27:
GB: Cattle. 96.93p per kg lw (+3.02).
GB: Sheep. 136.70p per kg est d c w (+30.88).
GB: Pigs. 64.96p per kg lw (+4.07).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	9½ %
Consolidated Crds	9½ %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.



Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Why a precarious local radio needs a healthy capital

'he battle for the plum contract ı the Independent Local Radio etwork, at present held by apital Radio, is likely to be ecided as much by the needs of ther radio stations and the nancial well-being of the local idio system as it is by the eeds of the Londoners the ation will serve.

Ten years after the launch of e local radio network and ith 40 stations on air, the ondon General and Entertain- ent contractor still dominates e network, accounting for a arter of radio revenue and oviding, through its primary id secondary rental payments the IBA, a large slice of the ntral funding on which the stem depends.

Such financial facts of life ould seem to favour Capital's ances of retaining its contract. all these contests organized the Independent Broadcast- ; Authority, whether in evision or in radio, the umbent starts off favourite. has a track record, whereas challengers can only offer omises. And the local radio tem's need for a strong ntral station means that there more at stake than the mere estion of whether London is getting the best possible programme service.

Radio is by no means a licence to print money. Last year, a third of the 34 stations made losses, despite a 20 per cent increase in the network's advertisement revenue, while a further four made less than £10,000 profit. Though some of these losses came from new stations and other stations did well, the precarious nature of the radio business, which has seen 16 station managing directors change jobs in the last 12 months, most of them involuntarily, might be thought to make the IBA loath to tamper with its largest and most profitable station.

Yet Capital's main challenger, Metropolitan Radio, will argue when it meets the members of the IBA in September that its own plans will benefit the network most. Taking the bull by the horns, it has come to terms with the fact that Capital's financial well-being is crucial to the system, and has put forward a number of proposals specifically designed to asist local radio as a whole.

"One of our priorities, in addition to providing a good radio service for Londoners, is the ILR network," says Mr Robert Kennedy, Metropolitan's managing dirctor and a former director of Capital. "We intend to make 500,000 shares available to those ILR stations serving less than one million people, so that the smaller stations can share in the profits of the largest, and we shall be investing £100,000 in a special network programming fund to provide programmes specifically for the network, rather than for ourselves".

Two other elements of the Metropolitan application are designed to help the radio business, Mr Kennedy says. The first – though this is not spelt out in the document – is that Metropolitan's proposed advertisement rates are 35 per cent higher than Capital's. The second is that by budgeting for a higher profit than Capital on a lower turnover, incidentally – it will pay more to the IBA in secondary rental.

The increase in the ratecard has been made in the belief that Capital's rates are holding down those of other stations outside London. "We believe radio airtime is being sold too cheaply," says Mr Kennedy. "In all other media, advertisers pay a premium for London".

Mr Kennedy concedes that the volume of advertising might fall as a result of the 35 per cent increase in rates, but he believes it would be only a temporary fall and that the net revenue would in any case remain the same. Nor does he concede that it would make radio less attractive to advertisers.

Capital's managing director, Mr Nigel Walmsley, is, however, frankly incredulous at the idea. Until last autumn he was board member for marketing at the Post Office, and he says he heard similar arguments there from rival concerns about rates being too cheap and he does not believe them.

Capital has told the IBA it expects pretax profits of £1.2m on revenue of £19.5m in 1985 and of £1.4m on £22.3m by 1987, assuming inflation of 7 per cent a year. Metropolitan is forecasting, at today's prices, pretax profits of £2m on revenue of £14.8m in 1985 and of £2.9m on £16.7m in 1987.

"Good programming costs money and our programme expenditure figures are much higher than theirs", says Mr Walmsley. "Things such as talks and outside broadcasts are very manpower-intensive – they are absolutely fundamental and they cannot be done on a shoestring." On the question of network programming, he points out that Capital has offered 60 programmes or series to the network in the past year.

In addition he points to the "punitive" level of royalty payments that have to be made to the copyright agencies for the use of music, a level which is still being contested by the radio stations. "For a music-based station it is a very high element of our costs", he says. Metropolitan, by contrast, as a new company, would start at a lower level of payments, saving itself some £1m in its first year.

Mr Kennedy maintains that it is for this reason that Capital is paying so much in programming, since there is no incentive for it to trim its costs.

But that is not the reason why the profit performance of most stations looked weak last year: most stations were doing their utmost to trim costs simply to keep in the black. While last year's 20 per cent revenue increase for radio looks good on paper, Saatchi & Saatchi points out that it is "exaggerated by being related to a low base figure for 1981" and was shared among more stations. Radio is still taking only 2 per cent of the total advertising market – a much lower share than in most other countries – and there are no signs of this percentage increasing.

For this reason, claims that we shall see a flood of radio stations coming to the Unlisted Securities Market need to be viewed with caution. It is true that while both Capital and Metropolitan have stated their intention to float part of their shareholding, and that other major stations whose franchises are up for renewal in the next year – Radio Clyde in Glasgow, Piccadilly Radio in Manchester and BRBM Radio in Birmingham – might see the USM as a good way of impressing the IBA that they are opening up their shareholdings to a wider public. But the fact is that radio stations profits can be volatile.

ILR STATIONS PROFITABILITY

	Taxable profit* £000	Profit per '000* population £
	1982	1982
Capital	1,613	171
Piccadilly	445	156
City	442	196
LBC	429	45
BRMB	287	143
Essex	194	209
2CR	112	273
Hallam	94	93
Clyde	75	38
Devonair	67	188
Downtown	63	67
Thames Valley	53	95
Severn Sound	42	120
Swansea Sound	38	93
Forth	35	34
Chiltern	33	43
Beacon	17	14
Plymouth Sound	12	49
R. West	11	13
Metro	8	6
Pennine	6	8
Mercia Sound	3	5
Hereward	1	2
Moray	-25	–
North Sound	-33	–
Tay	-44	–
Orwell	-66	–
Trent	-73	–
Tees	-83	–
Cardiff	-94	–
Victory	-96	–
West Sound	-124	–
Aire	-158	–
Centre	-225	–

*Years to September 30.

CHURCHBURY ESTATES plc

The Annual General Meeting took place yesterday, 27th July

The achievement of our objectives in terms of the portfolio, balance sheet and profitability at Law Land has altered significantly the nature of the Group, as well as the opportunities open to it. Certain of these, in particular the potential of the two principal property investments, are of a medium term nature. We are thus naturally also considering various ways of advancing shareholders' interests in the shorter term.

In the current year and in the light of present earnings we expect that the dividend per share will again be increased.

OLIVER MARRIOTT
Chairman

May & Hassell PLC

(Timber Importers and Merchants)

Extracts from the Statement to Shareholders by the Chairman, Mr P. J. Atley

Year ended 31st March 1983

RESULTS. After two very difficult loss making years the Group has returned to profit which at the pre-tax stage is £728,000. Business has been taking place in a healthier climate and the trade has a more realistic approach to the need to see a return on assets employed. Supply and demand are now in balance to the benefit of both shippers and importers. The Group's joinery units performed well in the year.

EXPANSION. New depots have been opened in Sheffield and Hull and Strathclyde Sawmills Ltd acquired in Dumbarton, Scotland. Over £1.6m has been invested during the year in plant, buildings and vehicles. This investment programme is continuing.

DIVIDEND. An increased final dividend of 2.5p (1.5p last year) brings the year's total to 3.5p per share.

PROSPECTS. Current turnover in value and volume is up on last year and margins are satisfactory.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS	1983 £000	1982 £000
Turnover	60,642	49,710
Profit before Interest & Tax	3,064	1,941
Interest paid	(2,271)	(2,319)
Associated Company Loss	(65)	(278)
Profit (Loss) before Tax	728	(656)
Tax	17	(46)
Minority Interests	36	76
Extraordinary Items	(83)	(52)
	698	(678)
Dividends	(274)	(204)
Profit (Loss) retained	424	(882)

Copies of the full Chairman's Statement and 1983 Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary, May & Hassell PLC, P.O. Box 156, Bristol BS99 7PH

May & Hassell PLC

COALITE GROUP

"Enterprise breeds on confidence in the future. The General Election result has quenched political anxieties for the duration of another parliamentary term and the process of restoring the country's competitive ability on the basis of sound money and productive jobs can continue. It was clear at the outset that the process of reversal and recovery would be painful and slow but we now have the awaited signs of business improvement and it is to be hoped the momentum will be sustained.

During the recession, our resources have been progressively consolidated to provide a sound basis from which our various activities can take full advantage of the gradual recovery now coming into view."

(From Chairman's Statement) **Ted Needham, Chairman**

GROUP RESULTS	1983 £000	1982 £000
Turnover	415,925	406,869
Profit before tax	27,340	23,861
Tax	11,637	8,210
Dividends	4,343	3,896
Earnings per share	18.26p	18.20p

The main activities of the group comprise solid smokeless fuel manufacture, oil and chemicals' processing, fuel distribution, vehicle building and distribution, transport, warehousing and shipping services, builders' merchanting, instrument manufacture, and sheep farming in the Falkland Islands.

Midland Bank

Report on the half-year ended 30 June 1983

"We have been able to maintain the momentum generated last year with a significant increase of £41.3m in the Group pre-tax profit over the first half of 1982. This result is particularly encouraging since it reflects improved performances by virtually all of the Group's operations around the world. The drive to maximise opportunities to increase income, as well as to contain costs, has continued.

The Board's plans are for the further growth and development of the Group and for a continuation of the measures which have produced the upward trend in profits. We are proposing a 1 for 4 rights issue which will raise £154.6m; the proceeds will be used to fund the Group's recent expansion, to support the normal lending requirements of the Group's businesses around the world, and to finance the Group's requirements for further capital investment particularly in communications and data processing technology."

Donald Barron, *Chairman*

Commentary

The Group pre-tax profit for the six months to 30 June 1983 was £136.4m, an increase of 43% over the similar period last year. There was a profit of £17m on the sale of gilts and the bad debt charge was £118.6m compared with £120.8m for the six months ending 31 December 1982 and £196.1m for the whole of 1982.

The performance of the Midland Clearing Bank was encouraging even though the continuing effects of the economic recession resulted in an increase in the charge for bad debts. Lending margins improved, commission income showed a healthy increase and cost control continued vigorously. The number of staff employed reduced by over 500 compared with December 1982.

Despite continuing difficult economic conditions, there was an increase in the pre-tax profits of Clydesdale Bank Group and Northern Bank Group. Forward Trust Group continued to trade soundly, although its performance did not quite match the high level achieved in the corresponding period last year.

Within Midland Bank International Division lending margins and fee income have held up well despite lower lending volumes with costs well contained, but bad debt provisions increased in comparison with the first half of 1982. A similar pattern was experienced by the majority of the international subsidiary companies but difficulties continued to be experienced by Midland Bank Group International Trade Services. A loss was sustained as a result of the continuing worldwide recession.

The second quarter results of Crocker National Corporation were announced on 19 July 1983. The improving trend and the current signs of an upturn in the Californian economy provide encouragement for the future.

Samuel Montagu enjoyed a satisfactory six months with an increase in pre-tax profits over the same period last year. The Thomas Cook Group produced encouraging results in the first half of 1983 with an improved performance in the travel and travellers cheque operations.

A rights issue of 1 for 4 is proposed at a price of 350p per share. The issue is subject to the approval of Shareholders to an increase in the authorised share capital at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on 15 August 1983. The shares to be issued will rank pari passu in all respects with those already in issue including the right to the interim dividend.

An interim dividend of 11p per share (first interim for 1982 8p) will be payable on 7 November 1983 to shareholders whose names are on the register of members on 28 September 1983. This increase is intended to reduce the disparity between the first and second interim dividends. The Board anticipates that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the total dividend per share for 1983, on the enlarged share capital, will be no less than that paid in respect of 1982.

Group Results (Unaudited)

	6 months ended 30 June 1983 £m	6 months ended 30 June 1982 £m	Year ended 31 Dec. 1982 £m
Trading profit of Midland Bank plc and its subsidiaries *Note 2*	175.5	134.6	329.0
Share of profits of associated companies	13.3	9.9	28.2
	188.8	144.5	357.2
Interest on loan capital	52.4	49.4	105.8
Profit before taxation	136.4	95.1	251.4
Taxation:			
Midland Bank plc and subsidiaries	39.4	32.2	72.6
Associated companies	5.6	1.8	8.9
	45.0	34.0	81.5
	91.4	61.1	169.9
Minority interests – share of profits	(14.3)	(9.7)	(24.0)
	77.1	51.4	145.9
Extraordinary items	0.8	(1.7)	(1.3)
Profit attributable to members of Midland Bank plc	77.9	49.7	144.6
Dividend	25.1	13.7	43.6
Retained profit	52.8	36.0	101.0
Earnings per share			
Basic	44.6p	30.9p	*72.4p
Fully diluted	43.7p	29.2p	*67.3p

Before exceptional taxation credit of £23.9m. The earnings per share after the exceptional tax credit were 86.6p (on a fully diluted basis 80.2p.)

Notes

1. There have been no changes in the accounting policies set out in the 1982 annual report and accounts. The charge for taxation is based on the expected effective rate for the year.
2. Analysis of the trading profit of Midland Bank plc and its subsidiaries.

	6 months ended 30 June 1983 £m	6 months ended 30 June 1982 £m	Year ended 31 Dec. 1982 £m
Interest income	2,540.8	2,809.2	5,711.0
Interest expense	1,804.1	2,124.7	4,266.0
Net interest income	736.7	684.5	1,445.0
Charge for bad and doubtful debts	118.6	75.3	196.1
Net interest income after charge for bad and doubtful debts	618.1	609.2	1,248.9
Other operating income *Note 3*	434.7	310.2	759.5
Net operating income	1,052.8	919.4	2,008.4
Operating expenses:			
Staff	530.4	479.1	1,018.7
Premises and equipment	168.7	140.1	299.6
Other	178.2	165.6	361.1
	877.3	784.8	1,679.4
Trading profit of Midland Bank plc and its subsidiaries	175.5	134.6	329.0

3. The profit on sale of fixed interest investments amounts to £19.5m (£0.3m loss for the six months to 30 June 1982 and £44.6m profit for the year 1982).
4. The net new provisions for bad and doubtful debts charged to profit and loss account were as follows:–

	6 months ended 30 June 1983 £m	6 months ended 30 June 1982 £m	Year ended 31 Dec. 1982 £m
Specific provisions	90.9	60.7	162.0
General provision	27.7	14.6	34.1
	118.6	75.3	196.1

5. The net income after taxes of Crocker National Corporation for the first half-year of 1983 was $31.3m compared with $32.6m for the same period in 1982. After adjusting for U.K. GAAP and translating into sterling, the pre-tax profit consolidated into the Group figures amounted to £26.5m (1982 £16.1m).
6. The Group results for the year ended 31 December 1982 have been derived from the full accounts for that year which have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies and on which the auditors gave an unqualified report.



Midland Bank Group

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

US influence keeps prices on boil

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, July 18. Dealings end, July 29. Contango Day, Aug 1. Settlement Day, Aug 8.

American infuences and a firmer performance on Wall Street continued to keep share prices in London on the boil yesterday. Blue chips again led the advance with the *FT* Index closing at its high for the day, 10.1 up at 719.0.

Among the biggest movers, Glaxo rose 50p to 920p helped by renewed support from across the Atlantic where the group's anti-ulcer drug Zantac, has scooped 7 per cent of the market in its first week of sales. This is good news for the group which is looking to Zantac to boost profits. The drug's performance has been behind the sharp rise in the shares over the past 18 months.

Elsewhere, **Allied-Lyons** rose 4p to 148p, **BTR** 4p to 531p, **Blue Circle** 8p to 443p, **GEC** 3p to 222p, **Hawker Siddeley** 4p to 312p. **Thorn EMI** went up 5p to 609p, **Plessey** 5p to 672p, **Lucas Industries** 2p to 150p and **GKN** 8p to 170p. American support was also good for another 3p on **BOC Group** at 241p while **Boots** added 4p to 336p. Boots is due to meet the Federal Drug Administration in America next month for permission to sell its anti-rheumatic drug, Ibuprofen, over the counter there.

ICI was another firm market, climbing 10p to 540p ahead of second quarter figures later today. The market is looking for around £130m making a total of £260m for the first six months.

Gilts encountered renewed profit-taking after the better than expected trade figures with falls of up to 75p reported in brisk trade. On the foreign exchanges, the pound added 0.4 cents to $1.5290.

GKN's bid for **Associated Engineering** drew renewed support for motor components. **Tecalemit** added 3.5p to 26p, and **Smiths Industries** 7p to 380p. **AE** ended the day 19p higher at 55p, way above the GKN terms, on hopes of a counter bid.

Associated British Ports has boosted its chances of having Southampton made into a freeport. The latest cargo figures show a leap of 43 per cent to 2.46m tonnes in non-oil cargoes and are the first indicators of Southampton's performances since Associated British Ports went public this year. Southampton is the biggest prot owned by ABP. Big increases in container, grain and a variety of other commodities were also reported.

Broadstone Investment Trust has reported interim pre-tax profits up from £784,000 to £995,000. The board has approved proposals for the unitization of the company in Schroder American Fund and Schroder General Fund in connection with Schroder Unit Trust Managers. But the proposals are subject to approval by shareholders.

Beecham Group rose 6p to 351p on a statement by Sir Graham Wilkins, the chairman, at the annual meeting which attempted to scotch stock market suggestions that the company is becoming more of a consumer products than a pharmaceuticals group. It was this type of suggestion that nearly turned Beecham's recent £203m rights issue into a disaster. Sir Graham said: "I want to refute this latest misconception because it would be irresponsible to allow doubts about the likely future course of the group to arise."

Sir Graham also surprised observers by announcing the retirement from the board at the end of this year of Mr Frank Doyle who was responsible for taking Beecham into the penicillin field in the late Fifties. Taken together with the departure of Mr William Petley, head of Beecham Pharmaceuticals, it appears to represent the end of an era.

After the hectic activity in the banking sector over the past two days, prices held steady yesterday as dealers kept a wary eye on the movement of American interest rates. Any substantial move in New York would place heavy pressure on the main London banks to follow suit which would be good for shares.

The increased profit figures from **National Westminster** unchanged at 647p and the **Midland**, up 15p to 427p despite the £154m rights issue, kept the rest of the sector steady at higher levels. **Lloyds** reports Friday and attitudes to its figures have completely turned around. Lloyds has the largest exposure to overseas business, generally thought of as the main problem areas for bad debts. But it has been precisely this area of trading which has helped the clearers balance domestic problems, so a quick re-think is being performed by analysts.

The shares jumped 8p on Tuesday to 557p and held steady at that level yesterday. **Barclays** should be reporting next week and as the largest British operator looks vulnerable to a large increase in bad and doubtful debt provisions. After Midland and National Westminster easily beat the best of analysts's forecasts few were prepared to risk a guess so close to the figures. Barclays shares were also steady at 489p after climbing 16p on Tuesday.

Grindlays and **Bank of Scotland** showed the only downward movement of the day, 8p and 3p respectively.

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A – B

C – E

F – H

I – N

O – S

T – Z

FINANCIAL TRUST

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUST

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS



Background to the news: the age of mass share ownership is still a long way off

first sight, the bones of the ment between the Stock ange and the Government more concerned to accom- ate the changes of the past ars than these of the next. e Exchange will answer the laints of its biggest exist- ustomers. But it appears he restrictive practices that ten development of elec- dealing, let alone the ect of mass share owner- will remain intact, or at the nge's discretion.

re have been two signifi- revolutions in Stock nge business. The first he decline of the private or and the rise of the tions to dominate deal-

s led to the Exchange's commissions to produce ious profits in good years. ear, for instance, the gross ble revenue of member was about £550m

lso required the market- g jobbers to hold more and led to their taking in ity partners from outside change.

second big change was ational stock market deal- e development of 24-hour vide financial markets in debt and even equity which led to the nce of huge international al services groups such as Lynch and Nomura ies. This trend has been ed by the abolition of exchange controls.

use London's fixed ssions and dealer-broker ion has kept the average small. British firms have erged into this world despite London's nence as a financial and moves allowing rs to own 30 per cent of firms, hitherto as g partners.

rise of London banks in obond market, which is ted by banks acting as brokers and market-makers, points the contrast, as does the rapid growth of money-broking firms such as Mercantile House.

Stock Exchange takes a timid step into future

THE FIXED COMMISSIONS THAT WILL GO

Stocks and shares

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 7,000	1.65
next 8,000	0.55
next 115,000	0.5
next 170,000	0.4
next 600,000	0.3
next 1,100,000	0.2
on the excess	0.125

The minimum commission on bargains of £300 or more consideration is £7 for a sold bargain and £10 for a purchase bargain. Bargains with a consideration less than £300 may be charged at discretion.

Long-term gilt-edged stocks

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 2,500	0.8
next 15,500	0.25
next 982,000	0.125
next 3,000,000	0.1
next 6,000,000	0.05
on the excess	0.03

Debentures

Price band (£)	Rate %
first 5,000	0.9
next 5,000	0.45
next 40,000	0.35
next 80,000	0.325
next 770,000	0.25
next 1,100,000	0.175
on the excess	0.125

The concessions made by the Stock Exchange Council will surely accelerate trends that have cut the number of stock exchange firms by 20 per cent in five years. But how fast, and how far?

The big institutions are disappointed that the commission structure they hate so much will only be phased out over three years, far longer than it took in New York.

But the effect will be to favour the top 10 brokers and larger specialists, leave room for small private client brokers that have adapted themselves into portfolio managers and to squeeze further medium-sized firms, which still make up a hefty proportion of the remaining 200 or so.

It is harder to assess the impact of the apparently modest moves to convert sleeping outside partners into genuine participants with limited boardroom rights, an offshoot of the planned move to allow brokers limited liability.

Will it be enough to bring merchant banks, clearing banks, money brokers or the likes of Merrill Lynch into the fold?

This would allow the full development of London-based financial services groups but threaten the eventual erosion of the treasured single capacity dealing system.

The process seems painfully slow in a world which, outside Throgmorton Street, is moving remarkably fast. The Stock Exchange can meet competition as the success of its Unlisted Securities Market demonstrates.

But there seems little in prospect to dissuade big American brokers from developing their own over-the-counter market in venture capital stocks, where they can exploit the economies of being both broker and market-maker.

Considering previous exercises, notably the Ariel, deal-matching computer system, the Exchange's effective monopoly in its chief businesses, government stock and big company shares could remain untroubled.

But bigger opportunities may be lost. It is hard to see such minor concessions greatly encouraging the growth of financial supermarkets for the individual, a gleam in the eye of clearing banks and dynamic thinkers such as Mr Mark Weinberg of Hambro Life.

And without more far-reaching reforms, there seems no prospect of the stock market developing like the worldwide electronic money markets.

Mass individual share and bond ownership, to be economic, would require the capacity, via Prestel, the local bank, Post Office or cable channel, to call up prices with one button, check credit-ratings with another and deal with a third.

Graham Searjeant

Dinosaur of a British institution? The Stock Exchange towers over the City

Is rule book deal a further nail in the OFT coffin?

At the end of the first decade of its existence, the Office of Fair Trading is not in a happy state. The bruising of Sir Gordon Borrie, The director general, by the Stock Exchange affair is only part of the story.

Not only have Sir Gordon and his OFT team been faced with some capricious ministerial decisions over mergers but many recomnmendations affecting consumers have been ignored by the Government.

But there have also been criticisms over OFT delays in dealing with credit licence applications and fronm local authorities about the OFT's slowness in vetting assurances from transgressing retailers.



Borrie: licking his wounds

Sir Gordon and his team have had a far from impressive record in the three years of the Competition Act in seeking out anti-competitive behaviour among companies. Last year two OFT investigations were launched and three others were completed.

It all adds up to two questions. Does the Government with its non-interventionist stance have little use any more for Sir Gordon and the OFT? Should the thrust of the OFT be reassessed?

This month the Government seemed to be handing back some credibility to Sir Gordon after the earlier run of confusing merger decisions. Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, had given an assurance that the new team at the Department of Trade and Industry would be listening more carefully than in the past to the advice of Sir Gordon as well as the recommendations of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Mr Fletcher remarked a few days later that the best protection the consumer can have is free and fair competition, and added that the existing system for operating competition policy was serving well.

But last week, without consulting Sir Gordon in any depth, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, intervened in Sir Gordon's taking the Stock Exchange and its rule book to the Restrictive Practices Court.

It was partly unfortunate timing. It is not an unreasonable argument that a court hearing is not the best way of sorting out such a problem although the Association of British Travel Agents had already been through the hoop.

In that case, ABTA lost some of its protective practices but the crucial one – a reciprocal exclusive dealing arrangement between package tour holiday operators and retail agents – remained.

Mr Parkinson's intervention is being seen as a slapdown for Sir Gordon. It will be interesting to see whether, as an indication of the Government's attitude to the OFT, he is picked up off the floor again.

Sir Gordon in his annual report called for legislative action to ensure that all used-car dealers placed on windscreens a full pre-sales information report, an idea backed by trade organizations, which have been unable to enforce the practice by a voluntary code.

Sir Gordon's report and recommendations on the used car market, produced more than two years ago, have been largely ignored by Government. The same has happened to recommendations on home improvements.

Sir Gordon has, however, put together a score or more voluntary codes of conduct with various suppliers and service industries. But there are points where rightly he has called for back-up from the Government.

If the Government sees a continuing role for Sir Gordon and the OFT, parts of the operation demand reassessment.

But it might be a logical move to give Sir Gordon an additional responsibility, bringing under his wing the proposed watchdog for telecommunications.

Derek Harris

AMERICA'S CUP

Victory '83 moves up to second after beating France 3

Newport, Rhode Island. (Reuter) – Victory '83 moved into second place in the trials to choose an America's Cup challenger after a convincing win over France 3. Victory '83 won by 2 min 42 sec and replaced Canada 1 in second place in the overall points standings. The Canadian boat dropped into third position as a result of its defeat by Australia's Challenge 12, by 1 min 58 sec.

Still out in front at this stage of the trials, is Australia II, the leading Australian contender, which registered its eighth straight victory in the current series and 29th win against only three losses since the challengers' trials started in June.

Australia II has been winning so comfortably that the crew feel they need harder racing to realize the boat's potential. They did not get that kind of competition against advance, the third Australian boat taking part, and they won by 4 min 23 sec over the 24.3-mile course in Rhode Island Sound.

Australia II led by 1min and 46sec at the end of the first four-and-a-half-mile upwind leg and stretched the advantage on each succeeding leg of the course.

John Savage, skipper of Challenge 12, said after his boat's victory over Canada 3 that his crew had 'sorted out' problems with a new mast that needed tuning and a new mainsail which had to be recut. He said Challenge 12 had now been going very well for the past few days.

Challenge 12 led the Canadian boat by only 33 seconds after the first 10 miles, but, after beating off a strong challenge by the Canadians, it stretched its lead to well over a minute on the fourth leg and went farther ahead in the closing stages of the race.

In the separate trials to decide which boat defends the America's Cup for the United States in September, Dennis Conner's Liberty – the favourite – won two more races against Courageous, by margins of 40 seconds and 2min 3sec. Conner has now won his last five races in the trials, but his rivals are not yet ready to concede defeat.

John Kolius, skipper of Courageous, said he did not think any of the three American yachts taking part in the trials had a decisive edge in speed at this stage.

OVERALL STANDINGS: Australia II, 12.88 points; Victory '83, 8.44; Canada 1, 7.72; Challenge 12 (Australia), 7.60; Azzurra (Italy), 7.20; France 3, 2.12; Advance (Australia), 0.80.

Spying charges dropped, page 21.

CYCLING

Hinault's career depends on surgery

Paris, (Reuter) – Bernard Hinault, the French cycling champion, forced to pull out of his comeback race on Tuesday, said yesterday that he would need to have immediate surgery on his knee if his career was to continue.

Winner of the Tour de France four times, Hinault, who missed this year's event because of tendon damage to his right knee, broke down after 50 kilometres of a one-day criterium race in Callac, Brittany, yesterday.

He said: "It is no good, I can not continue with my knee like this. I will have to have surgery within the next few days to repair it. If I am like this I will not be able to take part in the world cycling championships. If I do not have the operation I may have to give up racing."



Hinault: a worried man

The injury comes as a bitter blow to Hinault, who, after pulling out before the Tour de France, saw Laurent Fignon, his one-time second string rider, win the race at his first attempt.

FOOTBALL

Hoddle agrees to stay at Tottenham Hotspur

Glenn Hoddle has agreed to stay with Tottenham Hotspur for another year. The Tottenham manager, Keith Burkinshaw, yesterday announced the conclusion of close-season negotiations with his England midfield player.

Burkinshaw said: "Glenn will be here for another year. It is going to be an important season for us and he has been a part of the team for five or six years. It is important to have Glenn here to increase the strength of the squad."

Tottenham hope to complete their team plans this week by re-signing the Irish international full back Chris Hughton and persuading Steve Perryman to sign for a further two years. They have offered Hughton a four year contract but he does not want to be tied beyond two years.

Perryman was at the centre of an 'illegal approach' row. The situation has upset Keith Burkinshaw, who has so far failed in repeated efforts to retain his experienced all-rounder.

"We have offered him a very good three-year contract or are willing to offer him more on the remaining year of his current contract." Burkinshaw said. "No player could be dissatisfied with the terms, but we are having problems because a few other clubs are offering him money behind the scenes. That's got to be an illegal approach."

Jimmy Rimmer, the 33-year-old Aston Villa goalkeeper, signed for Swansea City yesterday for an undisclosed fee. Rimmer spent three months on loan to Swansea while he was with Manchester United in 1973-74 and then went to Arsenal for £50,000. He later won an England cap and moved to Aston Villa.

Aston Villa are to undertake a television advertising campaign in September when they will promote the club in 10 halfminute advertisements on Central Television.

They will be running two commercials – one featuring Gary Shaw in an attempt to encourage spectators and the other involving the chairman, Doug Ellis, who will be aiming to attract business sponsorship.

The commercial manager, Tony Stephens, said yesterday: "We understand there is a potential audience of nine million and we hope that the stimulus of the advertising will ensure we recieve value for money."

Norwich City's first home match of the season, against the league champions Liverpool, has been changed from Monday, August 29 to Wednesday, August 31 (kick-off 7.30). Norwich applied for a change because of counter attractions in the city on Bank Holiday Monday.



Hoddle: signed new contract

TENNIS

Lloyd causes an upset

John Lloyd, of Britain, ranked 324th in the world, caused an upset in the first round of the grand prix tournament in New Jersey yesterday, when he put out Fritz Buehning, the sixth seed, 6-4, 6-3

Lloyd, who with partner Wendy Turnbull won the Wimbledon mixed doubles title earlier this year, kept the hard-hitting Buehning off balance for most of the match with some sharp passing shots. However, he also needed determination, especially in the second set, when he came back in the second set from 1-3 down by fighting off three break points in the ninth game, then taking five consecutive points to set up the win.

"I was positively delighted with the result," said Lloyd afterwards. "I haven't won a grand prix match since early January and it was pleasing to win against a highly ranked player at a club where I am always so well received."

Lloyd's win was not the only upset of the tournament. Mike Westphal a teenager from West Germany beat Brian Gottfried, the top seed, in straight sets, 6-3, 7-6, while Marcos Hocever, the fourth seed from Brazil was defeated by Eric Iskersky of the US, 6-4, 6-2. Shlomo Glickstein, seeded two, of Israel also fell knocked out by Tom Cain of the US, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4.

Westphal, a member of the West German Davis Cup team, returned consistently well during his 98-minute duel with Goffried and kept the pressure on the 31-year-old American for most of the match.

"It was my best victory ever," said Westphal, aged 18, who is ranked 110th in the world

Westphal failed to cash in on two match points in the 12th game of the second set, but won it in the tie-breaker with a deep backhand approach shot which forced a forehand error from Gottfried.

FIRST ROUND RESULTS: J Lloyd (GB) bt F Buehning (US) 6-4, 6-3; E Korita (US) bt R Fagel (US) 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; E Iskersky (US) bt M Hocevar (Bra) 6-4, 6-2; W Hampton (Aus) bt B Mitton (SA) 3-6, 6-2, 7-6; M Martinez (Bol) bt R Krishnan (India) 6-3, 7-6; A Molina (US) bt M Anger (US) 6-7, 6-0, 6-1; M Westphal (WG) bt B Gottfried (US) 6-3, 7-6; T Cain (US) bt S Glickstein (Israel) 7-6, 3-6, 6-4; L Pimek (Czech) bt S Menon (India) 6-1, 6-2.

CRICKET: HOME ADVANTAGE SHOULD PROVE ENOUGH FOR ENGLAND

Test history against New Zealand

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

If the weather at Headingley remains as it was yesterday, we shall be lucky to see more than the occasional over of spin when the second Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, between England and New Zealand starts there today. It was cloudy and humid – the very conditions in which the ball moves about more at Headingley than almost anywhere else.

They may, in fact, provide New Zealand with their best chance of winning a Test match, or at any rate of bowling England out twice. Just how difficult England are to beat in England, though, even over a spread of non-vintage years, is shown by the following firgures: since 1976 they have lost only three home Tests out of 34 – one to West Indies in 1980, one to Australia in 1981 and one to Pakistan in 1982.

In Australia last winter New Zealand's seam attack was as good, if not better, than England's. Dilley's return to the side, his rhythm apparently restored, and the fine form of Willis should now tip the scales the other way.

New Zealand will make one change from the side which lost the first Test match, Smith replacing Lees as wicketkeeper. They have yet to decide on their bowling, there being an outside chance that they will make do without a specialist spinner. England, almost certainly, will leave out Marks.

Several milestones may be passed. Taylor, for example, has taken 149 catches in Test cricket; Willis needs only nine wickets for his 300 in Tests, Hadlee 13 for his 200; Randall is 43 runs short, and Howarth 104 short, of 2,000 Test runs. But, as at the Oval, no attendance records will be broken, tickets have been selling very slowly.

This is a worry. The fact that Yorkshire's cricket is at a low ebb must have something to do with it, obviously. It could be, though, that as in Australia the days are gone whe queues formed to watch Test matches, as distinct from one-day games against New Zealand. A surfeit of international cricket is, of course, no help. Whoever had stayed on after this year's Prudential World Cup might have found it a hard act to follow.

Which leads on to whether the players themselves should be expected to satisfy the public demand for livelier Test cricket when in tactical terms it is not necesary. After the Oval match Willis argued very reasonably that one-day and five-day cricket are two different sciences. They are too: it is the difference between the mile and the marathon, or the short story and the full-length novel.

Even so, it seemed to me to be poor cricket at the Oval when England, despite an opening partnership of 223, managed to score only 194 runs in a full day's play of 98 overs, in warm sunshine and on a pitch that was at its best. In the end England could point to their play that day as having been a part of a successful campaign. Others will say, not surprisingly, that pride alone should have obliged them to show, in that situation, how well they can bat, not how dourly. It is not an easy balance to strike.

ENGLAND (from): R G D Willis (Warwickshire, captain), G Fowler (Lancashire), C J Tavaré (Kent), D I Gower (Leicestershire), A J Lamb (Northamptonshire), I T Botham (Somerset), D W Randall (Nottinghamshire), V J Marks (Somerset), P H Edmonds (Middlesex), G R Dilley (Kent), R W Taylor (Derbyshire), N G Cowans (Middlesex).

New Zealand (from): G P Howarth (captain), J G Wright, B A Edgar, J J Crowe, M D Crowe, J V Coney, R J Hadlee, I D S Smith, B L Cairns, J G Bracewell, M C Snedden, E J Chatfield, E J Gray.

Umpires: D J Constant and B J Meyer.

● Surrey will play the New Zealanders in a one-day, 55-over match at the Oval on August 4. Play will begin at 11.00.

Hampshire is back in the runs again

By Alan Gibson

PORTSMOUTH: Hampshire, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 314 runs behind Derbyshire.

It is some years since I have been in Portsmouth, at least for cricketing purposes The ground looks smart, and the pitch had the tinge of vivid green, which is traditional here and used to bring a twinkle to Shackleton's eye.

The day was hot, and overcast, but soon the sun came out. Pocock thought that it was worth putting Derbyshire in, because his fast bowlers might seize a decisive early advantage. He was very nearly justified. Three wickets went for 20, and the fourth at 59.

By then, however, the pitch was playing relatively easily – you could fancy that you could see it paling as the sun came out – and John Hampshire and Miller, in a long stand, restored the innings.

Anderson was leg-before at 17 and at the same score Hill was caught at short leg. Both of these wickets were taken by Marshall. The third, the important one of Barnett, also caught at short leg, fell to Emery.

It was Emery's first match for six weeks. He has suffered from a damaged ankle, and it soon began to trouble him again. He did not reappear after lunch but went to hospital for an examination. His absence handicapped Hampshire as the Derbyshire batsmen got into their stride.

Before then Finney, who had struck some pleasing blows, had given yet another catch to short leg off Tremlett. At lunch, 104 for four, in 33 overs, the game was even.

It was a delight to see John Hampshire in the runs again. I have not had much luck with him in recent seasons. He made his highest score of the season, and I was sorry he just missed his century. He is, I suppose, one of those batsmen who have always looked more handsome than their figures. He was not at his most commanding yesterday, for he had to dig his side out of trouble, but from time to time there was a roll of that old mighty drive. Miller played very sensibly in support.

Marshall came back for a good spell in mid-afternoon, but could not break through, and as tea approached, it seemed that Derbyshire were on their way to a really large score. Then both the heroes were out. Miller hit a powerful drive at Cowley, intending to clear mid-on's head, but mid-on – Smith – leapt high and clung to the ball onehanded.

Hampshire was caught at slip, a ball from Jesty which lifted, not something by that time to be expected. Pocock will be hoping it does not happen again too often. Derbyshire, in any case, should be pleased with their recovery after such a grim start.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

*K J Barnett c Pocock b Emery	16
I S Anderson l-b-w b Marshall	1
A Hill c Tremlett b Marshall	0
J H Hampshire c Pocock b Jesty	84
R J Finney c Smith b Tremlett	25
G Miller c Smith b Cowley	40
W P Fowler b Marshall	15
C J Tunnicliffe c Greenidge b Tremlett	91
S Oldham b Marshall	15
†B J M Maher c Smith b Cowley	2
O H Mortensen not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 16, w 6, n-b 4)	30
Total	319

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–17, 2–17, 3–20, 4–59, 5–181, 6–195, 7–230, 8–276, 9–319, 10–319.

BOWLING: Marshall 28-8-66-4; Emery 9-2-33-1; Tremlett 18-6-34-2; Jesty 18-6-47-1; Nicholas 4-0-23-0; Cowley 18.2-4-86-2.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C G Greenidge not out	4
C L Smith not out	1
Total (no wkt, 5 overs)	5

M C J Nicholas, T E Jesty, V P Terry, *N E J Pocock, M D Marshall, N G Cowley, T M Tremlett, R J Parks and K St J D Emery to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Hampshire 4, Derbyshire 4.

Umpires: W E Alley and A Jepson.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

TRENT BRIDGE: Yorkshire 404 for 6 dec (P Robinson 142, S Rhodes 140 not out); Nottinghamshire 15 for 0.
TAUNTON: Somerset 194 (A J H Dunning 61, S T Jefferies 7 for 55); Lancashire 47 for 2.
BRISTOL: Glamorgan 400 for 2 dec (S P Henderson 218 not out, J Derrick 133 not out); Gloucestershire 33 for 0.
DERBY: Leicestershire 363 for 4 dec (N E Briers 135 not out, M A Garnham 84 not out); Derbyshire 24 for 0.
SOUTHEND: Surrey 265 (C K Bullen 69, I R Payne 58; M Hughes 7 for 68); Essex 9 for 2.
MOSELEY: Worcestershire 428 (G Matthews 121, S G Watkins 86, M S A McEvoy 78; T M Smith 5 for 102); Warwickshire 10 for 0.
HAREFIELD: Northamptonshire 217 (J Yardley 80 not out; J Sykes 4 for 50, R J Maru 4 for 55); Middlesex 35 for 3.
SITTINGBOURNE: Sussex 306 for 8 dec (M Rushmere 109, D Standing 91, R Masters 4 for 52); Kent 34 for 2.

GOLF

Uplifting day for a young Yorkshireman

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Jonathan Plaxton, a Yorkshireman aged 21, came back from a hopeless situation in the most dazzling fashion on the third day of the English amateur golf championship at Wentworth yesterday. He recovered from one down with three to play in the morning to beat Roderick Park by one hole and then overwhelmed a luckless John Aspinall, by 9 and 8 in the afternoon.

He won eleven out of 13 successive holes on either side of lunch, with two halved. Plaxton was granted the sixteenth by Park's misdemeanours, but he finished the match with two birdie fours, only one of which, the 18th, Park could match.

A man of Plaxton's disposition is bound to be uplifted by an experience like that and it was unfortunate for Aspinall that he happened to be standing in the way when the steam-roller moved off in the afternoon. The summit of his achievement was a half in par four at the eighth. So far as these things are authentic in match play Plaxton was 4 under par for the first nine holes and was six feet from the tenth hole when his opponent decided that enough was enough.

Ted Dexter was beaten 4 and 2 by Peter Hedges and so was free to take his place in the BBC commentary box at Headingley today. The margin of victory gives a false impression for Dexter, in his fortyninth year, gave as good as he got for much of the match and got back to all square from two down with a superb three iron at the 12th. He was too far left for a sight of the green, but he drew the ball to within 15 feet, while Hedges, from a perfect tee shot hooked his second only a couple of feet from the out-of-bounds.

At the 16th Dexter ballooned his teeshot, not for the first time, and from the left rough plunged into the undergrowth of the far side of the fairways. Somehow he persuaded his ball on to the green, but the 25ft putt just eluded him. At the next Hedges holed from ten yards for a two and went three up with only three to play, thanks partly to a kindly kick from left of the 15th fairway and partly to a wayward second from his opponent.

Although Hedges generously registered his victory as 3 and 2, Dexter conceded the match at the 16th with his ball unplayable off the tee and his opponent well enough placed in a bunker to contemplate a five iron to the green.

The surprise of the tournament so far was the heavy defeat of Stephen Keppler, a Walker Cup player this year, by Graham Godman, a two handicap player who tends the greens of Bearsted for a living. Godman's highest achievement as a player has been runner up in the Kent championship, yet he was an estimated three under par for the 14 holes played.

From one down after the sixth he won six of the next seven holes and a half at the 14th was all he needed for a famous victory. Godman's approach play, once he had got the measure of a merciful breeze was immaculate and he needed nothing beyond 12 feet for three of his birdies and comfortably reached the long 12th in two.

While these various bombshells rained down upon him Keppler took six at the infamous ninth, where Jack Nicklaus and Colonel Duncan once took acrimonious issue during the world-match play championship. Godman's jubilation alas, was short lived. He was beaten 4 and 3 in the third round by Neville Chesses.

Another spectacular burst of scoring came from Mark Davis, the 19-year-old Essex champion, who was an estimated 6 under par for 15 holes against Shaun Case, whom he beat by 5 and 3. He had an eagle at the long fourth and birdies at four other holes, only one of which carried the hint of doubt inherent in match-play golf.

SECOND ROUND: M Stokes beat P Garner, 2 and 1; J Wilkinson beat B Hilsdon, 4 and 3; A Hill beat S Richardson, 1 hole, P Robinson beat D Fletcher, 20th hole; B White beat J Baker, 4 and 2; G Lashford beat J Roberts, 1 hole, S Hicks beat G Marks, 3 and 1; D Rollo beat D Bristow, 3 and 2; R Lawrence beat C Banks, 6 and 5.

L Russell beat G Walmsley 1 hole, A Way beat P Wardle 6 and 5; J Robinson beat D Boughey, 2 and 1; P Downes beat S Riley, 20th hole. M Pinner beat P Cannings, 1 hole; J Plaxton beat R Park, 1 hole, J Aspinall beat R Adams, 6 and 5, N Chesses beat A Rainford, 3 and 2; G Godman beat S Keppler, 5 and 4.

K. Hodgkinson bt S Andrews 4 and 3; J. Smethurst bt J. Shepherd 1 hole, A. Broadway bt D. Fay 3 and 2; D Lane bt G. Homewood 2 and 1; P. Rockhart bt C. Button 6 and 5, D. Parkin bt C. Clarke 4 and 3; T Clarke bt M. Way 3 and 2, J. Simmance bt D. George (Ponteland) 2 and 1; C Laurence bt A. Clark 4 and 3

P. Cockroft bt M. Sharman 3 and 2; C. White bt G. Wilson 8 and 6; A. Sherborne bt N. Vaudin 2 and 1, P. Thomas bt G. Hickman 1 hole. J. Robson bt A. Hill 5 and 4.

THIRD ROUND: C Francis bt C Brown 3 and 2, P Hedges bt T Dexter 3 and 2; A Brewer bt K Dobson 3 and 2; M Lawrence bt W Cooley 3 and 2; N Taylor bt D Theobald 4 and 3, I Sparkes bt R Roper 3 and 2; R Sloman bt G Coldwell 4 and 3; P McEvoy bt D Gilford 1 hole; A Oldcorn bt S Robson 2 holes; G Griffiths bt R Weedon 5 and 5; S Hamer bt T Greenwood 4 and 3; M Davis bt S Case 5 and 3; S Wood bt R Watkins 19th hole; S Bottomley bt M Horton 1 hole; M Dixon bt O Alderson 1 hole; R N Farmer bt J Whitby 4 and 3, Stokes bt Wilkinson 1 hole; Plaxton bt Aspinall 9 and 8.

Miss Reid in lead

Dale Reid, from Ladybank, took the lead in the 54-hole WPGA tournament, sponsored by United Friendly Insurance, with a round of 69, five under par, at Moortown.

Benson and Knott put Kent on top

By Richard Streeton

Edgbaston: Kent have scored 364 in their first innings against Warwickshire.

A diligent 102, free from blemish, by Benson, followed by a cavalier 92 by Knott, rewarded Kent with a prosperous total after they chose to bat first in awkward conditions. The ball moved about freely on an overcast, muggy day and the left-handed Benson confirmed the faith of those who believe him to be the best of Kent's young batsmen.

Woolmer and Aslett went cheaply, but waywardness in line by the bowlers helped Kent recover from a shaky start. Ferreira swung the ball a lot and bowled unluckily; Paul Smith bowled his best later in the day.

Latecomers missed all the morning's incidents. In Small's third over Woolmer trying to hook, was hit in the face. Next ball he was dropped at third slip and retired for repairs. It took Hogg until his fourth over to find his direction and he then took two wickets in three balls. Aslett was beaten by a breakback; Woolmer returned and was caught in the slips as he played forward.

After lunch Benson quickened the tempo with lofted drives against Gifford. Taylor, who was always more cautious, also began to score more briskly, particularly past cover point's left hand before he mistimed a straight drive and gave a low return catch. Taylor had been in for nearly three hours and he and Benson added an invaluable 114 runs at a time when the clouds were at their lowest.

Cowdrey survived an early runout alarm and also a slip chance against Ferreira before he and Benson got into their stride. Cowdrey drove a high catch to extra cover from Hogg's first ball when he returned. Baptiste never settled and edged a catch to second slip, but Knott collected runs in his usual jaunty style from the start.

KENT: First Innings

R A Woolmer c Ferreira b Hogg	3
N R Taylor c and b Ferreira	51
D G Aslett b Hogg	2
M R Benson c Small b Gifford	102
*C S Cowdrey c P A Smith	17
E A Baptiste c Ferreira b P A Smith	5
†A P E Knott b Hogg	92
G W Johnson c Amiss b Ferreira	7
R M Ellison run out	14
D L Underwood b Hogg	24
K B S Jarvis not out	5
Extras (b 2, l-b 16, w 8, n-b 16)	42
Total	364

Score at 100 overs: 320 for 8.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–16, 2–18, 3–132, 4–183, 5–192, 6–284, 7–291, 8–315, 9–351, 10–364.

BOWLING: Small 18–1–82–0; Ferreira 35–5–102–2; P A Smith 13–4–43–1; Gifford 18–3–52–1.

Bonus points (to date): Warwickshire 3, Kent 4.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and N T Plews.

WARWICKSHIRE: K D Smith, T A Lloyd, A I Kallicharran, D L Amiss, †G W Humpage, Asif Din, P A Smith A M Ferreira, G C Small, *N Gifford, W Hogg.

Barwick catches them out

WORCESTER: Glamorgan, with five first innings wickets in hand are 13 runs behind Worcestershire.

Steve Barwick, the Glamorgan seam bowler, took eight for 42, the best bowling figures in the championship this season when Worcestershire were dismissed for 127.

The 22-year old from Neath went into the match with the dismal record of nought for 226 off 62 overs in three championship games this season. He was dropped two months ago, but in 14.3 overs on a helpful, well-grassed pitch, he recaptured his natural ability to move the ball away from the bat, claiming six victims with catches close to the wicket.

"I was really worried when I was left out of the side," he said. "My action was all wrong and I had to go back to the nets to work things out with the coaches."

By lunch Barwick had transformed his season's figures by taking five for 29 to send Worcestershire sliding to 92 for five off 35 overs. Yet the bottom-of-the-table fixture had started badly for the Welsh county when Weston was dropped twice off Selvey, who had put the home side into bat.

An opening stand of 42 was followed by a collapse. Barwick having both openers caught behind the wicket by Davies after he had come on for Davis. Catches between gully and the wicketkeeper then accounted for Neale, Patel and Banks as Barwick constantly beat the bat with his movement off the seam.

Worcestershire were given a little assistance by Davis bowling five no balls in his second over after lunch, but it was only a temporary reprieve before Barwick surpassed his career best of five for 44 by forcing D'Oliveira to play on. Then he bowled Inchmore without scoring.

Glamorgan seemed to be consolidating with an opening stand of 65 by Hopkins and Francis but they slumped towards the close

Gooch obliterates sad memories

By Alan Ross



Gooch: in explosive form

HOVE: Essex with nine first innings wickets in hand are 74 runs behind Sussex.

After Essex's black days last week things took a turn for the better yesterday. Fletcher put Sussex in and a few minutes after tea they were bowled out on a fair batting wicket, for 217, Lever finishing up with five wickets. Gooch then took 16 off the first over bowled to him by Pigott and Essex had a hundred up in no time.

On an unpleasantly humid day Sussex made their now customary disappointing start. Mendis and Colin Wells were soon caught at slip and then Barclay, becalmed for half an hour, suddenly jabbed at Lever as though a hypodermic syringe had been stuck into him. The ball pitched around middle stump and hit the base of the off. Imran looked in reasonable form until Lever, from the sea end, slanted a ball across him and found the edge.

Alan Wells drove successive balls from Lever to the extra cover boundary and then after lunch hooked Foster savagely twice in one over to the pavilion. Foster, bowling downhill and pitching consistently short, was for once disappointing.

Cowan, the Oxford Blue replacing the out of form Parker, batted for half an hour as if he expected to make runs. He seemed to nod off later, helping a short widish ball from Foster on its way to the slips. Wells found Acfield less to his liking and after groping out at him was caught off bat and pad.

No one else lingered long except Gould, who at last looks back to something like his best. His hooking was dismissive, his driving through the covers and straight sweetly timed. Pringle, whose no-balling was mercifully kept to single figures, took some stick around now, but he also had Pigott leg-before and induced Reeve to drag the ball on to his stumps.

Sussex appeared to have little idea of how to bowl to Gooch, Pigott and Jones, getting themselves repeatedly hooked or driven. Gooch pulled Jones for six, reaching 50 out of 85.

Gooch, who seemed certain to complete his first championship century of the season, was out for 96. He was leg-before to Pigott two overs before the close of play.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G D Mendis c Gooch b Pringle	18
*J R T Barclay b Lever	21
C M Wells c East b Lever	7
Imran Khan c East b Lever	14
R S Cowan c Gooch b Foster	14
A P Wells c East b Acfield	48
†I J Gould not out	59
A C S Pigott l-b-w b Pringle	4
D A Reeve b Pringle	8
C E Waller l-b-w b Lever	7
A N Jones c and b Lever	0
Extras (b2, l-b7, n-b7)	16
Total (70.4 overs)	217

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–30, 2–51, 3–66, 4–76, 5–111, 6–150, 7–163, 8–197, 9–217, 10–217.

BOWLING: Lever 17.4-6-40-5; Foster 19-1-73-1; Turner 10-6-13-0; Pringle 19-3-68-3; Acfield 5-3-7-1.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch l-b-w b Pigott	96
B R Hardie not out	29
†D E East not out	8
Extras (b4, l-b 1, n-b 5)	10
Total (1 wkt, 27 overs)	143

*K W R Fletcher, K S McEwan, K R Pont, D R Pringle, N A Foster, S Turner, D L Acfield and J K Lever to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1–133.

Bonus points (to date): Sussex 2, Essex 4

Umpires: R Palmer and P B Wight.

Lloyd builds a fortress for Lancashire

By Peter Ball

SOUTHPORT: Lancashire, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 43 runs behind Gloucestershire

The belief that nothing ever happens in Southport does not apply to the cricket ground, where extraordinary occurences are the rule rather than the exception. A year ago 1,270 runs were scored in the match against Warwickshire, who somehow contrived to lose after declaring their first innings at 523 for four. Yesterday's event were rather different. The occassional ball was turning sharply before lunch as under a cloudless sky there was to be found that most unusual phenomenon these days, a soft, wet wicket.

"I think we will be doing a lot of gardening," the Gloucester captain David Graveney, said gloomily after he had lost the toss and been asked to bat. Although Stovold went early there was little initially to justify such forebodings as Romaines and Broad clipped McFarlane and Folley around with dispatch. The introduction of Simmons into the attack quickly changed the complexion of things, although it was O'Shaughnessy who broke the stand with a ball of full length which hit Broad on the foot.

That was the last wicket to fall to seam bowling until Lancashire went in to bat 45 minutes before tea. Simmons immediately claimed the important wicket of Zaheer and went on to wheel away unchanged for 31 overs, turning the ball consistently and occasionally finding a spot to make it leap and turn appreciably.

Once Bainbridge had gone, the combination was too much for Gloucestshire, only Romaine, who put his head down after his flying start, and grafted doggedly for 189 minutes, showing any confidence against the spin.

With Childs and Graveney at their disposal, Gloucestershire had reason to expect similar success, a feeling which was reinforced when the first three wickets fell meekly to the new ball. But unfortunately for two slow left-armers their arrival coincided with that of Clive Lloyd, and there was no doubt who won the ensuing battle.

Lloyd was in one of those moods when what the bowler does is immaterial. If it was still turning it disturbed him not a whit as he put his large pad down the wicket and swung both bowlers for six. By stumps his partnership with Abrahams had put on 136 in 116 minutes and Lancashire were in a position of some strength.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

A W Stovold c Simmons b Folley	5
B C Broad l-b-w b O'Shaughnessy	35
P W Romaines c Hughes b Simmons	79
Zaheer Abbas b Simmons	3
P Bainbridge c Zaidi b Simmons	19
A J Hignell b Simmons	19
J N Shepherd l-b-w b Zaidi	8
*D A Graveney c Lloyd b Zaidi	4
†R C Russell c Lloyd b Simmons	9
J H Childs c Simmons b Zaidi	14
G E Sainsbury not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 2)	
Total (74.4 overs)	201

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–5, 2–57, 3–72, 4–104, 5–132, 6–151, 7–159, 8–174, 9–187, 10–201.

BOWLING: McFarlane 8–1–23–0; Folley 6–2–18–1; Simmons 31–12–60–5; O'Shaughnessy 4–0–24–1; Hughes 6–1–18–0; Zaidi 19–4–3–52–3.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

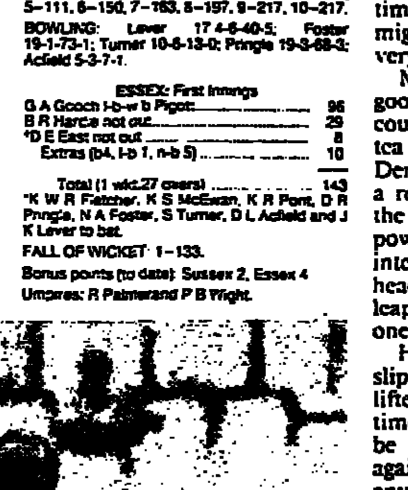
K A Hayes l-b-w b Sainsbury	6
S J O'Shaughnessy l-b-w b Shepherd	2
J Abrahams not out	53
D P Hughes c Bainbridge b Sainsbury	7
*C H Lloyd not out	79
Extras (b 4, l-b 5, n-b 2)	11
Total (3 wkts, 52 overs)	158

N H Fairbrother, †C Maynard, J Simmons, S M N Zaidi, L L McFarlane and I Folley to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–11, 3–22.

Bonus points (to date): Lancashire 5, Gloucestershire 3.

Umpires: D G L Evans and J W Holder.





Seven batsmen fell to Monkhouse: Birch was one. Photograph by Chris Cole

THE OVAL: Surrey, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, and 195 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

Surrey's uncapped medium pace bowler, Graham Monkhouse, achieved the best figures of his career, seven for 51, as Nottinghamshire reached 221 in their first innings at the Oval. That was a disappointing total after a bright start by Nottinghamshire.

Monkhouse took the first four wickets and then returned to help Pocock make short work of the tail. The last five wickets fell for 26 runs.

Nottinghamshire's opening batsman, Robinson, did his best to prop up his counties weakened batting with a staunch if dreary 92. This was the second time he had scored over 90 against Surrey this season. His was a flawless defensive display which lasted 293 minutes. Most of his runs, including nine fours, came on the leg side.

Rice helped Robinson add 71 for the second wicket in the most attractive stand of the day and, later, French stayed for two hours while 67 were added for the fifth wicket in ten overs before the close, Surrey cut their arrears to 195 for the loss of Clinton who was adjudged leg before to Bore when Surrey had scored 12.

Two young players who shared the honours

By Peter Marson

NORTHAMPTON: Somerset, with nine first innings wickets in hand are 297 runs behind Northamptonshire.

With a sprinkling of the world's best players on the stage it was good to see a couple of England's younger cricketers share the honours here yesterday. David Capel, aged 20, batted beautifully to hit his maiden hundred and Stuart Booth, aged 19, a slow left arm bowler who was making his first appearance, bowled excellently to take his first three championship wickets for 93 runs in 37 overs, 12 of which were maidens.

Capel, whose previous best performance was 60 in the same match here last season hit 19 fours in his century off 173 balls in 159 minutes. In company with Steele, who batted stoically to make 54, these two put on 149 runs for the seventh wicket.

The morning was disappointingly dull and muggy when Northamptonshire won the the toss and chose to bat first. No doubt Richards would have done the same, but that was no consolation to Cook who fell leg before to the fifth ball of the innings bowled by Garner. For the time being that was to be the extent of Somerset's success, for Larkins was in good form and Willey, too.

By the time these two had consolidated, gathering in 84 runs for the second wicket, both players had reached half centuries. But it was Somerset's turn again and Dredge and Booth collaborated to bring down Larkins. And the catch by Denning at cover off Wilson's bowling prised out Willey. When Richards then brought Garner back to bowl the 27th over, Boyd-Moss was beaten and bowled.

Their position worsened at the start of the afternoon's session when Kapil Dev pushing forward but down the wrong line was bowled by Booth. Williams was unimpressed, or so it seemed, and with a zest bordering on impatience he set about laying down a second barrage with Booth his target. A series of punishing pulls to mid-wicket preceded his dance up the pitch to drive. Yet, Williams was to do this once too often, and as he advanced aiming one more big hit, Booth bowled him.

So, at 170 for six, Northamptonshire looked decidedly insecure. It was at this point that David Steel joined David Capel. And it was some time before Somerset's Goliath, Garner, was able to do something about that.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*G Cook l-b-w b Garner	0
W Larkins c Dredge b Booth	50
P Willey c Denning b Wilson	52
R J Boyd-Moss b Garner	2
R G Williams b Booth	35
Kapil Dev b Booth	19
D J Capel not out	109
D S Steele b Garner	54
†G Sharp c Lloyds b Garner	0
N A Mallender b Dredge	12
Extras (b1, l-b2)	3
Total ()	336

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–84, 3–89, 4–116, 5–135, 6–170, 7–319, 8–319, 9–336.

B J Griffiths did not bat.

BOWLING: Garner 18-2-58-4; Wilson 12-0-55-1; Popplewell 5-2-22-0; Dredge 17 1-7-68-1; Booth 37-12-93-3; Lloyds 7-8-26-0; Richards 11-4-23-0.

SOMERSET: First Innings

J W Lloyds not out	29
P M Roebuck b Mallender	3
C H Dredge not out	6
Extras (w 1)	1
Total (1 wkt, 12 overs)	39

R L Ollis, N F M Popplewell, *I V A Richards, P W Denning, †T Gard, J Garner, P H L'E Wilson and S Booth to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1–22.

Bonus points (to date): Northamptonshire 4, Somerset 2.

Umpires: R Julian and H D Bird.

Other scoreboards

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

B Hassan l-b-w b Monkhouse	19
R T Robinson c Knight b Clarke	92
*C E B Rice b Monkhouse	39
J D Birch st Richards b Monkhouse	11
P Johnson c Lynch b Monkhouse	6
†B N French c Richards b Monkhouse	21
E E Hemmings b Pocock	3
R A Pick b Pocock	7
N J B Illingworth l-b-w b Monkhouse	8
M K Bore not out	6
P M Such b Monkhouse	0
Extras (b 5, n-b 4)	9
Total (97 overs)	221

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–32, 2–103, 3–115, 4–128, 5–195, 6–200, 7–206, 8–207, 9–221, 10–221.

BOWLING: Clarke 21–4–50–1; Thomas 15–3–37–0; Monkhouse 21–5–51–7; Knight 10–3–21–0; Curtis 13–3–34–0; Pocock 17–6–19–2.

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher not out	3
G S Clinton l-b-w b Bore	3
D M Smith not out	11
Extras (l-b 8, w 1)	9
Total (1 wkt, 10 overs)	26

*R D V Knight, M A Lynch, †C J Richards, D J Thomas, G Monkhouse, S T Clarke, P I Pocock and I J Curtis to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1–12.

Bonus points (to date): Surrey 4, Nottinghamshire 2.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and B Leadbeater.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J A Ormrod c Davies b Barwick	27
M J Weston c Davies b Barwick	13
*P A Neale c Morris b Barwick	10
D N Patel c Ontong b Barwick	15
D B d'Oliveira b Barwick	16
D A Banks c Davies b Barwick	0
†D J Humphries c Davies b Davis	16
J D Inchmore b Barwick	0
A E Warner b Davis	3
S P Perryman not out	4
A P Pridgeon c Hopkins b Barwick	5
Extras (b 7, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 9)	18
Total (44.3 overs)	127

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–42, 2–43, 3–67, 4–72, 5–72, 6–111, 7–111, 8–115, 9–122, 10–127.

BOWLING: Davis, 16-7-33-2; Selvey, 12-5-30-0; Barwick, 14.3-3-42-8; Ontong, 2-1-4-0.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

J A Hopkins b Pridgeon	44
D A Francis c Ormrod b Perryman	36
R C Ontong c Humphries b Inchmore	16
C J C Rowe b Inchmore	5
H Morris not out	3
A Jones c Neale b Patel	1
A L Jones not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, n-b 1)	9
Total (5 wkts, 52 overs)	114

†T Davies, *M W W Selvey, W W Davis and S R Barwick to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–65, 2–93, 3–109, 4–109, 5–114.

Bonus points (to date): Worcestershire 2, Glamorgan 4.

Umpires: C Cook and J H Harris.

MINOR COUNTIES

FELIXTOWE: Hertfordshire 157 for 4 dec (W M Osman 76) and 201 (S A Dean 70; R C Green 6 for 40); Suffolk 165 (R J Robinson 76; D Surridge 4 for 58) and 145 (J D Carr 5 for 31). Hertfordshire won by 38 runs.
EXMOUTH: Berkshire 181 for 6 dec and 198 for 2 dec (A Dindar 76, M Lickley 52); Devon 73 for 9 dec and 138 for 8 (P Lewington 5 for 27). Match drawn.
NEWPORT: Shropshire 190 (C Stone 4 for 75) and 218 for 8 dec (D S de Silva 77); Dorset 173 and 187 for 8 (A Kennedy 64; J P Dwason 4 for 52). Match drawn.
ROYSTON: Cambridgeshire 110 and 219 for 9 dec (Parry 122; S E Blott 6 for 52); Bedfordshire 118 and 165 for 8 (Parry 5 for 44). Match drawn.

IN BRIEF

Hesford signing poses Wednesday a problem

Sheffield Wednesday yesterday signed Iain Hesford, the England under-21 goalkeeper, from Blackpool for £40,000. It was the first acquisition made by Howard Wilkinson, Wednesday's new manager, who will now have to chose between Hesford and last season's regular Bob Bolder, who recently agreed terms.

● Ipswich Town are giving a two-week trial to Stuart Naylor, Lincoln City's reserve goalkeeper, aged 22.

TABLE TENNIS: England won a silver medal in the European Youth Championships in Malmoe, losing 3-0 to the Soviet Union in the final of the junior (under-17) girls team event, a Special Correspondent writes. Lisa Bellinger, aged 16, lost for the first time in the competition when she went down to Fliura Khasanova. The Dunstable school girl is seeded number two in the singles event which starts today. England's junior boys finished fifth, despite losing once to Hungary, and despite 12 wins in 13 matches from Carl Prean, who is seeded number two. England's cadet boys finished fifth and the cadet girls eleventh in the under-14 events.

FENCING: Jenoe Pap, the defending world epee champion, has been knocked out of the world fencing championships in Vienna. The Hungarian lost to Ludomir Chronowski 10-3, then went down to Leszek Sworonowski 10-7. But neither went through to the last eight. Oliver Lenglet of France beat Sworonowski 10-9 and Chronowski lost by the same margin to Ernoe Kolczonay of Hungary, last year's bronze medallist. Elmar Bormann, Mikhail Tichko, Angelo Mazzoni and Daniel Giger made it through undefeated to the last eight; Philippe Boisse and Nikolai Alenin qualified through the losers' tournament.

BASKETBALL: Fighting stopped the game between the United States and Taiwan 16 seconds before full time in the second Malaysian international invitation basketball tournament. The United States College All Stars were leading 117-76. Players from both sides fought with chairs and fists after rough play during the match flared into violence. The technical committee of the tournament will now meet to decide whether to continue the match or replay it.

Martini pulls out of tour

Martini and Rossi have decided after 23 years that their international golf tournament is no longer the right one for the PGA European tour.

The company is withdrawing its sponsorship which began with the 1961 Martini International at Sundridge Park, and has now ended with Nick Faldo's sudden death victory over José Maria Canizares at Wilmslow in May.

In recent years the Martini event has been a traditional starter to the British professional golf season.

"Only after the most careful consideration have we taken this decision," David Rutherford, the tournament director for the last seven years, said. "But we are by no means leaving the golfing scene and will shortly announce our novel plans for the future."

Ken Schofield, secretary of the European tour, commented: "Martini's support has been totally outstanding. They have been vital to the progress that has taken the tour to its present status. They leave us with many happy memories and the good news that they will retain an active golf presence."

TENNIS

Mottram untroubled

By a Special Correspondent

Christopher Mottram advanced smoothly to the quarter-finals round of the ESAB tennis tournament in Newcastle-upon-Tyne yesterday.

The British No 1 won 6-0, 6-0 against Christopher Kermode and has yet to drop a game in the £12,000 tournament. Mottram, the top seed, is looking for his third successive win in the championship.

Three other well known names in British tennis also disposed of the challenge of some of the country's most promising youngsters. There were easy wins for Richard Lewis, who beat Paul Hand 6-4, 6-3 and there was also a straight sets victory for Mark Cox over Mark Bailey.

John Feaver, ranked sixth in Britain, was given a little more trouble by Paul Reekie of Essex, before going through 6-4, 7-5. The second seed, Rod Frawley a beaten semi-finalist at Wimbledon two years ago, beat a Welshman, Michael Walker, also in straight sets.

It was a mixed day for Susan McCulloch, who was surprisingly beaten by Sarah Longbottom in the under-21 women's singles, for which she was the fifth seed. But Miss McCulloch then disposed of third seed Vicki Marler in the women's singles. The score in an entertaining match was 7-6, 3-6, 6-4.

MEN'S SINGLES: Third round: C. Mottram bt C. Kermode, 6-0, 6-0; R. Coull bt C. Warren, 6-3, 6-2; R. Lewis bt P. Hand, 6-4, 6-3; J. Feaver bt P. Reekie, 6-3, 7-5; N. Fulwood bt P Lavefalk, 6-2, 6-4; M. Cox bt M. Bailey, 6-4, 6-2; J. Paish bt P. Coyle, 6-2,6-3; R. Frawley bt M. Walker, 6-1, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter finals: Miss D. Parnell bt Miss E. May, 6-0,6-0; Miss C. Berry bt Miss J. Griffiths, 6-3, 6-3; S. McCulloch bt Miss V. Marler, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4; Miss L. Gracie bt Miss S. Whiteman, 6-0,6-0.

POLO

Narrow win by Southfield

By John Watson

Goodwood Week's Cowdray Park Challenge Cup, played on a handicap and five-chukka basis, opened on the river ground at Cowdray yesterday, with the quarter-final between Mrs Helen Boehm's team and Southfield, who are patronized and mounted by their two forwards Anthony Embiricos and David Yeoman. Southfield won 6½-6.

Aggregating only 18 goals on team handicap to their opponents' 21, Southfield started with 2½ goals advantage on the scoreboard.

Their seven-goal No 3, John Walker, increased this to 3½ in the first minute of the game.

Boehm, waxing stronger as the game progressed, went ahead at 5-4½ in the fourth chukka

SOUTHFIELD: 1, A Embiricos (2); 2, Lord C Beresford (6); 3, J Walker (7); Back, D Yeoman (3).
BOEHM: 1, Lord P Beresford (3); 2 G Thomas (6); 3, H Hipwood (8); Back, the Hon M Vestey.

SWIMMING

Miss Cripps to join British squad

Annabelle Cripps, the 15-year-old Coventry swimmer, has been added to the Great Britain squad for next month's European championships in Rome. Miss Cripps, who finished third in the ASA 200 metres freestyle final on Sunday, has been brought in as cover for the women's freestyle relay squads.

Terry Denison, the chief coach, believed that more cover is needed in the relay events. Eddie Gorton, the ASA spokesman, said: "We are not saying that Cripps will swim for example, in place of Sarah Hardcastle, but we now have that option if we want it."

The announcement of the team on Tuesday provoked comment that one or two swimmers, notably Miss Hardcastle, who is only 14, had been given a too demanding programme in Rome.

The selectors have also decided that Phil Hubble and David Lowe will compete in the 100m butterfly,

BOXING

Commonwealth tells Britons to defend titles

The Commonwealth Boxing Championships committee is exerting pressure on its champions to defend their titles. Four have been ordered to defend against recognised contenders by October 31 or risk having their titles declared vacant. These include the British holder of the light-middleweight championship, Herol Graham, of Sheffield. The Commonwealth welterweight champion, Colin Jones, who is in Las Vegas preparing for his world title bout with Milton McCrory, has been instructed to defend against any one of four contenders by December 31 Britain's other champion, the middleweight, Roy Gumos, is under similar pressure. These are five contenders in his division, including Tony Sibson, of Leicester. In line with the procedures of the World Boxing Council and the British Board, all future Commonwealth title bouts will be staged over 12 round instead of 15.

YACHTING: BAD START BY BRITAIN IN ADMIRAL'S CUP

[Dutch] top [pl]aces

[By] John Nicholls

[The N]etherlands' team [...] taking the honours [...] first race of the [Admiral's C]up series sponsored [by Champ]agne Mumm, at [...] [yest]erday. All three of [...] Pro-Motion, Bier-[...]man, finished in a [...] or three-quarters of [...] they were the only [...] to complete the [...]

[...] and Italy were [...] teams with two early [...] ther could overtake [...] their third boat was [...] on handicap.

[...] sh team of Indul-[...] [...] am Walker), Dra-[...] [R]affery Cooper) and [...] (Dixon Atkinson), [...] placed at the start. [...] ot to grips with the [...] should have been [...] k Topic was at one [...] hest placed in 20th [...] it later fell away [...] ng Indulgence to [...] am home in 22nd [...]

[...] s when the fleet put [...] learly unfavourable [...] ful yacht racing. [...] iscent of those two [...] when Britain won [...] phy from Australia. [...] s postponed for an [...] made little differ-[...] nd stayed light to [...] as variable all day.

[...] the German boat [...] the Austrian team, [...] d at the start and [...] t off last by several [...] e has been achiev-[...] ve results in recent [...] s races and it was [...] to see her living up [...] ition. She was soon [...] hunt and over-[...] after boat to finish [...] ng many larger [...] ld that the British [...] d such a flyer.

[...] leader, at the first windward mark, was the Swedish boat, Bla Carat. She remained among the leaders until the reaching leg to the final mark, when she found a hole in the wind and lost as many places as Container gained. The Irish entry, Moonduster (Dennis Doyle), then took up the running as appropriate for the joint highest-rated boat.

She duly plodded round the course, drawing away to finish on her own, 15 minutes ahead of Carat, another of the Swedish team which shared the same rating. Both slipped down the points table when corrected times were computed and the early leader then appeared to be Hitch Hiker, of the Australian team.

PROVISIONAL PLACINGS: 1, Italy, 99 points; 2, Netherlands, 97; 3, United States, 91; 4, Australia, 88; 5, Canada, 84; 6, Papua New Guinea, 80; 12, GB, 58.

Making room at the start of the Admirals Cup

Fifteens postponed

All races in the national Flying Fifteen championships were abandoned yesterday at the Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht club because of a heavy mist. The same programme will be carried through tomorrow.

Spying charge dropped

Newport, Rhode Island (AP) – A judge yesterday threw out a trespassing charge against a Canadian crew member in the America's Cup races at the request of the Australia II syndicate in an alleged spying incident.

"We have received an affidavit from the Australian America's Cup executive director requesting us not to proceed," a solicitor, Turner Scott, told the judge in Newport District Court. "The camera will be returned to Mr Johnston. The film will be turned over to the Australian syndicate."

The defendant, James W Johnston, aged 39, from Canada, did not appear in court. Judge John Cappelli immediately dismissed the cast without payment of court costs.

Johnston was arrested early Saturday after an Australian crew member grabbed him swimming near the Australian yacht, which is supposed to have a secret keel shape kept hidden behind plastic sheets and plywood. Police confiscated his underwater camera. The crew member, Philip Judge, said another swimmer got away.

Australia II is the leading foreign yacht in the America's Cup trial races here with a 29-3 record. Her crew and support group have refused to describe the keel which reportedly has a big bulb on the bottom and fins.

Outside the court, Scott identified Warren Jones, executive director of the Australian II group, as the man who asked for dismissal. "I think they have worked out an agreement with the Canadian syndicate," the solicitor said. Neither Jones nor Canadian group officials were available immediately for comment.

VANCOUVER: Dragon world championships: Fourth race: 1, S Alvey (Can); 2, R Stiffe (Aus); 3, R Burgess (Can). Overall: 1, Burgess; 2, Stiffe; 3, J Wilmot (Aus); 4, R Melville (GB).

RUGBY LEAGUE: The Young Lions, Britain's amateur side kept their unbeaten tour record when they came back to beat Auckland 25-20 yesterday. With six minutes to go the Young Lions were behind 20-19.

RACING: INGLORIOUS AT GOODWOOD

Piggott steers path to suspension

By Michael Seely

Glorious Goodwood certainly dealt a few blows to shattered punters yesterday. No sooner had the sweltering backers digested the fact that Vacarme, the most impressive winner of the Richmond Stakes seen since J O Tobin in 1976 had been disqualified and placed last, than they were watching the sight of the 18-1 chance, No Alcoholic, making the best three-year-olds in England and Ireland look distinctly ordinary.

The full saga of the running of the Richmond Stakes make the late night horror movie seem humdrum. Lester Piggott, drawn one of the nine runners, dropped the 3 to 1 favourite, Vacarme, in behind the leaders. Approaching the last furlong, Creag-an-Sgor and Godstone were fighting out their personal duel in front with Pacific King launching an attack on their inside. This left Piggott with little room in which to deliver his challenge. He had no alternative but to go for a gap on the cantering favourite. Soon quickenng to take up the running, Vacarme won with his head tucked into his chest by threequarters of a length from Creag-an-Sgor; with Godstone a length away third. Inigo Jones finished fourth, just in front of the hampered Pacific King.

After an inspection of the camera patrol film, the stewards found that not only had Creag-an-Sgor bumped Godstone, but that Vacarme had interfered with Pacific King.

They therefore disqualified Vacarme and placed him last. They also caused the placings between the second and the third to be reversed. The final result read as follows: 1, Godstone; 2, Creag-an-Sgor; 3, Indigo Jones; 4, Pacific King. Lester Piggott was suspended for five days for careless riding, the ban to run from August 5-9 inclusive.

The authorities were entirely justified in their action. Vacarme certainly hampered Pacific King as Piggott forced his desperate passage through to victory and Creag-an-Sgor certainly interfered with Godstone. This may also have interfered with the natural resuly. It must be the first time in history that a horse has been placed second by the judge and then finally relegated to the same place by the steward. Obviously if those positions had not been reversed Creag-an-Sgor would have been returned as the winner. You need a cool head and strong nerve to understand the Alice in Wonderland but necessary rules of racing.



Vacarme's lead ends in defeat; Godstone, the eventual winner, is in third place

Boyh Henry Cecil and Daniel Wildenstein, the trainer and owner of Vacarme, were incensed that Piggott had elected to cahllenge on the far side of the course, after being drawn towards the stands. Their criticism is justified but the 11-time champion jockey has natural professional pride and showmanship. He loves to make his victories as polished as possible. "I'd have been allright if the two in front had kept straight," he grumbled afterwards. "There was plenty of room when I chose to go there, but the pair edged over to the right. And I only gave Pacific King one bump and Ives only had to stop riding for one stride".

The jockey is correct in everything he says but unfortunately a group of horses packed tightly together, racing at a speed of over 30 miles an hour create their own traffic problems and that is why a strict enforcement of Rule 153 is necessary.

Phil Bull was the only man to show a profit from backing Vacarme, as the boss of Timeform disagreed with this rule and has a proviso with his bookmakers that he is paid on the first horse to pass the winning post.

These matters are always unsatisfactory particularly as Vacarme is a two-year-old of outstanding ability and at a conservative estimate must be judged to be five lengths superior to yesterday's rivals. The shortest price on offer against the Lyphard colt for the 2,000 Guineas is the 8-1 with Joe Coral. The longest is the 20-1 offer with Esal Bookmakers, who laid 33-1 against Gorytus at York last year. The bookmakers' parent firm Esal Commodities, are also the proud owners of yesterday's winner, Godstone, who is trained by Patrick Haslam at Newmarket and who was well ridden by Graham Sexton.

Both Gavin Pritchard-Gordon, the trainer of Noalcoholic and George Duffield, the jockey on the six-year-old, deserve every credit for their well deserved first Group I victory by either man. Duffield showed superb judgement of pace in his tactics of waiting in front and the win recalled memories of similar victories by Thatch and Artaius. The trainer also deserves every acolade for allowing Noalcoholic to take his chance.

"I thought that the three-year-old generation was suspect after last Saturday's Diamond States results", Pritchard-Gordon said. "And I also thought that the form of one or two of these particular three-year-olds was slightly suspect as well".

Noalcoholic arrived in England in June, 1982, as a temporary visitor in transit to Australia. "I think I'll have to try and persuade William Dupont III to leave him here a little longer", the naturally jubilant trainer said.



Piggott: five-day ban

A fair wind blows for Fairhurst at Redcar

Tommy Fairhurst's horses are in fine form this month, the Middleham trainer achieving a 27-1 Redcar double with Vitigeson and Natina-May yesterday. They brought his tally to six winners in the last nine days. The improving Vitigeson was not hard pressed to score a one and a half length victory in the Red Cross Handicap. The colt will return at the end of next week for the track's main event of the year, the Andy Capp Handicap. That race is over one and a quarter miles, the longest trip Vitigeson has ever attempted.

With 9-4 favourite My Sing having to cope with all sorts of interference in the Breakwater Selling Stakes, the task of Natina-May was made a good deal easier, and she beat Broon's Lady by two lengths.

Both Fairhurst's winners were partnered by Bobby Elliott, and the trainer was full of praise for the Queen's former lightweight jockey. "Bobby is a strong jockey with vast experience. I cannot understand why he does not get more outside rides". All nine of Elliott's winners this season have been for Fairhurst. Elliott will be riding in Miami during the winter, but he plans to return to England next March.

A pulled muscle kept Video Man confined to quarters in May and June, but the colt is making up for lost time this week. After his runaway win over Darting Groom in the St John Ambulance Handicap, his trainer, Geoff Huffer, said Video Man will seek a quick follow-up in the Cardinal Handicap at Newmarket on Saturday. A 5lb penalty for this success takes his weight there to 8st 10lb.

Judge William Munneley had a task to split Blessed Silence and Tower Of Strength after the pair flashed over the line locked together in the Cleveland Constabulary Handicap. Munneley had to study a larger photo finish, and it was more than 10 minutes before he ruled in favour of Blessed Silence, owned and trained at Beverley by Peter Asquith. The gelding's career has been blighted by back trouble, and he has to receive spinal treatment after every race.

Rare Friendship tackled two miles for the first time in the Sand Dune Maiden Stakes, and the filly made every yard of the running. Rare Friendship looked sure to be overhauled when the 9-4 favourite, Cononel Monck, came to challenge two furlongs out, but the filly refused to surrender the advantage and, gaining her second wind, pulled away again to win by three lengths.

Rare Friendship's trainer, Ernie Weymes, has ruled out a hurdling career for her. He may send her to the sales this autumn. The Leeds trainer, Richard Whitaker, had £5 each way at 33-1 on Jesters Pet, who provided him with a first Redcar winner when holding Sunnapa's Owlet by half a length in the Mermaid Maiden Stakes. "She has been rather unlucky so far, but I thought she had a chance here if all went well", he said. It was a first winner for Terry Bell, an insurance agent from Leicestershire who has several horses with Whitaker.

● Melba Toast, a nine-year-old gelding trained by Tom Taylor, has been banned from racing under Jocky Club Rules. The Jocky Club's disciplinary committee yesterday told Taylor that no more entries would be accepted for Melba Toast after hearing that the horse had a history of bad behaviour on the racecourse. The horse had caused trouble before the start of the Le Carcon D'Or Handicap at Edinburgh on July 4.

STATE OF GOING: Goodwood: good to firm. Doncaster: straight good to firm, round course firm. Tomorrow: Newmarket: good to firm. Thirsk: firm.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Great St Wilfrid Handicap Stakes Ripon: Pentland Javelin All Engts (dead): Brighty, Country Shield, Wazir, Thatch Cabin.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Doncaster 3.15: Brokencross, Lucian Lasage. 3.45: Bickerstaffe. Goodwood 2.30: Altdorfer. 3.40: Chellaston Park.

First acceptors

BENSON AND HEDGES GOLD CUP: Adonijah, Alliance, Air Distingue, All Along, Bee My Native, Burslem, By Decree, Cadoudal, Caerleon Castle Guard, Commodore Blake, Electric, Erins Hope, Erins Isle, Flame Of Tara, Funny Reef, Give Thanks, Gorytus, Guns Of Navarone, Hot Touch, Ivano, Jalmood, John French, Kuwait Tower, L'Emigrant, Lomond, Lyphard's Special, Mulaz Palace, Muscatite, My Top, Northern Trial, Paradis Terrestre, Prima Voce, Quiled, Regal Step, Russian Roubles, Sackford, Salmon Leap, Shackle Pin, Shareef Dancer, Ski Sailing, Sotford, The Noble Player, Time Charter, Tolomeo, Wassl, Welsh Idol, Welsh Term. To be run at York, August 16.

Sprint field

WILLIAM HILL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP: African Tudor, Altina, Another Risk, Aras An Uachtarain, Belatina, Bold Apparel, Bold Bob, Bold Secret, Boy Trumpeter, Brondesbury, Celestial Dancer, Chellaston Park, County Broker, Crime Of Passion, Curravilla, Diamond Cutter, Diesis, Famous Star, Fearless Lad, Fine Edge, Fire-Thatch, Golden Green, Habibti, Jonacris, Kafu, Kind Music, Krayyan, Martin, Mothers Word, On Stage, Passing Through, Prince Reymo, Red Rose Bowl, Rutland, Safieri, Samu, Say El Arab, Singing Sailor, Sky Lawler, Snatch And Run, Soba, Stratosphere, Sylvan Barbarosa, Time's Time. To be Run At York, August 18.

GOLF: BRITONS FACE PRESSURE IN GERMAN OPEN AND PGA CUP

[Bal]lesteros's chance to [c]lose gap on Faldo

From Mitchell Platts, Cologne

[...] one glaring omission [...] of players that [...] Open Championship [...] memorable finale at [...] His name Severiano [...] Ballesteros has to [...] the routine world [...] tour and he returns [...] the German Open, [...] Lufthansa, which [...] Cologne course here [...]

[...] of course has one eye [...] United States PGA [...] next week but it [...] confidence no harm if [...] the German title, [...] £11,000 first prize [...] the Spaniard, who is [...] official money list [...] to close the gap on [...] 36,500)

[...] of a dozen players [...] ding 20 in Europe this [...] have elected to bypass [...] Why that should [...] competition for Ryder [...] reaching a climax, is [...] The notable absen-[...] Sandy Lyle, Sam [...] [Be]rnard Gallagher, Ken [...] [M]ichael King. Balleste-[...] will not have things [...] way. Bernhard Langer [...] German Open in his [...] last two years. With [...] the Italian Open and [...] already this season [...] confidence to emulate [...] who won the [...] three years in [...] from 1937 to 1939.

Langer has come a long way since the German Open was last staged in Cologne, in 1978, when Ballesteros won. Then he was part of the supporting cast on the tour: now he is respected as a potential winner every time he walks to the first tee. The course, however, appears to have taken a step backwards. The greens are not all they might be and many of the professionals competing in the pro-am yesterday were confused by the way the ball behaved on them.

Tony Jacklin and Brian Waites are the two most likely candidates to elbow their way into a contest which promises to be a confrontation between Ballesteros and Langer. Jacklin, whose son, Warren, aged 10, is caddying for him this week, has an excellent record in the German Open.

He won the title in 1979, he was second in 1981 and he was fourth twelve months ago. He says: "It's been a happy hunting ground for me. In the Open Championship I played as well as I have done throughout my career, but my putting was desperate."

Jacklin knows that with only £5,000 in winnings so far this season he will have to take a title soon if he is to play in the Ryder Cup. Waites, however, now looks assured of his place, having taken his winnings this season to almost £33,000, but he suffered a setback on the eve of the event when his favourite putter was stolen from his bag on the practice ground.

Scotsman on the side of the opposition

By Lewine Mair

Of the five Scots in the PGA Cup match which starts at the home of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers today, one is on the side of the Americans.

Tom Robertson, aged 32, was born in Glagow of Scottish parents. But he left for the United States at the age of nine and it was not until after he departed the so-called home of golf that he took up the game.

His first shots on this side of the Atlantic have been hit at Muirfield this week. He has played well in practice but will tell you, a little ruefully that his Scottish background has not given him any special advantage

The fact that Robertson's suitcase went on to Frankfurt and a further seven pieces of American luggage were lost on their journey, has left Joe Black, the American capain, saying that his side, who won last time have had their quota of bad luck.

The British, however, can match them. On Monday Mike Ingham had to return home to Bradford to assess the damage done by burglars.

Black cane in with the leading score in the pro-am yesterday – a 16 under-par 126. The score could have been still better had not John Douglas, who owned Rubstic of Grand National fame, been penalized two shots for removing a mushroom from the 11th green.

Members of the Hon Company, who, like other visitors to this match, have been kitted out with badges which could be mistaken for those worn by the local postmen, will soon be losing Capt Paddy Hanmer, their secretary.

A character who is at once admired and feared, Capt Hanmer had been typically testy about newspaper interest in his retirement. One reporter who rang, nervously, to ask for an interview, prefixed his request with a polite "How are you?"

"Suspicious", came the reply.

New caps for Scotland

Jim Milligan (London) and Keith Hird (Murcar) win their first caps for the Scottish youth team to meet England at Sunningdale on Wednesday, August 17. Collinson and Easingwood, two of the reserves by way of compensation, have been selected to represent Scotland in the Belgian junior nations championship, at the Royal Golf Club de Belgique, on August 23 and 24, while Milligan and Wilson are the Scottish pairings in the French junior nations cup at St-Nom-la-Bretèche on August 29 and 30.

TEAM: M Campbell (Stirling), R Gragan (Williamwood), K Hird (Murcar), S McAllister (Elderslie), L Mann (Carnoustie), J Milligan (London), A Moir (McDonald), C Montgomerie (Ilkley), C Stewart (Haystoun), E Wilson (Ladybank). Reserves: G Collinson (Windyhill), E Easingwood (Dunbar).

RUGBY UNION

[Las]t minute win flatters Western Province

[Cape Tow]n (Reuter) – Western [Province ach]ieved a last-minute 22-[...] [...] an International XV in [...] game of their three [...] of South Africa [...] spite an outstanding [...] by the visiting for-[...]

[The Intern]ational side led 7-3 at [...] it suffered a setback [...] All Black lock, Gary [...] who had been a dominant [...] forward exchanges, was [...] with what appeared to be [...] ry. Before Whetton's [...] the International pack [...] ed a kind of driving [...] en seen in South Africa. [...] a superior rucking [...] particularly in the first [...] ied the rolling ball to [...]

[...] Province were decidedly [...] in the end. They were [...] story by an opportunist [...] their lock, André Mark-[...] ambled over unchallenged after receiving the ball 35 yards out, midway through the second half. That put his side ahead 16-13.

Although the International captain, Peter Wheelr, capitalizing on another rolling ball, was then pushed over in the corner, to give the visitors a 17-16 lead, Western Province recovered.

INTERNATIONAL XV: B Lafont (Fr), B Fraser, S Pokere (both NZ), G Davies (Wales), Siemen, [...] C Cusworth, N Youngs (all England), W Duggan (Ire), M Shaw, G Whetton (both NZ), R Moriarty (Wales), J Perkins (Wales) David Leslie (Scotland), John Ashworth (NZ), Peter Wheeler (England capt), G Knight (NZ).
WESTERN PROVINCE: C Scholtz, C du Plessis, W Cupido, J Villet, A Williams, C Beck, D Serfontein (capt), N Mallet, R Louw, H Bekker, Andre Markgraaff, T Stofberg, N du Toit, S Povey, Gareth Jones.

● Narrabri, New South Wales – The Argentine Pumas, in an impressive against Australia, scored nine tries as they overwhelmed New South Wales Country XV 46-3 yesterday.

ATHLETICS

Warm-up world record for Miss Kratochvilova

Munich (Agencies) – The Czechoslovak, Jarmila Kratochvilova, set a women's 800 metres world record on Tuesday night with a time of 1 min 53.49 sec. During an international meeting designed as a warm-up for the West German team before the world championships in Helsinki next month. Miss Kratochvilova, a silver medal winner in the European Championships in Athens last year, broke the previous record, set at the Moscow Olympics by Nadeshda Olisarenko, of the Soviet Union by .21 of a second.

At the same meeting Erwin Skamrahl, of West Germany, ran the 400 metres in 44.50 sec, breaking the European record by a tenth of a second. The previous holder was Viktor Markin, of the Soviet Union.

In Stockholm, where the United States are competing against Scandanavia, Mary Decker-Tabb broke her own American record for the women's 1,500 metres. Arguably the best middle and long distance woman athlete in the world, Miss Decker-Tabb recorded a time of 3 min 57.13 sec, an improvement of 2.31 seconds on her old time. She is now only four seconds off the world record held by the Soviet Union's Tatiana Kazankina.

"It's getting closer and I'm going to get closer in Helsinki," Miss Decker-Tabb said "But I'm not concentrating on 1,500 metres. I'm just running it for fun. The 3,000 metres is the event I want to concentrate on in Helsinki. But I think I'll be competitive in the 1,500 as well. I think I have a good chance in winning either event."

IN BRIEF

Graham set for Coventry

Coventry City have agreed to buy Arthur Graham from Leeds United for £50,000. The 30-year-old Scottish winger cost Leeds £150,000 from Aberdeen six years ago.

Coventry are also interested in another Leeds player, Kenny Burns, the Scottish international defender who is available on a free transfer. Burns has had talks with Coventry officials and is now considering their offer. He previously played with two other midlands clubs, Birmingham City and Nottingham Forest.

BADMINTON: The group draw for the third Alba World Cup championships on August 16 has placed England's Steve Baddeley in the same singles group as Icuk Sugiarto, the world champion from Indonesia. Kevin Jolly is in a group with Morten Frost, former all-England champion, while in the men's doubles, Martin Dew and Steve Badderley of England are in the same group as Jesper Helledie and Steen Fladberg, the world champions.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

Second Test match
HEADINGLEY: England v New Zealand (11.0 to 6.0)

County Championship (11.0 to 6.30)
PORTSMOUTH: Hampshire v Derbyshire
SOUTHPORT: Lancashire v Gloucestershire
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Somerset
THE OVAL: Surrey v Nottinghamshire
HOVE: Sussex v Essex
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Kent
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Glamorgan

Second XI championship
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire; Southend: Essex v Surrey; Bristol: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan; Sittingbourne: Kent v Sussex; Harefield: Middlesex v Yorkshire; Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Yorkshire; Taunton: Somerset v Lancashire; Moseley CC: Warwickshire v Worcestershire.

Minor Counties championship
Lakenham: Norfolk v Bedfordshire.

GOLF

English Amateur championship (at Wentworth)
WPGA tournament (at Moortown).

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

[illegible]

BASKETBALL

[illegible]

FOOTBALL

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION

[illegible]

TENNIS

[illegible]

VOLLEYBALL

[illegible]

FENCING

VIENNA: World championships: Men's individual sabre: Final series (British results): [illegible]

Bookmakers to pay

Bookmakers must pay £50 each next season into a joint Football League-Scottish League pool for the privilege of operating fixed-odds betting. Until now, fixed-odds bookmakers have paid £10 each for use of the League's fixtures copyright, plus £4 per thousand coupons returned by punters.

Goodwood results

Going: Good to firm

(2.00) SINGLETON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,690: 5f)

SHARPISH ch c by Sharpen Up– Restive (R Richmond-Watson) 8-0 G Baxter (100-30 fav) 1
Django br c by MusicBoy– Young Memento (C Armstrong) 7-12 G Duffield (7-2) 2
[illegible]

[illegible]

Jowoody, 9 Harly (6th) 10 Moon Jester (5th). 66 Tugaway.

TOTE: Win: £6.80. Places: £1.70, £1.10, £2.00. DF: £5.50. CSF: £17.25. B Hills at Lambourn. [illegible] 33m 00.89sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: £10.35. TREBLE: £188.25 paid on 1st 2 legs only. PLACEPOT: £104.20. JACKPOT: not won.

Redcar results

Going: Firm.

[illegible]

Colonel Monck .... D McKeown (11-4) 2
Mr McGhi .... J Lowe (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £20.50. Places: £4.50, £2.50. DF: £51.30. CSF: £58.12. E Weymes at Leyburn. 3l, 2l. Grundy Glow 9-4 fav. Gasoof (3-1) 4th. 7 ran.

4.45 MERMAID STAKES (2-y-o: maiden fillies: £1,228: 5f)

JESTERS PET ch f by Sawston's Clown–Murphey's Colleen (T Bell) 8-8 N Carlisle (20-1) 1
Sunapa's Owlet .... B Clements (9-4) 2
Timinala .... C Dwyer (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £12.00. Places: £1.90, £1.40, £1.80. DF: £46.20. CSF: £58.84. R Whitaker at Scarcroft. ½l, 7l. Green Gypsy (6-5 fav). Fleur-de-Chinoes (16-1) 4th. 8 ran. PLACEPOT: £59.15.

● David Mcharg, who proved so successful in finding "a sponsor a day" at Edinburgh's flat course, now has his sights set on raising extra prize money for three specially devised series of races at Kelso's jump course.

There are five juvenile hurdles leading up to the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle, five novice hurdles providing a pointer to the Sun Alliance Novice Hurdle, and five two mile chases two handicaps, two limited handicaps and one condition race leading up to the Queen Mother Champion Chase.

RACING

Little Wolf has the speed in Goodwood Cup pack

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

After their success with Satinette at Goodwood on Tuesday, Lord Porchester, Dick Hern and Willie Carson are poised to strike an even richer vein by winning the Goodwood Cup today with Little Wolf, who won the Ascot Gold Cup earlier this season. Today's feature race has attracted not only the winner of the Gold Cup but also the winners of Royal Ascot's other important races for stayers, the Queen's prize (Santella Man) and the Queen Alexandra Stakes (Sandalay).

If he is in the form of six weeks ago Little Wolf should put paid to his rivals with the sort of decisive authority that proved too much for Khaipour Indian Prince and Ore at Royal Ascot. Karadar, who ran Santella Man so close in the Queen's Vase, now has a 3lb pull in the weights.

Mountain Lodge, last year's Cesarewitch winner, has also been declared to run but she will be pulled out, just as she was at Ascot, unless ther is an appreciable amount of rain in time to ease the going.

By the time he strides out to partner Little Wolf, Carson should have already won the Darnley Handicap Stakes for Hern on Band, who carried 9st 7lb when he won a similar race at Sandown Park eight days ago. The way Band stretched out up the hill that evening suggested that he is improving fast. He ought to be capable of shrugging aside a 4lb penalty, and of beating the recent Newbury winner, General Concorde, on these terms. Basil Boy (4.40) could be a third winner for Carson if he runs as well as he did at York and Salisbury earlier this month. On his Salisbury form he has the measure of Norroy.

With 15 sprinter standing their ground overnight the King George Stakes has blossomed in a way that it seldom has. With Brondesbury and Soba in the field we are assured of an exciting spectacle, because this sprint will be run at a blistering gallop. Brondesbury is so fast that his connexions are casting their eyes across the Atlantic and canvassing a possible match with a leading American quarter horse.

Last season Brondesbury won six of his seven races, all over the minimum distance of five furlongs. But when he reappeared this season at Sandown in May he ran much too freely for his own good early on, with the result that he was collared soon after halfway. Among those who eventually finished in front of him were Chellaston Park, Sweet Monday, Sylvan Barbarosa and Crime of Passion, who are among his opponents again.

If this season's form means anything last year's Stewards Cup heroine, Soba, is surely the one Brondesbury and the others have to fear. Soba has not won this season, admittedly, but after finishing second in the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot and the July Cup at Newmarket she is knocking at the door. Of the others, Time's Time looks a sporting bet to finish in the frame. Remember it was he who gave that good filly, Favoridge, weight and a narrow beating at Sandown last July. This year Time's Time has run only once, but that was a good one at Royal Ascot in the Cork and Orrery Stakes which he nearly won. Now he will be meeting Sylvan Barbarosa, his conqueror that day on 5lbs better terms.

If Trojan Fen wins the Lanson Champagne Stakes, he will be following in his late and much lamented sire, Troy's footsteps. When he won this race in 1978 Troy looked a good horse to follow. Now I expect his son, who impressed me so much he won last race at Newbury easily, to retain his unbeaten record at the expense of Elegant Air. He struggled to win his last race at Newmarket after doing precisely the same at Salisbury before that. If one harks back to the Staff Ingham Stakes at Epsom in June there should be little between Hit the Heights and Altdorfer at these weights. Captain Singleton, who finished third to Superlative in the July Stakes, will help put Trojan Fen's ability into perspective.



Little Wolf: can reproduce Ascot Gold Cup form

Goodwood selections

2.0 Band. 2.30 Trojan Fen. 3.5 Little Wolf. 3.40 Soba. 4.10 Video King. 4.40 Basil Boy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Trojan Fen. 3.5 Karadar. 3.40 Brondesbury. 4.10 Mummy's Pleasure. 4.40 That's My Son.

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 The Four Ays. 2.45 Afzal. 3.15 Helaplane. 3.45 Orchard Road. 4.15 Haverhill Lass. 4.45 Be My Princess.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Sherpa Boy. 2.45 Afzal. 3.15 Valerio. 3.45 Orchard Road. 4.15 Mount Kellett. 4.45 Vatican Way.

EQUESTRIANISM

Broome and Mr Ross are key to challenge

By Jenny MacArthur

Malcolm Pyrah and Towerlands Anglezarke are the backbone of the British team which today attempts to regain the European championship title at the All England jumping course, Hickstead. The championships, sponsored by Silk Cut, are divided into three parts. The two-part team event, in which 11 nations are competing, takes place today and tomorrow, with the individual competitions continuing on to Sunday. Saturday is a rest day.

Britain's chances of regaining the title from the West Germans will depend considerably on the performance of David Broome's Mr Ross, who replaced the injured Last Resort.

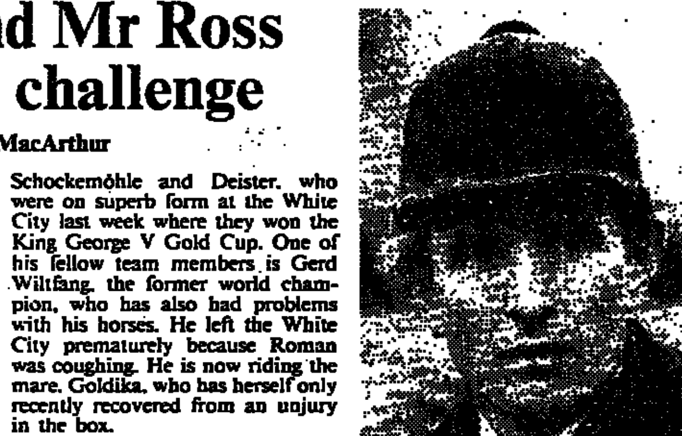
Mr Ross is not the most consistent of horses and has suffered from back trouble and a blood disorder over the last year. He is, however, fit and on good form now and jumped well in yesterday's warm-up class, as did John Whittaker on Ryan's Son and Harvey Smith on Sanyo Olympic Video, the two other members of the British team.

Mr Ross's inclusion in the team was justified yesterday by Ronnie Massarella, *chef d'equipe*, who said the selectors were reluctant to be without Broome's experience and skill in a competition of this calibre.

The defending West German team includes the reigning individual European champion, Paul Schockemöhle and Deister, who were on superb form at the White City last week where they won the King George V Gold Cup. One of his fellow team members is Gerd Wiltfang, the former world champion, who has also had problems with his horses. He left the White City prematurely because Roman was coughing. He is now riding the mare, Goldika, who has herself only recently recovered from an unjury in the box.

The biggest threat to the West Germans is likely to come from the Swiss, who fielding the same team with which they won the Nations Cup at Aachen last month. It includes Heidi Robbiani, the only woman in the championship. She rides the consistent Irish-bred mare Jessica. It was considered a disadvantage to Mrs Robbiani that she has never jumped at Hickstead before, but her performance yesterday was faultless.

Frederic Cottier, on the experienced Flambeau, the horse on which he helped his country to victory in the Dublin world championships last year, heads the French team. It also includes Pierre Durand and Philippe Rozier, who were members of the winning Nations Cup team at Hickstead in May. Flambeau was laid off through injury for several months at the beginning of the year but is now fit again.



Pyrah: British backbone

There could be no more deserving winner of the individual gold medal than Pyrah and Towerlands Anglezarke, currently the World and European individual silver medallists. Pyrah had a good warm-up round yesterday but said afterwards that he was worried about the going and about the water jump. The course is being watered but the drying wind is making more water necessary. The water jump has been a bone of contention for some time at Hickstead. Several riders, including Pyrah, feel it is too deep and would be safer if made shallower towards the landing point.

SILK CUT STAKES (Optional competition): 1, Farina (H Simon) Austria, 0 faults in 54.6 sec; 2, Sanyo Galaxy (H Smith), 0, 55.8; 3, Carrolls Foxborough (E Macken), Ireland, 0, 58.6.

Jumping a barbed wire fence

My first sighting of Harvey Smith at the Royal International Horse show at White City occurred when he pushed in front of me in the bar queue. My third was at our interview, which he curtailed in midstream with a flimsy sounding excuse about watching the 'unters. all this and more you expect from the man, whose twin fingers and alleged "Yorkshire grit" seem purpose built to take all the la dida southern nonsense out of show jumping.

It was hard to reconcile these sighting with the second: H. Smith's preparations for the King George V Gold Cup at White City last week. He was sitting, for reasons best known to himself, in the press room, staring sightlessly at the cup of coffee he had shoved in front of me to buy, and he looked ready to throw up. He was wound up as tight as a snare drum; the man you expected to be striding about swearing at his grooms was a silent, massy bulk of tension.

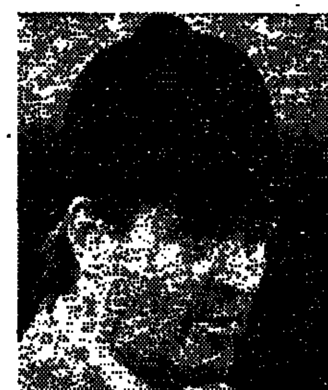
In the interview itself, his behaviour was extraordinary. He was simultaneously bored and embarrassed by the whole concept of being interviewed for a paper, and looked as if he desperately needed something to do with his hand.

He answered questions courteously enough, but with great brevity; not the aye-no brevity that is concealed insult, rather, he wasn't at all interested in chattering on about either himself or his horses. He seemed, bizarrely enough, quite unsure of himself; the victim of an almost corruscating shyness.

"I 'ate the publicity side of it all", he said, and put a lot of feeling into saying it, and this from a man who fills 1,600 seater theatres with his one-man show. "It's very good, all my own material. I don't mention horses much, just a little. It's humour." At that moment, caught up in one of show jumping's major weeks, with the yet more significant event, the European championships at Hickstead looming, Smith manifested all the Cowardian charm and humour one associates with Boris Karloff.

At that moment, he seemed not so much a showman, more a man surrounded by a barbed wire fence.

He is undoubtedly a different man on Ilkley Moor; the moorland whose health hazards are so celebrated is, almost inevitably, the place he has chosen for the training and exercising of his string of 30 horses. 'That's where the real work is done before you get here. Getting the horses fit, making them jump poles. It's a lot of hard work'.



Smith: bundle of nerves

It helps if you are naturally gifted of course, and Smith is unquestionably that. He told me so himself: 'I've always had a natural ability with horses. Horses jump for me. I started as a boy with ponies and they always ran for me. I've always been naturally gifted with horses. But I had no background in horses, my father was a builder.'

He can be a marvellous sight in the show ring, a masterly rider against the clock, making impossibe turns look smooth, covering yards less ground than you would have thought physically possible, and ability particularly noticeable in the claustrophobic indoor arenas where half a yard can make the difference between victory and defeat. Though he cuts an unmistakable figure in the saddle, his style lacks any hint of flash and frill; you would expect a man with his reputation, showman, former professional wrester, and the man with the most famous pair of fingers in Britain, to ride like a drunken Cossack. But in fact, he rides economically, even quietly. And the horses unquestionably go for him.

There is something genuinely admirable about the man, and, after seeing him, a dour, glowering bundle of nerves before the King George, the perfect fish out of water in a press room full of cheerful, chattering lightweight hacks, there is something pleasingly human and fallible about him.

He reserves this air of fallibility for the odd moments when he is on the ground. He is a totally different phenomenon on a horse, and this week he will be riding for Britain at Hickstead. I can't help feeling rather glad about that.

Simon Barnes

Goodwood

Tote Double: 3.5, 4.10. Treble: 2.30, 3.40, 4.40
Draw advantage: High numbers best
[Television (BBC 2) 2.30, 3.5, 3.40 and 4.10 races]

2.0 DARNLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £6,524: 1m 4f) (9 runners)

102	14-0003	RING OF GREATNESS (Dexam International) J Dunlop 9-7	B Rouse	1
103	011001	GENERAL CONCORDE (C Rogers) R Hannon 9-4 (7 ex)	A McGlone 3	6
106	012	LOCHBOISDALE (B) (E Ryan) J Tree 9-0	Pat Eddery	9
108	24-211	BAND (D) (R Hollingsworth) W Hern 8-13 (4 ex)	W Carson	3
109	01300	LYMINSTER (Mrs N Graham) J Dunlop 8-12	J Mercer	2
110	001-3	STATESMANSHIP (A Ward) G Harwood 8-9	G Starkey	4
111	0010	HOLKHAM (R Crutchley) R Houghton 8-9	S Cauthen	8
114	340-210	DANCING DAUGHTER (Lord Leverhulme) R Houghton 7-11 (4 ex)	R Fox	5
115	100033	HARBOUR BRIDGE (B) (Mrs R Kennard) W Wightman 7-9	R Hills 3	7

6-4 Band, 7-2 Dancing Daughter, 9-2 Ring Of Greatness, 13-2 General Concorde, 8 Lochboisdale, 10 Statesmanship, 16 others.

2.30 LANSON CHAMPAGNE STAKES (2-y-o: £9,505: 7f) (5)

202	11	ELEGANT AIR (D) (P Mellon) I Balding 9-0	P Eddery	3
203	01	HIT THE HEIGHTS (Essal 'Commodities') G Lewis 9-0	G Sexton	2
204	11	TROJAN FEN (D) (B) (S Niarchos) H Cecil 9-0	L Piggott	4
205	13	ALTDORFER (C) (D Wildenstein) P Kelleway 8-11	S Cauthen	5
206	0113	CAPTAIN SINGLETON (A Ward) G Harwood 8-11	G Starkey	1

8-13 Trojan Fen, 7-2 Elegant Air, 7 Captain Singleton, 10 Hit The Heights, 12 Altdorfer.

FORM: Elegant Air (8-11) won hd from Beldale Lear (rec 4lb) 10 ran. Newmarket 7f stks good July 6. Hit The Heights (8-8) won 1½l from King of Clubs (gave 3lb) 4 ran. Epsom 6f stks soft June 2. Trojan Fen (8-11) won 3l from Carabineer (gave 3lb) 6 ran. Newbury 7f stks firm July 16. Altdorfer (8-11) 3rd beaten 5l to Masarika (level) 5 ran. Longchamp 5f stks good June 25. Captain Singleton (8-10) 3rd beaten 4l to Superlative (level) 6 ran. Newmarket 6f stks good July 6.
SELECTION: Trojan Fen.

3.5 GOODWOOD CUP (Group II: £23,348: 2m 5f) (8)

301	210-201	LITTLE WOLF (Lord Porchester) W Hern 5-9-7	W Carson	4
302	0-10240	CRUSADER CASTLE (P Mellon) I Balding 4-9-5	S Cauthen	1
304	1300-01	SANTELLA MAN (C) (R Talano) G Harwood 4-9-3	G Starkey	8
305	0	FISHLEIGH GAMBLE (O Carter) L Cottrell 6-9-0	J Mercer	3
307	310-423	KARADAR (D) (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 5-9-0	W R Swinburn	2
308	00000/4	OLD MACDONALD (D Fitzgerald) D Fitzgerald (Ire) 5-9-0	L Piggott	6
310	10-0111	SANDALAY (G Summer) P Cundell 5-9-0	P Eddery	5
311	1011-40	MOUNTAIN LODGE (Lord Halifax) J Dunlop 4-8-11	L Piggott	7

2-5 Little Wolf, 9-2 Karadar, 8 Santella Man, 12 Sandalay, 16 Mountain Lodge, 20 Crusader Castle, 33 others

FORM: Little Wolf (9-0) won 5l from Khairpour (level) 12 ran. Ascot 2m 4f Cup firm June 16. Crusader Castle (9-2) 5th beaten 8l to Forward (gave 1lb) 11 ran. Ayr 1m 7f h'cap good to firm July 18. Santella Man (9-8) won sh hd from Karadar (level) 17 ran. Ascot 2m stks good to firm June 15. Old Macdonald (8-2) 4th beaten 9½l to Sandalay (gave 10lb) 9 ran. Ascot 2m 6f stks firm June 17. Sandalay (9-3) won nk from Gay George (gave 4lb) 7 ran. Newbury 2m h'cap firm July 15. Karadar (9-4) 3rd beaten 1l to Weavers Pin (rec 10lb) with Crusader Castle (gave 4lb) 4th beaten 2½l and Mountain Lodge (rec 4lb) not in first 9 of 14 ran. Newcastle 2m h'cap firm June 25.
SELECTION: Little Wolf.

3.40 KING GEORGE STAKES (Group III: £17,800: 5f) (15)

401	0-11040	SWEET MONDAY (C) (J Redfern) L Holt 5-9-6	J Matthias	2
402	000010	SYLVAN BARBAROSA (Mrs B Wade) P Mitchell 4-9-6	B Rouse	7
403	401004	TOUCH BOY (D) (G Muffin) J Berry 7-9-3	K Darley	15
405	21-4022	SOBA (C,D) (B) (Mrs M Hills) D Chapman 4-9-0	D Nicholls	4
406	21111-0	BRONDESBURY (D) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 3-8-11	T Ives	12
407	2-20030	CHELLASTON PARK (CD) (B) (Mrs C Smalley) B Hobbs 4-8-11	J Mercer	14
408	002010	JONACRIS (D) (Mrs M Clayton) P Felgate 3-8-11	M Miller	6
409	132-000	CRIME OF PASSION (D) (C Wright) D Laing 3-8-8	W R Swinburn	1
410	110-000	PRINCE REYMO (D) (R Emmitt) R Armstrong 3-8-8	-	9
411	422111	REGGAE (D) (J Horgan) R Hannon 3-8-8	G Starkey	11
412	1123-01	RUTLAND (CD) (R Percival) J Dunlop 3-8-8	W Carson	10
413	142442-	BOLD BOB (D) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 3-8-5	P Robinson	8
414	110-400	FINE EDGE (D) (K Abdulla) J Tree 3-8-5	Pat Eddery	13
415	121-0	FIRE-THATCH (C d'Alessio) H Cecil 3-8-5	L Piggott	3
416	11110-3	TIME'S TIME (D) (Lady Henrietta St George) W Wharton 3-8-5	S Cauthen	5

3 Soba, 4 Brondesbury, 9-2 Fire-Thatch, 6 Reggae, 8 Rutland, 10 Jonacris, 14 Time's Time, 20 others

FORM: Soba (9-3) 2nd beaten 2½l to Habibti (rec 9lb) with Sweet Monday (gave 3lb) 6th beaten 4l and Fire-Thatch (rec 6lb) 15 ran. Newmarket 6f stks good July 7. Brondesbury (8-6) not in first 9 to Fearless Lad (gave 16lb) 11 ran. Sandown 5f stks good to soft May 30. Reggae (9-10) won sh hd from Django (rec 5lb) 7 ran. Newmarket 5f h'cap good to firm July 15. Rutland (9-1) won 2l from All Is Forgiven (rec 13lb) 10 ran. Sandown 5f stks good to firm June 10. Fine Edge (8-9) 6th beaten 8l to Sayf El Arab (level) with Chellaston Park (gave 5lb) 9th beaten over 8l 16 ran. Ascot 5f stks firm June 17. Times Time (8-0) 3rd beaten hd, sh hd to Sylvan Barbarosa (gave 10lb) 17 ran. Ascot 6f stks firm June 16.
SELECTION: Soba.

4.10 ALBERT HANDICAP (£4,318: 7f) (10)

501	00-0001	GABITAT (B) (Brian Gubby Ltd) B Gubby 5-10-0	M Miller	5
504	0-01310	MUMMY'S PLEASURE (D) (A Cuff) P Haslam 4-8-13	L Piggott	1
505	231	CHARMING LIFE (D) (Mrs D Wigan) M Stoute 4-8-9	W R Swinburn	7
508	0-00020	HOLLYWOOD PARTY (A Shead) B Hills 4-8-2	M Hills 3	2
509	3100-10	TAMDOWN FLYER (D) (M McDonnell) W O'Gorman 5-8-2	T Ives	9
510	1144-00	VIDEO KING (Mrs G Maloney) C Brittain 4-8-0	-	10
511	200140	SWINGING REBEL (CD) (Mrs V Duery) N Vigors 5-8-0	W Carson	3
513	4-30002	GAMBLERS DREAM (C) (D Wilson) D Wilson 6-7-11	DOUBTFUL	8
514	332004	TIN BOY (D Allen) I Balding 4-7-8	-	4
525	020-020	BUCKS FIZZ MUSIC (Brian Gubby Ltd) B Gubby 3-7-7	A McGlone 3	6

3 Mummy's Pleasure, 4 Tamdown Flyer, 5 Charming Life, 7 Hollywood Party, Swinging Baby, 9 Tin Boy, 12 Gabitat, 25 Bucks Fizz Music.

FORM: Gabitat (9-10) won 2½l from Willie Gan (rec 34lb) 12 ran. Nottingham 6f h'cap good to firm June 27. Charming Life (8-11) won 2l from Trumps (rec 7lb) 11 ran. Folkestone 7f stks firm June 28. Mummys Pleasure (9-3) 8th beaten over 7l to Autumn Sunset (rec 15lb) with Hollywood Party (rec 17lb) not in first 11 of 23. Goodwood 6f h'cap good to firm July 26. Video King (8-9) 8th beaten over 2l to Mummys Pleasure (gave 8lb) with Gamblers Dream (rec 6lb) 2nd beaten nk. Tamdown Flyer (gave 2lb) 9th beaten over 2l 19 ran. Newmarket 7f h'cap good July 5. Swinging Rebel (8-4) 6th beaten 5l to Hello Sunshine (rec 5lb) 15 ran. Newbury 7f h'cap firm July 16. Tin Boy (9-4) 4th beaten 3l to Norroy (rec 21lb) 8 ran. Salisbury 1m h'cap firm July 14.
SELECTION: Mummys Pleasure.

4.40 DRAYTON HANDICAP (£4,420: 1m) (11)

601	0-00400	SILVER SEASON (D) (M Hassan) M McCormack 5-9-10	S Cauthen	8
603	000-002	THAT'S MY SON (D) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 4-9-5	L Piggott	2
604	311001	YOUNG DANIEL (D) (F Wicks) A Moore 5-9-0 (5 ex)	B Rouse	7
605	042001	HELLO SUNSHINE (R Seath) L Holt 4-8-8 (5 ex)	W Osborne 7	9
607	003013	THE RIPLEYITE (CD) (E Clapton) G Balding 4-8-7	M Fry 3	10
609	401433	BASIL BOY (D) (B Haywood) R Hannon 4-8-5	W Carson	3
610	11100-0	BIG PAL (C,D) (Mrs G Harwood) G Harwood 8-8-0	-	6
611	33-0340	CYPRUS SKY (D) (C Wood) R Smyth 6-7-13	S Whitworth 7	4
612	10-0002	MAURITZFONTEIN (H Oppenheimer) H Candy 4-7-12	R Curant	11
613	3230-21	NORROY (D) (C Cann) D Elsworth 6-7-7 (5 ex)	M Hills 3	1
615	10-2233	PRINCE GUARD (D) (B) (S Matthews) S Matthews 4-7-7	A McGlone 3	5

7-2 Basil Boy, 9-2 Mauritzfontein, 6 That's My Son, 8 Young Daniel, The Ripleyite, 10 Hello Sunshine, 12 Norroy, 16 others.

Doncaster

Draw advantage: High numbers best
Tote: Double 3.15, 4.15. Treble 2.45, 3.45, 4.45

2.15 'YORKSHIRE DAY' STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,389: 6f) (13 runners)

1	0041	FRIESTON FLIER (J Hardy) A Balding 8-11	J Balding	10
2	322120	WHO KNOWS THE GAME (J Abbey) B McMahon 8-8	G Baxter	4
5	400	MAGIC MUSHROOM (V Dixon) D Garraton 8-6	B Jago	2
6		SHERPA BOY (Mrs M Piller) 8-6	N Day	1
7	02	THE FOUR AYS (J Wickins) R Akehurst 8-6	J Reid	8
8	000	VIEWERS CHOICE (W Springett) R Ward 8-6	D Dineley	7
9	40	ALL SECRET (J Hardy) J Hardy 8-3	P Cook	13
10	04	COTTAM ELITE (K Bannister) M W Easterby 8-3	M Birch	5
12	0000	MONTANA DAWN (K Ivory) K Ivory 8-3	M Wigham	11
14	3	SHAMROCK PRINCESS (Mrs M Lockwood) D Morley 8-3	G Duffield	9
16	00	SORREL LADY (P Miller T Kersey 8-3	-	6
17		SPRINGS TO MIND (D Thom) D Thom 8-3	A Mackay	12
19	0000	YOUNG BRETT (B Engledow) R Thompson 8-3	S Morris 3	3

3 The Four Ays, 7-2 All Secret, 5 Shamrock Princess, 6 Frieston Flier, 8 Who Knows The Game, 10 Montana Dawn, 12 Magic Mushroom, 14 others.

2.45 LEEDS HANDICAP (£1,870: 1m 6f 127yd) (9)

1	01-3401	SKYRAM (Lord Hartington) D Morley 4-9-13 (8 ex)	G Duffield	7
2	32010-4	PLATO'S RETREAT (Sir T Sykes) W Elsey 4-9-9	E Hide	8
4	441	AFZAL (H.H. Aga Khan) M Stoute 3-9-4	E Johnson	9
5	310-404	EMMA ROYALE (C) (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 4-9-3	S Perks	4
11	0-00024	LUXURY (M Walsh) E Carr 4-8-13	B Raymond	1
13	00004	CARO NOME (E Annetts) A Bailey 4-8-10	-	3
15	20-1030	CAVALIER SERVENTE (R Beardsworth) P Wigham 5-8-7	M Wigham	5
16	041002	WOJO (B) (M Baxter) M Ryan 3-8-6	A Mackay	6
18	0040-04	SIMBES LOVE (K Gray) W Barrett 4-8-2	S Horsfall 7	2

11-8 Afzal, 4 Skyram, 5 Emma Royale, 6 Wojo, 8 Luxury, 10 Plato's Retreat, 14 others.

3.15 WAKEFIELD STAKES (Maidens: £1,035: 1m) (19)

1	000-0	CHARLOTTE AMALIE (S Falcus) A Smith 4-8-5	S Webster	16
2		MISS DATE (Metal-Woods) S Mellor 4-9-3	S Keightley 7	12
5	02006-0	BROKENCROSS (B) (W Douglas-Home) J Douglas-Home 3-8-8	I Johnson	14
6	20-0003	FAST TORPIDO (M Fustock) M Albina 3-8-8	G Duffield	7
7	320	GARDEN ROUTE (J Hayter) F Durr 3-8-8	P Madden	15
8	0	KINBOSHI (Mrs M Pick) Miss S Hall 3-8-8	M Birch	18
10	00	LUCIEN LASAGE (B (E Sills) D Ringer 3-8-8	E Johnson	9
11	00	MR TAGG (Don E Incisa) E Incisa 3-8-8	D Gray	11
12	0-	PALLAX (L Maultby) H Wharton 3-8-8	G Oldroyd	3
13	40-0003	SPEED OF SOUND (Mrs A Manning) B Hanbury 3-8-8	B Raymond	2
14	00	TREAGLE (J Lomas) G Wragg 3-8-8	-	13
15	0-320	VALERIO (B Hamoud) L Cumani 3-8-8	E Hide	8
16	0	ADAY EARLY (J Hartley) S Norton 3-8-5	J Lowe	17
19		CRIGGELLE (Macgay Ltd) P Asquith 3-8-5	C Dwyer	5
20	0-0	CRYMLYN (Lady Muriess) C Brittain 3-8-5	A Barclay	4
24	00-2	HELAPLANE (R Sangster) Thomson Jones 3-8-5	P Cook	10
25	0-000	MINE AT LAST (J Albritton) J Bethell 3-8-5	J Matthias	19
27	03	POPPIDUK (E Moller) G Wragg 3-8-5	B Crossley	11
28	000-000	SUPERIOR QUALITY (Pringlecode) D Garraton 3-8-5	S Perks	6

2 Helaplane, 7-2 Poppiduk, 5 Garden Route, 7 Valerio, 8 Fast Torpido, 10 Speed Of Sound, 12 Crymlyn, 14 others.

3.45 BARNSLEY AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £1,035: 7f) (17)

2	0	QUAKER BRIDGE (Mrs V McKeon) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	7
4	000	DONNYSNOOKERCENTRE (J Coxon) E Weymes 8-11	N Day	6
6	302	ORCHARD ROAD (S Wong) R J Williams 8-11	R Cochrane	17
7	030	WHEATFIELD (S Doyle) P Kelleway 8-11	-	14
8	00	WIZZARD ART (D Myers) I Walker 8-11	B Raymond	8
10	0	BOMBARD (D Thom) D Thom 8-8	A Barclay	3
11	0002	KANSAS BOB (D Wickins) R Akehurst 8-8	G Baxter	9
12	00	MATCHROOM (B Hearn Ltd) D Morrill 8-8	B Crossley	2
13	032	GO BANANA'S (Mrs K Ivory) K Ivory 8-5	P Young	13
14	004	IT'S THE BEST (P Robins) R Hollinshead 8-5	W Ryan 5	5
15	00	LAST SEASON (J Winterbourne) Mrs J Reavey 8-5	T Rogers	15
19		RENEE BETTS (Churchill Bloodstock) J Winter 8-2	N Carlisle 3	11
20	004230	BICKERSTAFFE (B (J Griffin) M W Easterby 7-13	-	12
23	0034	GONE BANANAS (L Cookson) B McMahon 7-13	A Proud	16
24		SAFFRON LADY (R Dodson) D Ringer 7-13	E Johnson	10
25	0000	SANDRA (Mrs B Blum) G Blum 7-13	G Duffield	4
26		SCOTT'S HILL (Mrs A Jones) Hbt Jones 7-13	A Mackay	1

7-2 Donnysnookercentre, 4 Orchard Road, 5 Wheatfield, 6 Go Banana's, 7 It's The Best, 8 Renee Betts, 10 Kansas Bob, 12 Bickerstaffe, 14 others.

4.15 SHEFFIELD HANDICAP (£2,117: 5f 140yd) (12)

1	2000-00	TOBERMORY BOY (Mrs R Watson) J Hardy 6-9-10	P Cook	1
2	0030-10	MOUNT KELLETT (K Hau) R Armstrong 3-9-7	B Raymond	8
3	142102	LOCHTILLUM (J Douglas-Home) J Douglas-Home 4-8-11	I Johnson	7
4	124-000	MEDAALA (B Crole) K Stone 3-8-9	M Hindley 7	6
5	0-00010	COURAGEOUS BUZBY (M Yates) B McMahon 7-8-9	S Perks	10
7	104300	CENTRAL CARPETS (Mrs J Kahn) R Stubbs 4-8-7	W Wharton	12
9	040043	H R MICRO (R Wagner) M Lambert 5-8-4	-	11
10	00-00	VITAL INTERESTS (M Mackenzie) B Wilkinson 3-7-12	-	2
11	232122	BELLA TRAVAILLE (Mrs R James) R Hobson 5-7-9	A Nesbitt 3	9
12	1000-00	HAVERHILL LASS (Mrs B Tanner) G Huffer 4-7-9	B Crossley	3
13	0-00003	WELSH NOBLE (H Hird) A Balding 5-7-7	J Lowe	4
14	000330	BLOCHAIRN SKOLAR (W Smith) N Bycroft 5-7-7	A Mackay	5

11-4 Lochtillum, 7-2 Mount Kellett, 4 Bella Travaille, 5 Welsh Noble, 6 Haverhill Lass, 8 Tobermory Boy, 10 H R Micro, 12 others.

4.45 DORTMUND HANDICAP (3-y-o Fillies: £1,501: 7f) (19)

3	333-122	VATICAN WAY (Mrs H Power) M Stoute 9-7	-	17
4	022-00	SOVEREIGN PEARL (K Khurbash) Thomson Jones 9-2	P Cook	9
6	001	TWIN SPARKLER (D) (Guiting Stud) P Cole 9-1	T Quinn 5	13
8	00-004	BE MY PRINCESS (Elisha Holding) P Haslam 8-11	B Raymond	14
10	0040-00	PAMYA (Shaikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 8-9	H Ballantine	12
11	000	FLOWER DELL (R Sangster) J W Watts 8-9	E Hide	5
12	001400	GRADILLE (B (Baroness H Thyssen) R Houghton 8-8	J Reid	8
15	33-4424	BASICALLY BRIGHT (Bloodstock & Stud) B Hills 8-7	-	11
16	0-03100	NATURALLY ORIS (D) (D Harding) C Booth 8-5	K Spink 7	2
18	000-440	NICK NICK (D Baldwin) D Dale 8-1	D Mclson 3	4
19	0-0004	KARENA PARK (B) (G Mills) M Ryan 7-12	A Mackay	10
20	2-10033	FASHION LOVER (C) (Mrs J Beattie) A Balding 7-12	J Lowe	15
21	0004-12	RELY ON GUY (D) (I Botham) R Hollinshead 7-11	W Ryan 5	19
22	00-000	MAPUTO PRINCESS (Qualitair) K Stone 7-11	-	1
23	000-000	TUDY (Lady Clague) G Pritchard-Gordon 7-10	G Duffield	18
24	000-0	LINDA'S ROMANCE (J Bray) R Armstrong 7-8	-	7
25	20000-4	DELIRAH (R Bradley) W Elsey 7-7	L Charnock	6
28	0000	ARRAS LASS (R Stephenson) A Smith 7-7	N Carlisle 3	3
29	00-0	HABIT FORMING (K Redshaw) D Ringer 7-7	E Johnson	16

4 Vatican Way, 9-2 Basically Bright, 5 Twin Sparkler, Rely On Guy, 6 Fashion Lover, 8 Be My Princess, 10 Gradille, 12 Sovereign Pearl, 14 others.

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£9,000

Exciting, new TV concept with blue chip backing needs Sec/PA with tip top secretarial skills and fluent German, French and preferably a knowledge of Dutch/Flemish as well as top admin ability to work in this exciting, fast-moving new field.

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Personal Assistant to Director Education and Training

c £8,000

Vacancy from: September 1983
Located until March 84 in Goswell Road, London, EC2, and then to Chartered Accountant's Hall off Moorgate

The Director Education and Training is the Head of the Institute's Department of Education and Training, responsible on behalf of the Education and Training Directorate for implementing the Council's current policy for Education and Training and for assisting the Directorate's committees in the further development of the Council's policy. (The Director also acts as Deputy to the Secretary of the Institute).

The Personal Assistant's work will cover the normal tasks of a personal secretary at senior level and include:
(a) preparing briefs for the Director on the wide range of papers passing through his office;
(b) progress chasing of work in hand within the Department;
(c) preparing initial drafts for the Director's own reports;
(d) handling personal/confidential correspondence;
(e) arranging meetings and handling travel arrangements.

Some travel may be involved from time to time within the UK, particularly to Milton Keynes, where most of the Department will be from March, 1984.

The Personal Assistant will be expected to work in co-operation with the Information Officer of the Student Counselling Section of the Department which will also be located in Moorgate Place.

A high standard of secretarial skills is essential, and the requirement to prepare briefs, etc, probably calls for a graduate, ideally with previous experience of the world of accountancy.

Write with full CV to C Hoodless, Personnel Manager, The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Moorgate Place, London, EC2P 2BJ.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY (ICAEW)

£8,000+ **London Based Initially**

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales is one of the leading accounting bodies in the world and has around 65,000 members worldwide. The main activities of the Institute are primarily directed towards ensuring that its members provide the best possible accountancy services to meet the developing needs of business and the general public.

This appointment in the busy Education & Training Department of the Institute offers an interesting and challenging combination of roles in ● office administration for the department; ● committee work and practising certificate administration.

The successful applicant will have a first class grounding in all aspects of secretarial/clerical skills and experience in the supervision of junior staff. An ability to communicate both orally and in writing is important. Previous experience of committee work is desirable.

From March 1984 the Department will be in the Institute's new building in Milton Keynes. Until then the job location will be Goswell Road, London EC2.

Travelling expenses will be paid until relocation.

Write with full C.V. to C. Hoodless, Personnel Manager, ICAEW, Moorgate Place, London EC2P 2BJ.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY

required for
National Federation of Women's Institutes, 39 Eccleston Street, Victoria.

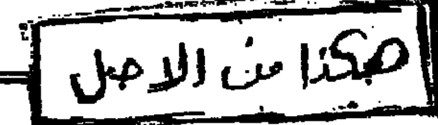
No, we are not just JAM and JERSUSALEM as we are proving now with an exciting new promotion programme.

So much so that our Promotions Executive needs a fast, accurate audio typist to hold her office together in her absences – a super PA/Sec with good social graces and stacks of common sense preferably aged 24-30. Salary between £6,000 and £9,550 aae + LVs.

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Our hours are 9-5, Monday to Friday.

Please telephone Ann Beese on 730 7212 for an application form.



BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND
EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS ACTS 1978 AND 1981

NOTICE is hereby given that the Boundary Commission for England have provisionally determined to recommend

(a) that no alteration should be made to the European Assembly constituencies of London East and London North East; and

(b) that the remainder of England should be divided into the 64 Assembly constituencies also listed in the following schedule, named as shown.

Each Assembly constituency should include the parliamentary constituencies listed in column (1).

A copy of the provisional recommendations for these Assembly constituencies together with maps illustrating the provisional recommendations can be inspected at the addresses shown in column (3) and at most of the main public libraries.

Each Assembly constituency must comprise whole parliamentary constituencies. Its electorate has to be as near the electoral quota as is reasonably practicable having regard, where appropriate, to special geographical considerations. The quota for the electorate of Assembly constituencies in England is 539,156.

REPRESENTATIONS with regard to these provisional recommendations may be made to the Commission *within one month* of the date of this notice.

If an objection to the altered Assembly constituencies is received from any county, district or borough council or from any body of electors of five hundred or more, the Commission must arrange for a local inquiry to be held into their recommendations.

ALL REPRESENTATIONS should be addressed to The Secretary, Boundary Commission for England, St. Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1983
By order of the
BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND
G. P. BARNES
A. N. PICKERSGILL
Joint Secretaries

Assembly Constituency (1)	1983 Electorate (2)	Address (3)
1. Northumbria	556,420	Allerburn House, Alnwick; Council Offices, Wansbeck Sq. Ashington; Council Offices, Wallace Gr. Berwick-upon-Tweed; District Office, High St. Felling; Town Hall, Gateshead; Council Offices, Hexham House, Hexham; Council Offices, Dacre St. Morpeth; Civic Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne; High Heaton Library, Newton Rd. Newcastle upon Tyne; Gosforth Library, Regent Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne; Council Offices, Avenue Rd. Seaton Delaval
Berwick-upon-Tweed	54,223	
Blyth Valley	58,304	
Gateshead East	69,245	
Hexham	55,105	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	63,284	
Newcastle upon Tyne East	60,236	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	70,330	
Tyne Bridge	61,409	
Wansbeck	64,153	
2. Tyne and Wear	611,898	Library, Dene La. Fulwell; Area Office, The Broadway, Houghton-le-Spring; Education Dept. Town Hall, Jarrow; Council Offices, 14 Northumberland Sq. North Shields; Town Hall, South Shields; Civic Centre, Sunderland; Town Hall, Wallsend
Houghton and Washington	76,520	
Jarrow	64,630	
South Shields	62,844	
Sunderland North	79,396	
Sunderland South	78,027	
Tynemouth	76,370	
Wallsend	77,692	
3. Cumbria	550,054	Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness; Civic Centre, Carlisle; Council Offices, Holmewood, Cockermouth; Council Offices, Stricklandgate House, Kendal; Town Hall, Lancaster; Town Hall, Morecambe; Town Hall, Penrith; Poulton-le-Fylde; Council Offices, Catherine St. Whitehaven
Barrow and Furness	68,827	
Carlisle	58,229	
Copeland	54,987	
Lancaster	56,716	
Morecambe and Lunesdale	55,799	
Penrith and The Border	69,015	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	68,010	
Workington	56,858	
Wyre	66,663	
4. Durham	534,831	Council Offices, 43 Galgate, Barnard Castle; Council Offices, Shibdon Rd. Blaydon; Civic Centre, Newcastle Rd. Chester-le-Street; Civic Centre, Consett; Chief Executive's Dept. "Highfield", New Rd. Crook; Town Hall, Darlington; Byland Lodge, Hawthorn Ter. Durham; Council Offices, Easington, Peterlee; Council Offices, Green La. Spennymoor
Bishop Auckland	72,115	
Blaydon	66,241	
City of Durham	67,770	
Darlington	66,131	
Easington	66,538	
North Durham	72,145	
North West Durham	61,432	
Sedgefield	62,439	
5. Cleveland and Yorkshire North	569,741	Chief Executive's Dept. Civic Centre, Hartlepool; Borough Secretary's Office, Municipal Bldgs. Middlesbrough; Council Offices, The Old Vicarage, Northallerton; Swale House, Frenchgate, Richmond; Civic Centre, Coniston Rd. Skelton, Saltburn; Council Offices, Granville St. Skipton; Town Hall, Fabian Rd. South Bank; Municipal Bldgs. Church Rd. Stockton-on-Tees; Info Centre, Thornaby Pavilion, Thornaby
Hartlepool	70,392	
Langbaurgh	78,604	
Middlesbrough	63,822	
Redcar	64,446	
Richmond (Yorks)	76,175	
Skipton and Ripon	70,465	
Stockton North	77,195	
Stockton South	74,698	
6. York	518,324	Council Offices, Stanhope St. Goole; Council Offices, Harrogate; Council Offices, Ryedale House, Malton; Town Hall, St. Nicholas St. Scarborough; Civic Centre, Portholme Rd. Selby; Civic Centre, Ashby Rd. Scunthorpe; Guildhall, York
Boothferry	73,250	
Glanford and Scunthorpe	72,971	
Harrogate	73,776	
Ryedale	79,299	
Scarborough	73,579	
Selby	66,296	
York	79,354	
7. Humberside	507,374	Lairgate Hall, Beverley; Town Hall, Bridlington; Council Offices, Station Rd. Brigg; The Council House, Cleethorpes; Municipal Offices, Town Hall Sq. Grimsby; Library, Greenwood Ave. Hull; Guildhall, Hull; James Reckitt Library, Holderness Rd. Hull; Council Offices, Skirlaugh
Beverley	76,635	
Bridlington	77,667	
Brigg and Cleethorpes	78,164	
Great Grimsby	69,381	
Kingston upon Hull East	70,982	
Kingston upon Hull North	75,545	
Kingston upon Hull West	58,400	
8. Lancashire Central	527,236	Town Hall, Blackpool; Marton Library, Waterloo Rd. Blackpool; Town Hall, Chorley; Council Offices, Church Wlk. Clitheroe; Civic Centre, West Paddock, Leyland; Town Hall, Lytham St Annes; Council Offices, 52 Derby St. Ormskirk; Town Hall, Lancaster Rd. Preston
Blackpool North	56,249	
Blackpool South	56,344	
Chorley	72,794	
Fylde	62,997	
Preston	65,725	
Ribble Valley	60,592	
South Ribble	73,420	
West Lancashire	75,312	
9. Lancashire East	537,329	Municipal Offices, St James St. Accrington; Rm DO4, Town Hall, Blackburn; Town Hall, Burnley; Area Office, London House, Oldham Rd. Middleton; Town Hall, Nelson; Municipal Offices, Smith St. Rochdale; Town Hall, Rawtenstall, Rossendale; St Chad's, Uppermill, Saddleworth
Blackburn	76,969	
Burnley	67,303	
Heywood and Middleton	60,362	
Hyndburn	59,877	
Littleborough and Saddleworth	64,759	
Pendle	63,236	
Rochdale	67,470	
Rossendale and Darwen	75,256	
10. Yorkshire West	562,984	Town Hall, Batley; City Hall, Bradford; Eccleshill Library, Bolton Rd. Bradford; Wyke Library, Huddersfield Rd. Bradford; Town Hall, Brighouse; Town Hall, Halifax; Town Hall, Keighley; Town Hall, Shipley
Batley and Spen	74,703	
Bradford North	67,190	
Bradford South	70,418	
Bradford West	72,068	
Calder Valley	72,213	
Halifax	73,687	
Keighley	64,287	
Shipley	68,388	
11. Leeds	532,254	Council Offices, 3 Main St. Garforth; Council Offices, Manor Rd. Horsforth; Council Offices, Belgrave House, Belgrave St. Leeds; Library, Crossgates, Leeds; Library, Dewsbury Rd. Leeds; Library, Harrogate Rd. Leeds; Library, Hough La. Bramley, Leeds; Library, North La. Headingley, Leeds
Elmet	67,928	
Leeds Central	63,093	
Leeds East	64,231	
Leeds North East	65,963	
Leeds North West	66,707	
Leeds West	68,322	
Morley and Leeds South	61,623	
Pudsey	71,469	
12. Merseyside West	560,253	Town Hall, Bootle; Municipal Bldgs. Dale St. Liverpool; Walton Library, Evered Ave. Liverpool; Wavertree Library, Picton Rd. Liverpool; Old Swan Library, Prescot Rd. Liverpool; Norris Green Library, Townsend Ave. Liverpool; Town Hall, Waterloo, Liverpool; Town Hall, Southport
Bootle	79,315	
Crosby	84,662	
Liverpool, Broadgreen	64,452	
Liverpool, Mossley Hill	63,416	
Liverpool, Riverside	62,196	
Liverpool, Walton	74,273	
Liverpool, West Derby	63,775	
Southport	70,901	
13. Merseyside East	544,446	District Offices, Wigan Rd. Ashton-in-Makerfield; Area Office, Main St. Billinge; Municipal Bldgs. Kirkby; Town Hall, Leigh; Woolton Library, Allerton Rd. Liverpool; Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, St Helens; Civic Centre, Millgate, Wigan; Council Offices, Delph La. Whiston
Knowsley North	56,422	
Knowsley South	64,114	
Leigh	68,765	
Liverpool, Garston	64,951	
Makerfield	67,942	
St Helens North	71,996	
St Helens South	70,112	
Wigan	72,106	
14. Greater Manchester West	534,784	Rm 115, Town Hall, Bolton; Town Hall, Bury; Town Hall, Farnworth; Council Offices, Astley Rd. Irlam; Library, Longfield Centre, Bury New Rd. Prestwich; Town Hall, Salford; Civic Centre, Chorley Rd. Swinton; Town Hall, Westhoughton
Bolton North East	59,726	
Bolton South East	66,490	
Bolton West	66,226	
Bury North	67,039	
Bury South	62,689	
Eccles	65,029	
Salford East	64,681	
Worsley	72,941	
15. Greater Manchester Central	514,404	Town Hall, Market St. Altrincham; Crumpsall Library, Abraham Moss Centre, Manchester; Library, Wythenshawe Forum, Manchester; Longsight Library, Stockport Rd. Manchester; Electoral Office, Town Hall, Manchester; Withington Library, Wilmslow Rd. Manchester; Town Hall, Talbot Rd. Stretford; Council Offices, Crofts Bank Rd. Urmston
Altrincham and Sale	66,835	
Davyhulme	65,792	
Manchester, Blackley	60,867	
Manchester Central	70,135	
Manchester, Gorton	63,498	
Manchester, Withington	65,850	
Manchester, Wythenshawe	61,890	
Stretford	58,114	
16. Greater Manchester East	514,573	Council Offices, Wellington Rd. Ashton-under-Lyne; Info Centre, Cheadle Institute, Cheadle Grn. Cheadle; Library, Thornfield Rd. Heaton Moor; Info Office, Town Hall, Hyde; East Area Offices, Memorial Pk. Marple; Werneth Park Study Centre, Oldham; Civic Centre, West St. Oldham; Town Hall, Stockport
Ashton under Lyne	59,571	
Cheadle	67,237	
Denton and Reddish	62,434	
Hazel Grove	64,347	
Oldham Central and Royton	67,954	
Oldham West	58,175	
Stalybridge and Hyde	69,665	
Stockport	59,390	
17. Yorkshire South West	523,484	Town Hall, Dewsbury; Council Offices, Dodworth; Area Housing Office, Crown Bldg. Westfield Rd. Hemsworth; District Office, Holmfirth; Kirklees House, Market St. Huddersfield; Info Centre, Normanton; Library, Shoe Market, Pontefract; Town Hall, Wakefield
Barnsley West and Penistone	61,414	
Colne Valley	70,480	
Dewsbury	70,824	
Hemsworth	75,040	
Huddersfield	48,981	
Normanton	62,049	
Pontefract and Castleford	65,779	
Wakefield	67,367	
18. Yorkshire South	520,389	Town Hall, Barnsley; Council Offices, Darfield; Council Offices, Dinnington; 4th Floor, Danum House, St Sepulchre Gate, Doncaster; Branch Library, Bank St. Mexborough; Council Offices, Civic Bldg. Walker Pl. Rotherham; Council Offices, Swinton; Divisional Offices, Thorne Hall, Ellison St. Thorne
Barnsley Central	55,781	
Barnsley East	54,388	
Doncaster Central	71,848	
Doncaster North	73,256	
Don Valley	74,380	
Rotherham	61,980	
Rother Valley	66,029	
Wentworth	62,826	
19. Cheshire West	544,428	Info Office, Town Hall, Civic Way, Bebington; Info Office, Municipal Bldg. Cleveland St. Birkenhead; Council Offices, The Forum, Northgate St. Chester; Municipal Offices, 4 Civic Way, Ellesmere Port; Council Offices, Whitehall, Hartford; Info Office, Market St. Hoylake; Town Hall, Brighton St. Wallasey; Municipal Bldg. Kingsway, Widnes
Birkenhead	68,075	
City of Chester	65,413	
Eddisbury	72,480	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	71,835	
Halton	72,850	
Wallasey	69,031	
Wirral South	61,736	
Wirral West	62,439	
20. Cheshire East	490,415	Delamere House, Delamere St. Crewe; Council Offices, Bellhouse La. Grappenhall; New Stockwell House, Stockwell St. Leek; Council Offices, King Edward St. Macclesfield; The Council House, Church Rd. Northwich; Westfield, Middlewich Rd. Sandbach; Town Hall, Warrington
Congleton	64,729	
Crewe and Nantwich	72,897	
Macclesfield	74,223	
Staffordshire Moorlands	73,406	
Tatton	69,718	
Warrington North	70,719	
Warrington South	73,938	
21. Derbyshire	556,856	Sherwood Lodge, Bolsover; Council Offices, Hayfield Rd. Chapel-en-le-Frith; City Secretary's Dept. Council House, Derby; Area Education Office, 16 St Mary's Gate, Derby; Town Hall, Ilkeston; Council Offices, Urban Rd. Kirkby-in-Ashfield; Town Hall, Matlock; Town Hall, Market Place, Ripley
Amber Valley	67,474	
Ashfield	70,675	
Bolsover	65,546	
Derby North	71,330	
Derby South	69,428	
Erewash	74,384	
High Peak	68,207	
West Derbyshire	69,324	
22. Sheffield	563,485	Council Offices, Mill Lee Rd. Bradfield; Council House, Saltergate, Chesterfield; Town Hall, Chesterfield; Library, Manor House, Dronfield; Branch Library, Ecclesall Rd South, Ecclesall; Town Hall, Sheffield; Branch Library, Moonshine La. Southey; Branch Library, Bawtry Rd. Tinsley; Branch Library, Chesterfield Rd. Woodseats
Chesterfield	69,288	
North East Derbyshire	69,505	
Sheffield, Attercliffe	64,932	
Sheffield, Brightside	69,056	
Sheffield Central	67,374	
Sheffield, Hallam	73,704	
Sheffield, Heeley	75,478	
Sheffield, Hillsborough	75,349	
23. Nottingham	557,819	Branch Library, Nuthall Rd. Aspley; Town Hall, Beeston; Council House, Carlton Sq. Carlton; Council Offices, Manor House, Mansfield Woodhouse; The Guildhall, Nottingham; Branch Library, Forest Rd. Ollerton; Branch Library, Spondon St. Sherwood; Civic Centre, Pavilion Rd. Trent Bridge, West Bridgford
Broxtowe	70,833	
Gedling	67,821	
Mansfield	66,129	
Nottingham East	69,459	
Nottingham North	72,736	
Nottingham South	69,897	
Rushcliffe	71,329	
Sherwood	70,044	
24. Lincolnshire	551,237	Council Offices, Municipal Bldgs. West St. Boston; Guildhall, Gainsborough; Council Offices, St Vincents, Grantham; City Hall, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln; Council Offices, Tedder Hall, Manby, Louth; Council Offices, Kelham Hall, Newark; Council Offices, Eastgate, Sleaford; Council Offices, Priory Rd. Spalding; Town Hall, Worksop
Bassetlaw	68,607	
East Lindsey	70,634	
Gainsborough and Horncastle	68,037	
Grantham	75,025	
Holland with Boston	64,321	
Lincoln	73,805	
Newark	64,887	
Stamford and Spalding	68,936	
25. Shropshire and Stafford	563,409	Council Offices, Westgate, Bridgnorth; Council House, Beecroft Rd. Cannock; Council Offices, Codsall; Council Offices, Stone House, Ludlow; Civic Offices, Merrial St. Newcastle-under-Lyme; Council Offices, Castle View, Oswestry; Guildhall, Dogpole, Shrewsbury; Civic Offices, Riverside, Stafford; Council Offices, Malinslee House, Telford; Council Offices, New St. Wem
Cannock and Burntwood	67,125	
Ludlow	64,115	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	65,229	
North Shropshire	74,360	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	67,303	
South Staffordshire	74,087	
Stafford	71,523	
The Wrekin	78,447	
26. Staffordshire East	566,345	Town Hall, Burton upon Trent; Council Offices, Coalville; Town Hall, Liverpool Rd. Kidsgrove; Council House, 45 St John St. Lichfield; Town Hall, Longton; Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent; Civic Offices, Swadlincote; Municipal Offices, Marmion House, Lichfield St. Tamworth
Burton	72,820	
Mid Staffordshire	68,483	
North West Leicestershire	69,395	
South Derbyshire	76,350	
South East Staffordshire	64,225	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	67,613	
Stoke-on-Trent North	76,114	
Stoke-on-Trent South	71,347	
27. Midlands West	545,387	Branch Library, Rookery La. Aldridge; Town Hall, Bilston; Library, Elmore Row, Bloxwich; Branch Library, High St. Brierley Hill; Council House, New St. Dudley; 2nd Floor, Civic Centre, Darwall St. Walsall; Council Offices, Alfred Squire Rd. Wednesfield; Civic Centre, St Peter's Sq. Wolverhampton
Aldridge-Brownhills	61,714	
Dudley East	75,738	
Dudley West	78,901	
Walsall North	69,805	
Walsall South	68,097	
Wolverhampton North East	64,509	
Wolverhampton South East	57,852	
Wolverhampton South West	68,592	
28. Birmingham West	516,013	Selly Oak Library, 669 Bristol Rd. Birmingham; Northfield Library, Church Rd. Birmingham; Harborne Library, High St. Birmingham; Municipal Bldgs. Halesowen Rd. Cradley Heath; Branch Library, The Precinct, Halesowen; Council House, High St. Smethwick; Town Hall, Holyhead Rd. Wednesbury; Elections Office, Town Hall, West Bromwich
Birmingham, Edgbaston	55,511	
Birmingham, Northfield	75,151	
Birmingham, Selly Oak	72,403	
Halesowen and Stourbridge	77,390	
Warley East	59,256	
Warley West	57,910	
West Bromwich East	60,267	
West Bromwich West	59,125	
29. Birmingham East	557,399	Perry Common Library, College Rd. Birmingham; Small Heath Library, Muntz St. Birmingham; 7th Floor, Woolworth Bldg. 102 New St. Birmingham; Erdington Library, Orphanage Rd. Birmingham; Hall Green Library, 1221 Stratford Rd. Birmingham; Sparkhill Library, Stratford Rd. Birmingham; Ward End Library, Washwood Heath Rd. Birmingham; South Yardley Library, Yardley Rd. Birmingham; Central Library, Lower Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Birmingham, Erdington	56,567	
Birmingham, Hall Green	61,717	
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	61,896	
Birmingham, Ladywood	61,014	
Birmingham, Perry Barr	75,156	
Birmingham, Small Heath	69,821	
Birmingham, Sparkbrook	54,160	
Birmingham, Yardley	58,349	
Sutton Coldfield	68,619	
30. Midlands Central	536,124	Central Library, Stephenson Dr. Chelmsley Wood; Electoral Registration Office, Council House, Coventry; Branch Library, Earlsdon Ave. Coventry; Branch Library, Jubilee Cres. Coventry; Branch Library, Rosebery Ave. Coventry; Town Hall, Leamington Spa; Town Hall, Evreux Way, Rugby; Council House, Solihull
Coventry North East	67,629	
Coventry North West	52,555	
Coventry South East	53,015	
Coventry South West	65,771	
Meriden	75,219	
Rugby and Kenilworth	75,564	
Solihull	74,563	
Warwick and Leamington	71,818	
31. Leicester	569,658	Council House, South St. Atherstone; Council Offices, Argents Mead, Hinckley; Netherhall Neighbourhood Centre, Grantham Rd. Leicester; Home Farm Neighbourhood Centre, Strasbourg Dr. Leicester; New Walk Centre, Welford Pl. Leicester; Municipal Offices, Southfields, Loughborough; Warwick Lodge, Dalby Rd. Melton Mowbray; Council House, Coton Rd. Nuneaton; Council Offices, Catmose, Oakham, Rutland
Bosworth	74,024	
Leicester East	67,951	
Leicester South	74,335	
Leicester West	68,653	
Loughborough	71,624	
North Warwickshire	69,634	
Nuneaton	67,033	
Rutland and Melton	76,214	
32. Cambridge and Bedfordshire North	522,316	The Limes, 12 Dunstable St. Ampthill; Town Hall, Bedford; Guildhall, Cambridge; Rock Road Branch Library, Cambridge; Great Eastern House, Tenison Rd. Cambridge; Pathfinder House, St Mary's St. Huntingdon; Council Offices, Fenland Hall, County Rd. March; Town Hall, Peterborough
Cambridge	67,621	
Huntingdon	77,684	
Mid Bedfordshire	76,558	
North Bedfordshire	73,329	
North East Cambridgeshire	70,741	
Peterborough	79,920	
South West Cambridgeshire	77,263	
33. Norfolk	543,717	Council Offices, High St. Attleborough; Town Hall, Aylsham; Council Offices, Holt Rd. Cromer; Town Hall, Great Yarmouth; Council Offices, King's Court, Chapel St. King's Lynn; South Norfolk House, Swan La. Long Stratton; City Hall, Norwich; Branch Library, Plumstead Rd. Norwich; Council Offices, Thorpe Lodge, Yarmouth Rd. Norwich
Great Yarmouth	63,531	
Mid Norfolk	69,772	
North Norfolk	65,882	
North West Norfolk	70,122	
Norwich North	63,648	
Norwich South	64,494	
South Norfolk	74,533	
South West Norfolk	71,335	
34. Suffolk	514,946	Thingoe House, Northgate St. Bury St Edmunds; Council Offices, 24 St Mary's St. Ely; Council Offices, Castleton Way, Eye; Council Offices, Corks La. Hadleigh; Civic Centre, Civic Dr. Ipswich; Town Hall, High St. Lowestoft; Council Offices, College Heath Rd. Mildenhall; Council Offices, Melton Hill, Woodbridge
Bury St Edmunds	73,825	
Central Suffolk	76,645	
Ipswich	66,186	
South East Cambridgeshire	67,711	
South Suffolk	77,205	
Suffolk Coastal	72,430	
Waveney	78,844	
35. Hereford and Worcester	562,784	Council Offices, Birmingham Rd. Bromsgrove; Electoral Registration Office, Shirehall, Hereford; Town Hall, Hereford; Council Offices, MEB Bldgs. West St. Leominster; The Council House, Church St. Malvern; Council Offices, 37 High St. Pershore; Town Hall, Alcester St. Redditch; Civic Centre, Stourport-on-Severn; Council Offices, Birmingham Rd. Stratford-upon-Avon; Guildhall, Worcester
Bromsgrove	67,095	
Hereford	64,858	
Leominster	67,122	
Mid Worcestershire	75,207	
South Worcestershire	74,253	
Stratford-on-Avon	77,719	
Worcester	67,421	
Wyre Forest	69,139	
36. The Cotswolds	524,028	Council Offices, Bodicote House, Bodicote, Banbury; Municipal Offices, Promenade, Cheltenham; Council Offices, Belle Vue Rd. Cinderford; Council Offices, Trinity Rd. Cirencester; Guildhall, Gloucester; Council Offices, High St. Stroud; Council Offices, Gloucester Rd. Tewkesbury; Council Offices, Woodgreen, Witney
Banbury	64,274	
Cheltenham	77,185	
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	81,104	
Gloucester	75,304	
Stroud	78,564	
West Gloucestershire	73,299	
Witney	70,326	
37. Northamptonshire	546,737	Civic Centre, George St. Corby; Council Offices, Church Wlk. Daventry; Municipal Offices, Bowling Green Rd. Kettering; Council Offices, Adam and Eve St. Market Harborough; Council Offices, Narborough; Guildhall, Northampton; Kingsthorpe Library, Northampton; Rushden Hall, Rushden; Council Offices, Brackley Rd. Towcester; Council Offices, Swanspool, Wellingborough; Council Offices, Station Rd. Whetstone
Blaby	72,974	
Corby	64,085	
Daventry	65,228	
Harborough	73,222	
Kettering	63,791	
Northampton North	64,255	
Northampton South	69,715	
Wellingborough	66,257	
38. Oxford and Buckinghamshire	542,588	Council Offices, The Abbey House, Abingdon; Council Offices, Elmodesham House, High St. Amersham; Council Offices, Friars Sq. Aylesbury; The Library, Reynolds Rd. Beaconsfield; Area Office, 2 Bridge St. Buckingham; Bury Knowle Park Library, Headington; Council Offices, West Hill House, Henley-on-Thames; Council Offices, Queen Victoria Rd. High Wycombe; Council Offices, St Aldate's Chambers, Oxford
Aylesbury	71,836	
Beaconsfield	67,059	
Buckingham	61,707	
Chesham and Amersham	71,077	
Henley	63,067	
Oxford East	64,422	
Oxford West and Abingdon	64,291	
Wycombe	71,072	
39. Bedfordshire South	527,437	78 High St. North, Dunstable; Civic Centre, Hemel Hempstead; Leagrave Library, Marsh Rd. Luton; Town Hall, Luton; Civic Offices, 1 Saxon Gate East, Milton Keynes; Council Offices, High St. Rickmansworth; Central Info Office, 32-34 St Peter's St. St Albans
Luton South	71,880	
Milton Keynes	80,347	
North Luton	70,997	
St Albans	73,894	
South West Bedfordshire	77,785	
South West Hertfordshire	75,342	
West Hertfordshire	77,672	
40. Hertfordshire	503,585	Council Offices, The Causeway, Bishop's Stortford; Civic Offices, Elstree Way, Borehamwood; Council Offices, Manor House, Turners Hill, Cheshunt; Council Offices, Gernon Rd. Letchworth; Daneshill House, Danestrete, Stevenage; Town Hall, Watford; Council Offices, Welwyn Garden City
Broxbourne	68,340	
Hertford and Stortford	69,637	
Hertsmere	72,911	
North Hertfordshire	76,456	
Stevenage	68,710	
Watford	72,410	
Welwyn Hatfield	73,622	
41. Essex South West	559,687	Council Offices, Fodderwick, Basildon; Council Offices, Kiln Rd. Benfleet; Library, High St. Billericay; Council Offices, Brentwood; Civic Centre, Chelmsford; Council Offices, 323 High Street, Epping; Council Offices, Whitehall La. Grays; Town Hall, Harlow
Basildon	66,574	
Billericay	75,871	
Brentwood and Ongar	66,969	
Castle Point	64,946	
Chelmsford	79,864	
Epping Forest	67,417	
Harlow	70,757	
Thurrock	67,169	
42. Essex North East	573,681	Council Offices, Causeway House, Bocking End, Braintree; Town Hall, Clacton-on-Sea; Town Hall, Colchester; Leigh Library, Broadway West, Leigh-on-Sea; Council Offices, Wants Rd. Maldon; Council Offices, South St. Rochford; Council Offices, Debden Rd. Saffron Walden; Civic Centre, Southend-on-Sea
Braintree	74,483	
Harwich	72,872	
North Colchester	78,296	
Rochford	70,584	
Saffron Walden	70,298	
South Colchester and Maldon	80,606	
Southend East	55,307	
Southend West	68,249	
43. Bristol	572,838	Guildhall, Bath; Council House, College Grn. Bristol; Bedminster Library, North St. Bristol; Westbury-on-Trym Library, Bristol; Fishponds Rd. Bristol; St Philips Library, Trinity Rd. Bristol; Civic Centre, High St. Kingswood; Town Hall, Keynsham; Council Offices, Thornbury
Bath	65,069	
Bristol East	67,032	
Bristol North West	73,891	
Bristol South	72,876	
Bristol West	73,962	
Kingswood	73,089	
Northavon	74,785	
Wansdyke	72,095	
44. Wiltshire	533,073	Council Offices, Monkton Park, Chippenham; Council Offices, The Cedars, Bath Rd. Devizes; Council Offices, Market St. Newbury; Council House, Bourne Hill, Salisbury; Civic Offices, Swindon; Council Offices, Bradley Rd. Trowbridge; Council Offices, Crowmarsh, Wallingford
Devizes	84,420	
Newbury	72,296	
North Wiltshire	77,137	
Salisbury	73,005	
Swindon	77,879	
Wantage	64,901	
Westbury	81,333	
45. Thames Valley	516,575	Council Offices, Easthampstead House, Town Sq. Bracknell; Town Hall, Maidenhead; Civic Offices, Civic Centre, Reading; Tilehurst Library, School Rd. Reading; Town Hall, Slough; Council Offices, Knowle Green, Staines; Council Offices, Shute End, Wokingham
East Berkshire	82,080	
Reading East	68,370	
Reading West	69,928	
Slough	72,511	
Spelthorne	73,205	
Windsor and Maidenhead	79,784	
Wokingham	72,332	
46. Cornwall and Plymouth	516,774	Council Offices, Priory House, Bodmin; Council Offices, South Ter. Camborne; Town Hall, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly; Council Offices, Luxstowe House, Liskeard; Council Offices, St Clare, Penzance; Civic Centre, Plymouth; Woodland Fort Library, Crown Hill Rd. Plymouth; Library, Horn Cross Rd. Plymstock; Council Offices, 39 Penwinnick Rd. St Austell; Council Offices, Pydar St. Truro
Falmouth and Camborne	66,432	
North Cornwall	67,873	
Plymouth, Devonport	62,781	
Plymouth, Drake	58,081	
Plymouth, Sutton	60,836	
St Ives	64,737	
South East Cornwall	65,303	
Truro	80,371	
47. Devon	559,348	Civic Centre, Barnstaple; Town Hall, Bideford; Civic Centre, Exeter; Council Offices, Kingsteignton Rd. Newton Abbot; Council Offices, Knowle, Sidmouth; Council Offices, Kilworthy Park, Drake Rd. Tavistock; Council Offices, The Great House, 1 St Peter St. Tiverton; Town Hall, Torquay; Follaton Ho., Plymouth Rd. Totnes
Exeter	74,364	
Honiton	72,943	
North Devon	64,401	
South Hams	75,111	
Teignbridge	66,312	
Tiverton	64,641	
Torbay	68,111	
Torridge and West Devon	71,465	
48. Somerset and Dorset West	538,423	Council Offices, The Priory, St Mary St. Bridgwater; Council Offices, 58/60 High West St. Dorchester; Council Offices, North Pde. Frome; Falk Hall, High St. Portishead; Municipal Bldgs. Taunton; Council Offices, Wookey Hole Rd. Wells; Town Hall, Weston-Super-Mare; Council Offices, 20 Fore St. Williton; Council Offices, 91 Preston Rd. Yeovil
Bridgwater	65,671	
Somerton and Frome	65,583	
Taunton	77,270	
Wells	63,041	
Weston-Super-Mare	72,386	
West Dorset	61,670	
Woodspring	72,312	
Yeovil	65,911	
49. Dorset East and the New Forest	563,238	Council Offices, "Nordon", Salisbury Rd. Blandford Forum; Library, Heathcote Rd. Boscombe; Town Hall, Bournemouth; Civic Offices, Bridge St. Christchurch; Council Offices, Appletree Ct. Lyndhurst; Civic Centre, Poole; Council Offices, Duttons Rd. Romsey; Council Offices, Westport House, Wareham; Municipal Offices, North Quay, Weymouth; Council Offices, Furzehill, Wimborne
Bournemouth East	71,807	
Bournemouth West	73,163	
Christchurch	66,149	
New Forest	70,873	
North Dorset	68,446	
Poole	71,689	
Romsey and Waterside	71,886	
South Dorset	69,733	
50. Hampshire West	524,648	Council Offices, Beech Hurst, Weyhill Rd. Andover; Civic Offices, London Rd. Basingstoke; Civic Offices, Leigh Rd. Eastleigh; Council Offices, Farnborough Rd. Farnborough; Library, Redcar St. Shirley; Grosvenor House, 18 Cumberland Pl. Southampton; City Offices, Colebrook St. Winchester
Aldershot	78,736	
Basingstoke	73,106	
Eastleigh	82,830	
North West Hampshire	68,738	
Southampton, Itchen	73,119	
Southampton, Test	75,543	
Winchester	73,834	
51. Wight and Hampshire East	542,940	Branch Library, Spur Rd. Cosham; Civic Offices, Civic Way, Fareham; Council Offices, Fleet; Town Hall, Gosport; Civic Offices, Civic Centre Rd. Havant; Council Offices, 30 Pyle St. Newport; Council Offices, 17 Quay St. Newport; Council Offices, Penns Place, Durford Rd. Petersfield; Civic Offices, Info Centre, Guildhall Sq. Portsmouth
East Hampshire	89,493	
Fareham	72,945	
Gosport	65,804	
Havant	74,198	
Isle of Wight	95,419	
Portsmouth North	78,898	
Portsmouth South	75,183	
52. Surrey West	585,541	Bagshot Manor, Green La. Bagshot; Administrative Centre, Pippbrook, Dorking; Council Offices, High St. Esher; Council Offices, The Burys, Godalming; Millmead House, Millmead, Guildford; Town Hall, Walton-on-Thames; Council Offices, Station Rd. Addlestone, Weybridge; Civic Offices, Gloucester Sq. Woking
Chertsey and Walton	71,074	
Esher	62,551	
Guildford	76,134	
Mole Valley	65,998	
North West Surrey	79,387	
South West Surrey	70,885	
Woking	79,344	
53. West Sussex	531,964	Council Offices, Greyfriars, North St. Chichester; Town Hall, Crawley; Oaklands, Oaklands Rd. Haywards Heath; Council Offices, Park Ho., North St. Horsham; Council Offices, Church St. Littlehampton; Civic Centre, Ham Rd. Shoreham-by-Sea; Town Hall, Worthing
Arundel	78,848	
Chichester	78,219	
Crawley	71,615	
Horsham	81,437	
Mid Sussex	78,067	
Shoreham	70,460	
Worthing	76,488	
54. East Sussex	539,165	Town Hall, Bexhill-on-Sea; Town Hall, Brighton; Branch Library, Whitehawk Rd. Brighton; Council Offices, Starfield, Beacon Rd. Crowborough; Town Hall, Grove Rd. Eastbourne; Town Hall, Hastings; Town Hall, Hove; Council Offices, Lewes Ho., Lewes
Bexhill and Battle	62,428	
Brighton, Kemptown	61,587	
Brighton, Pavilion	66,287	
Eastbourne	73,595	
Hastings and Rye	70,481	
Hove	72,556	
Lewes	68,147	
Wealden	70,104	
55. Kent West	570,149	Council Offices, High St. Dartford; Municipal Bldgs. Gillingham; Civic Centre, Gravesend; County Library, Springfield, Maidstone; Council Offices, Frindsbury Hill, Strood, Rochester; Council Offices, Argyle Rd. Sevenoaks; Council Offices, Central Ave. Sittingbourne; Council Offices, The Air Station, West Malling
Dartford	72,878	
Faversham	77,512	
Gillingham	70,176	
Gravesham	72,348	
Medway	64,303	
Mid Kent	67,327	
Sevenoaks	72,315	
Tonbridge and Malling	73,800	
56. Kent East	554,379	Civic Centre, Tannery La. Ashford; City Secretary's Dept. Military Rd. Canterbury; Council Offices, 39 Queen St. Deal; Civic Centre, Castle Hill Ave. Folkestone; Council Offices, 13 Tonbridge Rd. Maidstone; Council Offices, Cecil St. Margate; District Offices, Queen St. Ramsgate; Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells
Ashford	66,365	
Canterbury	74,420	
Dover	68,803	
Folkestone and Hythe	68,621	
Maidstone	71,400	
North Thanet	67,346	
South Thanet	62,703	
Tunbridge Wells	74,731	
57. London West	522,301	Town Hall, Acton; Library, Boston Manor Rd. Brentford; Town Hall, Ealing; Library, Oldfield La. Greenford; Town Hall, Hammersmith; Civic Centre, Lampton Rd. Hounslow; Central Library, The Green, Richmond; Mun. Offices, Twickenham
Brentford and Isleworth	70,574	
Ealing, Acton	62,889	
Ealing North	69,324	
Ealing, Southall	72,303	
Feltham and Heston	79,586	
Hammersmith	46,534	
Richmond and Barnes	56,422	
Twickenham	64,630	
58. London North West	521,547	Civic Centre, Harrow; Barra Hall, Wood End Green Rd. Hayes; Library, Marsh Rd. Pinner; Library, Bury St. Ruislip; Civic Centre, Uxbridge; Brent Town Hall, Forty La. Wembley; Brent Ho., High Rd. Wembley; Robert Owen Ho., High Rd. Willesden
Brent East	62,041	
Brent North	63,408	
Brent South	63,308	
Harrow East	80,967	
Harrow West	74,027	
Hayes and Harlington	58,309	
Ruislip-Northwood	57,027	
Uxbridge	62,360	
59. London Central	555,042	Town Hall, Upper St. N1; Central Library, 2 Fieldway Cres. N5; Town Hall, Euston Rd. NW1; Westminster Council House, Marylebone Rd. NW1; Old Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, NW3; City Hall, Victoria St. SW1; Chelsea Old Town Hall, Kings Rd. SW3; Info Centre, 2-6 Fulham Broadway, SW6; Town Hall, Hornton St. W8
Chelsea	54,168	
Fulham	55,259	
Hampstead and Highgate	67,014	
Holborn and St Pancras	72,012	
Islington North	60,494	
Islington South and Finsbury	60,300	
Kensington	60,217	
The City of London and Westminster South	68,253	
Westminster North	70,325	
60. London North	569,781	Council Offices, Wood St. Barnet; Library, Hale La. Edgware; Civic Centre, Silver St. Enfield; Gateway House, Regents Park Rd. Finchley, N3; Town Hall, Fore St. Edmonton, N9; Town Hall, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N13; Town Hall, Tottenham, N15; Civic Centre, Wood Green, N22; Town Hall, Hendon, NW4
Chipping Barnet	60,072	
Edmonton	65,569	
Enfield North	68,832	
Enfield, Southgate	65,179	
Finchley	56,181	
Hendon North	55,176	
Hendon South	54,407	
Hornsey and Wood Green	74,614	
Tottenham	68,781	
61. London North East	518,115	Town Hall, Patriot Sq. E2; Town Hall, Bow Rd. E3; Town Hall, Mare St. E8; Municipal Offices, High Rd. Leyton, E10; Consumer Advice Centre, 99 The Grove, Stratford, E15; Library, Barking Rd. Canning Town, E16; Central Library, High St. Walthamstow, E17; Town Hall, Walthamstow, E17; Municipal Offices, Church St. Stoke Newington, N16
Bethnal Green and Stepney	56,893	
Bow and Poplar	58,236	
Chingford	56,914	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	67,106	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	71,718	
Leyton	58,404	
Newham North West	50,302	
Newham South	50,865	
Walthamstow	48,856	
62. London East	543,996	Town Hall, Barking; Fulwell Cross Library, 140 High St. Barkingside; Civic Centre, Dagenham; Town Hall, East Ham, E6; South Woodford Library, 116 High Rd. E18; Library, North St. Hornchurch; Town Hall, Ilford; Town Hall, Romford; Library, Corbets Tey Rd. Upminster
Barking	55,886	
Dagenham	63,730	
Hornchurch	62,549	
Ilford North	60,802	
Ilford South	58,725	
Newham North East	63,122	
Romford	58,412	
Upminster	67,392	
Wanstead and Woodford	58,295	
63. London South and Surrey East	505,573	Council Offices, Caterham; Town Hall, The Parade, Epsom; Guildhall, Kingston upon Thames; Library, Banstead Rd. Purley; Town Hall, Reigate; Branch Library, Ewell Rd. Surbiton; Civic Offices, St Nicholas Way, Sutton; Library, Shotfield, Wallington
Carshalton and Wallington	69,545	
Croydon South	65,399	
East Surrey	59,291	
Epsom and Ewell	71,452	
Kingston upon Thames	57,464	
Reigate	71,330	
Surbiton	47,427	
Sutton and Cheam	63,635	
64. London South West	508,464	Town Clerk's Office, Taberner Ho., Park La. Croydon; Library, London Rd. Mitcham; Library, Lawrence Rd. South Norwood, SE25; Putney Library, Disraeli Rd. SW15; Tooting Library, Mitcham Rd. SW17; Town Hall, Wandsworth High St. SW18; Town Hall, Wimbledon, SW19; Library, Brigstock Rd. Thornton Heath
Battersea	56,642	
Croydon Central	57,133	
Croydon North East	63,458	
Croydon North West	58,831	
Mitcham and Morden	64,238	
Putney	64,389	
Tooting	58,906	
Wimbledon	64,766	
65. London South Inner	540,882	Library, Moorside Rd. Downham; Town Hall, Peckham Rd. SE5; Town Hall, Catford, SE6; Durning Library, 167 Kennington La. SE11; Town Hall, New Cross Rd. SE14; Library, Spa Rd. Bermondsey, SE16; Library, Lordship La. Dulwich, SE22; West Norwood Library, Norwood High St. SE27; Rm 213, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, SW2
Dulwich	57,388	
Lewisham, Deptford	59,179	
Lewisham East	61,821	
Lewisham West	63,890	
Norwood	56,059	
Peckham	60,036	
Southwark and Bermondsey	67,006	
Streatham	60,422	
Vauxhall	65,291	
66. London South East	568,577	Library, Beckenham Rd. Beckenham; Civic Offices, Broadway, Bexleyheath; Civic Centre, Rochester Ave. Bromley; Library, Walnut Tree Rd. Erith; The Walnuts, High St. Orpington; Info Office, Sidcup Pl. Sidcup; Eltham Mini-Town Hall, Eltham High St. SE9; Greenwich Mini-Town Hall, Woolwich Rd. SE10; Mun. Offices, 45-63 Wellington St. SE18; Library, Main Rd. Biggin Hill, Westerham
Beckenham	59,392	
Bexleyheath	60,041	
Chislehurst	55,278	
Eltham	55,817	
Erith and Crayford	56,837	
Greenwich	53,100	
Old Bexley and Sidcup	50,043	
Orpington	59,894	
Ravensbourne	59,815	
Woolwich	56,968	

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A leading merchant bank, a member of the Accepting Houses Committee, requires a Portfolio Manager to join its expanding Pension Fund Department.

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Mason & Nurse Associates
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Director
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HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career training

Prospects in the land of promise

Godfrey Golzen with advice for those seeking work in the Far East

While economists argue about whether or not the world is moving out of recession, in one area the discussion seems largely academic. Looking at the trade and manufacturing success of Hongkong and Singapore, and the wealth of resources in Malaysia or Brunei, businessmen are apt to ask "what recession?" especially as the rewards in these places are by no means confined to the process of making the rich richer. They are in one of the few parts of the world where unemployment is in low single figures, indeed Singapore is actually forecast to have a labour shortage by the end of the decade. does this mean that the Far East opens up horizons for our own hard-pressed job seekers?

One of the reasons why the Far east is so successfulis that its mainly Chinese workforce and business community possesses intelligence, discipline and a capacity for hard work matched only by the Japanese. To be frank, at general supervisory and management levels, expatriates have little to offer in the Far East that cannot be done as well, and at much lower salaries by the locals.

In more senior jobs, and in specialized professional areas like accountancy. engineering, banking and architeccture, the prospect is rather more hopeful. Trading ties with the English-speaking world – especially Britian, Australia and the USA – are extremely close and the Chinese community do not yet have the vast volume of trade that has developed in the last 10-15 years.

A fair number of vacancies are advertised in the British national and specialist press especially in financial services. Sometimes these are with British or multinational companies who have bases in the region; or they may be with local firms recruiting through British agents. In the case of Hongkong, a wide variety of public as well as private sector posts are processed through British recruitment and selection channels. Another fairly prolific recruiter in a wide variety of professional fields is the Asian Development Bank, PO box 789, Manila.

The latter body often advertisies vacancies in the *Far Eastern Economic Review* and anybody seriously interested in working there ought to get hold of a few back issues – available, for instance, at the City Business Library in London. Employers looking for senior people generally expect them to have some background knowledge of the general economic and political picture, so this is invaluable preparation for an interview.

Another useful preparatory move is to keep an eye on the overseas appointments pages of the press – not just for specific jobs but also to monitor the remuneration on offer.

Generally a job in the Far East ought to carry a salary about 50 per cent higher then its British equivalent, with fringe benefits such as free or subsidized accommodation (this is otherwise astronomically expensive, especially in Hongkong or Singapore), free education, medical care and home leave. The high salaries, incidentally, do not reflect a particularly high cost of living. Imported foods and other goods are expensive, but local products are very reasonable: for instance in Kuala Lumpur you can buy a splendid pineapple for about 30p, whereas six tired EEC apples will cost you about £1 in a supermarket.

The fact that prosperity has spread a fair way through the social system means that the Far East is rather more politically stable than some overseas posts – even in Malaysia, where there is a difficult balance of power between a predominantly Malay administration and the large and aggressively entrepreneurial ethnic Chinese minority. The biggest question mark, perhaps, is over the long term future of Hongkong, where the British mandate runs out in 1997. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building, now being put up by a firm of British architects at a cost of £600m, is a sign that the banks at least are confident about the future – and when they gamble, they usually like to bet on certainties.

Godfrey Golzen is the author of Working Abroad

The importance of references

Erich Suter examines the problems of bad references and how to avoid them

Anyone who has ever looked for a job will know the importance of obtaining good references some may have experienced the disappointment and frustration of finding out too late that one or more of their references has not responded in the way expected. There are legal remedies which applicants might have if they are given unjustifiably bad references and some ways of ensuring that they obtain acceptable references.

A prospective employer will usually ask the applicant himself to provide the names of referees. In such cases, provided the applicant has done his homework in advance, there should be no problem. A practice which is growing in popularity is for the prospective employer to ask the applicant to provide one referee of his own and to approach his previous or current employer for the other reference. An applicant who knows that a previous employer's reference is going to be bad, for example if there was a personality clash between them, can deal with those unfavourable aspects at the interview so that the impact of the reference will be nullified, or at least modified.

Those who are looking for a new job while in employment will usually have no difficulty in obtaining a good, or at least a satisfactory reference from their current employer. If the employer does not wish to lose the applicant's services, the reference will undoubtedly be a good one (unless, of course, a deliberately bad reference is given to ensure that the applicant will stay). If the current employer would be happy to see the applicant go he is, again, likely to provide a reasonable reference, since a bad reference will doubtedly thwart the applicant's chance to move.

Where a current employer is trying to dispense with the services of an employee on the basis of a settlement, or where an unfair dismissal settlement is being sought with a former employer, an agreed reference may form a valuable part of the settlement. From the employee's point of view it must be borne in mind that a referee who gives a good reference which is untrue and which he does not believe, may be liable to the employer who employs the applicant on the basis of it if he thereby suffers loss or damage. Fr this reason, those seeking settlements or agreed references or any kind must not set their sights too high by trying to obtain a reference in glowing terms which would be untrue.

If a referee gives a bad reference the applicant will rarely know about it until his job application is turned down; since references are usually given and received in strict confidence. The applicant will only have a legal remedy against a referee who gives an unjustifiably harsh reference in very limited circustances.

The most probable type of action the applicant would seek is a defamation suit. If the reference is in writing, the action will be for libel; if in a temporary form, such as a telephone reference, for slander. The main difficulty with defamation actions is that if the terms of the reference are either true or an honest statement, made without malice, of the referee's opinion of the applicant, then it is unlikely that the action would succeed. It is a defence in a defamation case to show that the person giving the information has a legal or moral duty to provide that information and that it was an honest expression of his opinion. It has not yet been established whether this defence is available to employers when giving references, but it seems likely that it would be. It will, therefore, be in a case where the referee maliciously gives a bad reference (i.e. a knowingly false reference made with a view to injuring the employee) that a defamation suit is likely to succeed.

Moreover, legal aid is not available. It is, therefore, very important that applicants make sre of the quality of their references, from the very beginning.

The author is Labour Law Adviser for the Institute of Personnel Management.

General Appointments

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:

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or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory

Colossians 3: 4

BIRTHS

ARMITAGE. – On 23rd July, to Caroline and Simon – a daughter (Holly Victoria), a sister for Dominic.

BARRINGTON HOLT – On July 23rd, to Diana (nee Laird-Craig) and Nicholas, a son (Rafe), a brother for Jess.

SEWARD. – On July 23rd at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, to Rochelle (nee Newman) and Alan, a ...

DEATHS

TOD – On July 25, suddenly after a stroke, Cecilia Beatrice, of Pennington, aged 77. Funeral Everton Church, August 2, 11 am, prior to cremation. No flowers. Donations to Save the Children Fund, c/o Lloyds Bank, Lymington.

WILLOWS. – On 22nd July, 1983, suddenly but peacefully, Lt-Col Jesse Richard Willows, late The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment) of Bishopsbourne, Canterbury, Kent. Devoted husband of Marjorie and father of Rosemary. Funeral service at Bishopsbourne Church on Friday, 29th July, at 2.15pm, followed by private cremation, no flowers by his request. Donations in lieu may be sent to Major Hugh Tennent, The Buffs Charitable Fund (Museum), RHQ, The Queen's Regiment, Howe Barracks, Canterbury, Kent. CT1 1JU.

WINAND. – On Tuesday, July 26, 1983, "Bertie", peacefully at home. Cremation at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, Surrey, on Monday, August 1, 1983, 11.30 a.m. Family and close friends. No flowers, please.

WRIGHT. – LAWRENCE, author and perspector, late of Alresford, on July 25th, 1983, peacefully after a brave fight. Cremation service at Cambridge on Monday, August 1st at 3.00 pm. Enquires to Eaden Lilley Funeral Service. Tel: 0223 369480.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BROTHERTON "Tubby" FREDERICK JOHN. There will be a service of Thanksgiving for the life of "Tubby" at St Clement Danes Church, The Strand, London, on Monday 1st August at 1pm.

HEYCOCK. – A service of thanksgiving for the life of Air Commodore George F. W. Heycock, CB, DFC, JP, will be held in St Clement Danes Church, The Strand, WC2, on Friday the 16th of September at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

... King Edward VIIth Hospital, Midhurst, may be sent to Reynolds Funeral Directors, 27-31 High Street, Bognor Regis. Tel (0243) 864745.

LUMLEY. – On July 24, 1983, peacefully, in the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, after a trying illness uncomplainingly borne, Edward Kenneth, dear husband of Val and father of Dorothy (in New Zealand), Judith and Paul; grandfather to Nigel, Mark, Claire, David and Sophie. The funeral will take place on Monday, August 1, at 12 noon at Oxford Crematoriam, Headington, Oxford. No flowers please, but donations instead to Cancer Research Fund, c/o Dr Keith Durrant, Radiotherapy Dept., Churchill Hospital, Oxford, would be appreciated.

PENNY. – On July 26, 1983, peacefully after a short illness, Thomas Simpson Penny, aged 54 years, at his home The Old Vicarage, Casterton, Cumbria. The beloved husband of Dorothy, dearly loved father of Valerie, David and Caroline and father-in-law of Colin. Headmaster of Casterton School, and formally of Canford School and Clifton College. Funeral service will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Casterton, for family and immediate friends on Friday, July 29, at 1 15 pm, prior to private cremation at Lancaster and Morecambe Crematorium. Family flowers only please. Donations to Tom Penny Memorial Fund, Casterton School. Thanksgiving service at Casterton Church on Friday, August 19, at 11.30 am.

RICHARDS on Sunday 24 July 1983, in Hospital in Edinburgh, after a very brief illness in her eighty fourth year. Nancy, widow of Dr Roydon Richards, formerly of Christs Hospital, Bridlington, and at Glasgow.

ROBERTSON William Duncan, MBE., passed away in his 92nd year on 27th July, greatly missed by his daughter Mrs F Erskine-Murray and son-in-law, of Coutherty Lane, Great Amwell, Ware, Herts and also by his grand-daughters, great-grandsons and friends. Funeral at Great Amwell Church on Saturday, 30th July at 11 am, no flowers please.

SLADEN. – On July 22, peacefully in West Wittering Nursing Home, after a long illness bravely borne, Marjory Aston (nee Ramm), beloved wife of David and loved mother of Ronald and Geoffrey. Service, Friday, July 29, at West Wittering Church at 11.45 a.m. followed by cremation. Garden flowers only. Enquiries please to Edward White & Son, 5 South Pallant, Chichester. Tel: 782136.

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(continued on page 27)

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هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, traffic, weather and other useful information available to everybody with a television set.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Selina Scott and Andrew Harvey. Includes news (with Debbie Rix) at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Keep fit (between 6.45 and 7.00), Television preview (7.15-7.30), Morning Papers (7.32 and 8.32), Doctor (8.30-8.00), Horoscope (8.30-8.45).

9.00 Captain Caveman: cartoon (r); 9.10 The Whirlybirds; 9.35 Jackanory: Rosalind Ayres reads from Frances Hodgson Burnett's The Secret Garden (r) 9.50 The Amazing Adventures of Morph; 9.55 Why Don't You ...? Leisure time ideas (r); 10.20 Closedown?

10.55 Cricket: First day's play in the Second Test between England and New Zealand. From Headingley (see also 1.40 and BBC 2 at 2.15. Highlights on BBC 2 at 10.05pm).

1.05 News After Noon: 1.22 Financial Report. And sub-titled news; 1.25 Bagpuss.

1.40 Cricket: The Second Test. More live coverage from Headingley.

4.20 Play School: Jean Watson's story William's Sand Castle (also on BBC 2 at 10.20am); 4.45 Heidi: episode 17 of this 26-part serial; 5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.15 We are the Champions: Sports contest in Glasgow. Heat five.

5.40 News; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide: with another of the Exiles in Britain series. Valerie Singleton contrasts the life styles of families of Ugandan Asians and Vietnamese "boat people".

7.00 Holiday Report. Advice from an expert – John Carter.

7.10 Best of the West: Comedy cowboy yarn about a plan to hide a shipment of gold in a coffin.

7.35 Top of the Pops: with Mike Read and Janice Long.

8.10 Fame: More stories about the students and staff at the New York High School for Performing Arts. Tonight, a mediocre actor with a high opinion of himself arrives at the school, seeking help with a charity show.

9.00 News: with Michael Buerk.

9.25 The Life and Times of David Lloyd George: Part three of Elaine Morgan's drama serial about the Welsh politician. Tonight, he becomes President of the Board of Trade, (then Chancellor of the Exchequer), settles a rail strike, and finds himself at the middle of a scandal. With Philip Madoc as the charismatic politician, and Lisabeth Miles as his wife (r).

10.25 Campus: Part 3 of this six-part series about Edinburgh University tonight concentrates on those who run the establishment – the principal, the secretary, the rector (David Steel), the Court, the Senate. We are present at an important meeting of the Court to discuss the future of the library and the day nursery.

10.55 Tom Jones Now: The Welsh singer's guest is Marie Osmond; 11.18 News.

11.20 The 20th Century Remembered: Lord Hailsham talks to Donald MacCormick about his early life, including his struggle for success at the Bar.

11.50 So You Want to Give Up Smoking: Miriam Stoppard shows you how; 12.10 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Chris Tarrant in Blackpool at 6.50, 7.15, 7.35 and 8.40; 7.05 Morning papers; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; You and Your Money at 7.50; Television preview at 8.35; Mad Lizzie at 8.50; Closedown at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. Followed by: Sesame Street: easy learning, with The Muppets; 10.25 Science International: The World of scientific research; 10.35 The Spirit of Malcolm Miller: The story of a risky crossing of the English Channel; 11.25 World Famous Fairy Tales: The Boy who Cried Wolf, in cartoon form; 11.35 Freetime: Kite-flying on Blackpool beach (r).

12.00 Heggerty Haggerty: Story of an air balloon (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go: with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: drama serial about Australians.

1.00 News: 1.20 Thames news headlines: 1.30 Emmerdale Farm.

2.00 A Plus: Nigel Kennedy plays Mozart's Violin Concerto No 3, at Thaxted Music Festival; 2.30 Funny Man: Drama serial about showbusiness folk. Episode 9. Davey (David Schofield) has a bad opening night (r); 3.30 Survival: The Way of the Jackal: The nicer side of the disliked animal.

4.00 Children's ITV: Heggerty, Haggerty (r); 4.15 Victor and Maria: story of a sandcastle; 4.20 On Safari: "Jungle" contest, with dancer Wayne Sleep as guest (r); 4.45 Home: Drama serial set in an Australian community welfare home.

5.15 Young Doctors: Dennis (Chris King) faces a bleak future.

5.45 News: 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Help! Doddington Estate Women Studies Group.

6.40 Carry On Laughing: Highlights from these unsophisticated British comedy films.

7.10 I Simply Can't See: A film about a blind boy, and the efforts of his mother to help him overcome this major disadvantage. First programme in a series of six, all about blindness. (See Choice).

7.40 Film: The Underground Man (1974) Thriller, with Peter Graves as the private detective whose former girlfriend (Jo Ann Pflug), on the run from her husband, seeks his help. Co-starring Jack Klugman, Judith Anderson, Celeste Holm and Jim Hutton. Directed by Paul Wendkos.

9.30 European Connections: France. Film about the British freelance journalist Paul Webster who lives and works in Paris. This is first of a series of six films about Britons who have settled in France. (See Choice).

10.00 News from ITN. Followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Shelley: The jobless Shelley (Hywel Bennett) is given a lesson in lying by his wife (Belinda Sinclair).

11.00 A Sense of the Past: Graeme Garden is involved in a quest for the traditional food of Britain and for shops where food is sold in the time-honoured way (r).

11.30 Lou Grant: Newspaper drama. Billy Newman (Linda Kelsey) is having trouble with her former husband. He is doing everything he can to interfere with her work.

12.55 Close: Barbara Leigh-Hunt reads a poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

CHOICE

● I SIMPLY CAN'T SEE (Thames, 7.10: transmission dates are different in other regions) is a subtle "umbrella" title for six films about blindness, subtle because, in four words, it carries a wealth of meaning. Blind people, it says in effect, are people like everybody else, except for the simple fact that they cannot see. The danger lies, however, in taking that platitude for granted and failing to understand the importance of the special relationship that ought to exist between the caring sighted and the dependent sightless. Tonight's film, which deals with the heavy burden that has fallen on the young shoulders of Jane Drysdale because of the blindness of her three-year-old son Daniel, brilliantly illustrates the nature of that special relationship. Initially, there were the mother's feeling of guilt ("I made him, and didn't make him properly"), and the broken marriage. Now, the mother is the boy's eyes. The bond that unites them is a substitute umbilical cord. David Hodgson's film is intelligently compassionate rather than sentimental and I must find space to praise Simon Kossoff's camerawork which is sparing in its use of lyricism. When he does resort to it, the effect is most moving.

● EUROPEAN CONNECTIONS (ITV, 9.30), another new six-part series beginning tonight also starts promisingly. These are films about Britons who have opted to live and work in France. If nothing else, they serve as useful correctives to the tourist's belief that it must be as wonderful to earn one's living on the Continent as to spend a holiday over there. Tonight's film is devoted to the daily routine of a freelance journalist, Paul Webster, living with his French wife and three bilingual children in a village on the outskirts of the capital. Newspaper work is not, by nature, romantic, and romanticism is, in any case, hard to find in the adopted world of Paul Webster who clearly fears that a German-type dullness might creep over Paris if the planners go on having their own way.

● I found YOU'VE NEVER SLEPT IN MINE (Radio 3, 9.50pm), Jessie Kesson's play about problem girls in an assessment centre, tragic, worrying, funny and (thanks to its Scots characters) sometimes totally incomprehensible.



Paul Webster: European Connections (ITV, 9.30)

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10). Maths (integration and area); 6.30 Floating an oil rig; 6.55 The Plough and the Hoe (5); 7.20 Inner City Story (1); 7.45 The Rate Support Grant.

10.20 Play School: see BBC 1, 4.20 entry; Closedown at 10.55.

2.15 Racing/Show Jumping/Cricket: We see four races from Glorious Goodwood – the 2.30, the 3.05, the 3.40 and the 4.10; In between times, coverage of the European Show Jumping Championships from Hickstead (includes Part 1 of the Silk Prize), and the first day's play in the Second Test between England and New Zealand at Headingley.

6.15 Cartoon: The Wise Owl.

6.25 Museum of the Year: Third programme in the series (the winner will be announced tomorrow night on BBC 2, at 6.25). Tonight, we visit another of the two contenders for the title – Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, at Cultra Manor, County Down; and the Wellcome Museum of the History of Medicine at the Science Museum in London.

6.55 Six Fifty-five: Magazine from Jersey in the Channel Islands. Interviews with Alan Whicker and John Inman (resident and visitor respectively); sand racing; and a visit to the island's famous pottery; 7.25 News: with sub-titles.

7.30 Wheels of Fire: Part five of this 10-part film series about India today. We learn something of the work of the Mulkanoor Co-operative in Andra Pradesh which provides essential services at a reasonable price in a country where so many farmers are at the mercy of unscrupulous middlemen.

8.00 Bird Spot: A film about birds that, for all sorts of reasons, smash shells. The reporter is Tony Soper (r).

8.10 Film: The V.I.P.S (1963) Romantic, glossy and, when first shown, hugely successful, omnibus movie about the different predicaments of a group of passengers stranded in the VIP lounge at London Airport when their flight to New York is delayed by fog. An impressive cast is headed by Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton, Louis Jourdan, Maggie Smith, Rod Taylor, Margaret Rutherford (in the role that won her a Hollywood Oscar), Elsa Martinelli, Orson Welles and (briefly, as a reporter) David Frost. Written by Terence Rattigan. Directed by Anthony Asquith.

10.05 Cricket: The Second Test. Highlights from the day's play at Headingley.

10.35 Newsnight: bulletins and comment.

11.25 European Show Jumping Championships: The Silk Cut Prize (Part 1) at Hickstead.

12.00 Open University (until 12.55).

CHANNEL 4

5.30 Car 54, Where are You? American-made comedy series starring Fred Gwynne (from The Munsters) and Joe E Ross as the police officer chums. Tonight, the wife of one of them tries playing matchmaker in the interests of the other.

6.00 Bewitched: Another chance to see this very popular (both in the United States, where it was made, and in Britain) comedy series starring Elizabeth Montgomery as the sorceress about to be married to a mere mortal (Dick York). Tonight, her prospective mother-in-law (Agnes Moorehead) does all she can to stop the marriage taking place.

6.30 Anything We Can Do: Actors recreate genuine do-it-yourself situations. Tonight: building a barbecue in the garden; laying a damp course for a conservatory; and fitting new taps and a shower in the bathroom.

7.00 Channel 4 News. Includes the news headlines at 7.00 and 7.30 and a business news spot at 7.35.

7.50 Comment: The platform tonight belongs to Keith Griffin who is president of Magdalen College, Oxford.

8.00 The Vanishing Tribes of Africa: Karamojong. A filmed record of the East African tribe whose complex society was destroyed thanks to a combination of factors: drought, famine, banditry and persecution at the hands of President Amin of Uganda. Filmed by Joan and Alan Root.

9.00 Soap. More bizarre happenings in the lives of the Tate and Campbell families. Tonight, for instance, Corinne is shocked to discover that her mother is not Jessica, but a former maid in the Tate household.

9.30 Film: Fear Eats the Soul (1973) Channel 4's short season of Rainer Werner Fassbinder films comes to an end with this story about an elderly widowed charlady who provokes hostility through her relationship with the Moroccan immigrant worker whom she eventually marries. The two key roles are played by Brigitte Mira and El Hedi Ben Salem (the latter an actor with no previous screen experience). Fassbinder himself appears in an unsavoury role, as the layabout son-in-law. Also starring Barbara Valentin and Irm Hermann, regulars from the Fassbinder "repertory company".

11.15 What the Papers Say: with Richard Ingrams, of Private Eye.

11.35 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: Horseplayer. The tale of a clergyman (Claude Rains) who, to pay for a new roof for his church, has a flutter at the races. Directed by Hitchcock himself. Ends at 12.00.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.25 Sport 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 7.45 Thought for the Day 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News; Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World. In Pursuit of Dragons (dragonflies etc) (r).
10.00 News; The Thing Called Love. Laurie Taylor explores human relationships.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Terry' by Philip Roddis. The reader is Judith Barker.
10.45 Daily Service†
11.00 News & Travel; With Great Pleasure (new series) Emlyn Williams presents personal choice poetry and prose. Includes a reading from Dickens (r)†
11.48 Ad Hoc Cookery with Bob Symes.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 What Ho! Jeeves 'Joy in the Morning! by P. G. Wodehouse (3)†
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers; 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 Woman's Hour. Includes crocodile hunting in Papua New Guinea, and part four of the serial The Third Miss Symons.
3.00 News. Afternoon Theatre: Alessandro's Handmaid, by Paul Bond. A revenge story about a professional juggler's assistant (Sarah Neville). With Jack Carr as the juggler.†
4.00 News. Just After Four. More memories from Fred Trueman.
4.10 A Good Read. Paperbacks. With Teresa McGonagle, Paul Bailey and Victoria Glendinning.
4.40 Story Time: 'Tulku' by Peter Dickinson (9).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1983 (r)†
7.00 News; The Archers.
7.20 Any Answers?
7.40 Four Classic Comedies. 1. The School for Scandal, by R. B. Sheridan: Starring Sarah Badel and Nigel Stock as the Teazles; Gary Bond, Alec McGowan, Clive Swift and Jane Knowles etc.
9.40 Kaleidoscope – visits the Buxton Festival. Presented by Christopher Bigsby who invites expert comment on two of the operas in the festival, Vivaldi's Griselda and Gounod's La Colombe, and on other attractions inspired by Boccaccio's Decameron, which provides the theme for this year's festival.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'I'm the King of the Castle' by Susan Hill (9) Read by Lynn Farleigh.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast. England VHF with if above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Science and Society (4) 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Mental Infirmity at Home 11.50 Literacy, Education and Society.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Mozart (Overture: The Marriage of Figaro), Johann Strauss (O habet acht), Dvorak (Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72, No 1). Wagner, Haydn (Symphony No 96). Records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Cherubini, Mendelssohn (Violin Concerto in E minor), Strauss (Symphonic Poem Till Eulenspeigel).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: William Byrd. Records (Graduelia, Parthenia and Psalmes, songs and sonnets, 1611).†
10.00 A Copland Symphony. Symphony No 3. Played by the Philharmonia, conducted by the composer.†
10.45 Music for Harp: John Parry, Roussel, Grace Williams, Pierne, Farkas. Performed by Sioned Williams. Included Grace Williams's Hiraeth.†
11.10 Hallé Orchestra. Part One. Elgar (overture Cockaigne) and Ireland (Piano Concerto in E flat).†
11.55 Interval Reading.
12.00 Hallé Orchestra. Part Two. Bruckner (the Symphony No 6 in A major).†
1.00 News.
1.05 French Piano Music: Ravel, Debussy, Franck. Played by Jean-Philippe Collard. Includes Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue and Ravel's Valses nobles et sentimentales.†
2.00 Joshua. An oratorio by Handel. With Kenneth Bowen in the title role, Felicity Palmer, Michael Rippon and James Bowman. Interval readings at 2.55, 3.45.
4.30 Enesco. Violin and Piano Sonata No 2. Played by Rasma Lielmane and Kathron Sturrock.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Includes Debussy's Jeux and works by Mozart, Chopin and Sorabji. Presented by Roger Nichols.†
6.30 Bandstand. Edward Gregson, Buxton Orr, Mussorgsky arranged Howarth (from the 1983 European Brass Band Championships in Kerkrade). The Gregson work is the Fanfare for Europe; Swedish March. The Orr work is the Caledonian Suite. The Mussorgsky is Baba Yaga: The Great Gate of Kiev. †
7.00 Haydn Piano Sonatas. James Walker plays the sonata in A flat (H XVI46).†
7.30 Proms 83. From the Royal Albert Hall. Part one. Baird and Beethoven (see panel).†
8.35 Summer Excursions, with A H Halsey. Nostalgic return to Arsenal Stadium and Kentish Town.
8.55 Proms 83. From the Royal Albert Hall. Part 2. Brahms
9.50 You've Never Slept in Mine. Play by Jessie Kesson, set in an assessment centre for problem girls. Starring Elaine Collins.†
10.20 J. C. Bach. Sextet in C. Record. Performed by the Felburg Baroque Soloists.†
10.35 The Electronic Voice (1). Musik und Sprache. First of eight programmes – discussing works by Stockhausen and Ligeti.
11.15 News.
Medium Frequency/Medium Wave as vhf above except: 10.45 am-6.30 Cricket: Second Test. New Zealand and England in the Second Cornhill Test at Headingley, including 1.05 News. 1.10 The Great Match – Headingley 1965. 1.30 Lunchtime Scoreboard.
VHF only – Open University: 6.15 am Water Management. 6.35-6.55 Community Participation. 11.20 pm Fisheries and Food. 11.40-12.00 Modern Art: Breton and Trotsky.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Baird: Four Essays for Orchestra. Beethoven: Piano Concerto No 3 in C minor (soloist John Lill).
8.55 Brahms: Symphony No 2 in D major. BBC Philharmonic conducted by Gunther Herbig. Radio 3.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00 pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 5.00 Colin Berry† 7.30 Ray Moore† 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00pm Music While You Work† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02 Sports Desk 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.02 Sports Desk 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results 7.28 Cricket Desk 7.30 The Boston Pops† 8.30 Country Club† with Wally Whyton. 9.30 Star Sounds Extra 9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 Know Your Place starring Roy Dotrice, Patricia Hayes 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am The David Francis Sound† 1.30 The Organist Entertains† 2.00-5.00 Richard Clegg† presents You and the Night and the Music

Radio 1

News on the half from 6.30 am until 8.30 pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 11.00 Tony Blackburn with the Radio 1 Roadshow in Morecambe 12.30 Newsbeat 12.45 Mike Smith 2.00 Steve Wright 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.00 Talkabout 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel† 12.00 Midnight Close VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Stories by Saki. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science Through the Looking Glass. 10.00 The Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Cricket. 2.45 Network UK. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Simenon's Maigret. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Fantastic Fiddler. 2.30 Europe's Untidy Peace. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours 5.45 The World Today. (All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★Black and white (r) Repeat.

BBC1: Wales: 1.22-1.25 pm News. 4.18-4.20 News. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 12.00 midnight News of Wales. Scotland: 1.20-1.25 pm Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. Northern Ireland: 1.22-1.25 pm Northern Ireland. 4.18-4.25 Northern Ireland. 6.00-6.25 Scene around Six. 12.00 midnight Northern Ireland News. Close. England: 6.10-6.25 pm Regional News Magazine.

S4C Starts 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.40 Best of C. L. R. James. 4.05 Eastern Eye. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Gweld I'r Gwyllt. 5.35 Dick Van Dyke Show. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Car 54, Where are You. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Teule Ffôn. 8.30 "Môn Araul ... Man Orau". 9.30 St Elsewhere. 10.25 Festival. 11.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 10.25. Tarzan. 11.15 Karate Spirit. 11.35-12.00 Freetime. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 5.15-5.45 That Girl. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.32 Come in. 11.30 Me and my Camera. 12.00 Epilogue.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25 Space 1999. 11.15 Foo-Foo. 11.25 3-2-1 Contact. 11–55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm News. 3.30-4.00 House Calls. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Yesterday's Farming. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* HTV WALES: 6.00 pm-6.45 Wales at Six; 10.30-11.00 By The Way.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 10.25 Vicky the Viking. 10.45 Voyage to The Bottom of The Sea. 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 New Forest Show. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Ladies Man. 11.00-11.30 Me and My Camera. 12.25 Company. Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.00-12.10 pm Heggerty Haggerty. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Crime Casebook. 5.15-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Chance to Meet ... Katie Boyle. 6.40 Gardens for All. 7.10 PS Its Paul Squire. 7.40-9.30 Film: Doctor in Clover. 10.35 Target Bowls. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Mysteries.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25 Cartoon. 10.45 Tarzan. 11.35-12.00 Freetime. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Mork and Mindy. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30 Arena. 6.45 Cossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Look what we've found. 11.00 Me and my camera. 11.30 Love American style. 12.30 Vantage point, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am-12.00 Film: Daring Game (Lloyd Bridges). 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Tales at teatime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.40 Take the high road. 7.10-7.40 Benson. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.25 Late call. 11.30 Me and my camera. 12.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am 3-2-1 Contact. 10.00 Morning Serial. 10.30 Central Sport. 11.05-12.00 Tarzan. 12.30pm-1.00 About Britain. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 It's Paul Squire. 7.30 England their England. 8.00-9.00 Film: Rendezvous Hotel. Comedy. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.00 News. 11.15 Me and My Camera. 11.45 Making a Living. 12.15am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30am Once upon a time...Man. 10.55 Dick Tracy. 11.00 3-2-1 Contact. 11.25 Freetime. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 House Calls. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Survival. 3.30-4.00 Great North Face Air Race. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00 This is your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Me and My Camera. 12.00 Profiles in Rock. 12.35am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.30 am Once upon a time ... Man 10.55 European folk tales. 11.10-12.00 Sinbad voyage. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Crime casebook. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 7.10 PS It's Paul Squire. 7.40-9.30 Film:Doctor in Clover (Leslie Phillips). 10.35 British target bowls championship. 11.00 Me and my Camera. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30 am Postscript 12.36 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead 10.30 Wonderful World of Professor Kitzel. 10.40 New Accelerators 11.05 New Fred and Barney Show. 11.35-12.00 Freetime. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime 3.30-4.00 Snow Children. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30 Police Six. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Farming Summer Special. 11.00 Me and my Camera. 11.30 New Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trail. 10.50 Tarzan 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20-1.30pm News 3.30-4.00 Close Encouters. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.35 Police News. 6.40 Crossroad. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squires. 10.30 Nine to Five 11.00 Me and my Camera. 11.30 Doomsday. 12.00 News.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Nature of Things. 10.50 Animal Camouflage. 11.05 Sport Billy 11.35-12.00 Freetime 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy 1.20-1.30 News. 1.30 Emmerdale Farm 3.30-4.00 One Woman. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 Robin's Nest. 10.30 Me and my Camera. 11.00 Past Masters. 11.00 Star Class

BORDER As London except: 10.25 am-12.00 Film: Tiger in the Smoke (Donald Sinden) 1.20 pm-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Preview 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 me and My Camera 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 News

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

(continued from page 26)

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Colombo rioting wrecks 20,000 Tamil businesses

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Smoke from hundreds of shops, offices, warehouses and homes blew idly over Colombo yesterday. Any business, any house belonging to, or occupied by, a Tamil has been attacked by gangs of *goondas* (hooligans) and the resulting destruction looks like London after a heavy night's attention from the Luftwaffe.

The sharp smell of destruction fills the nostrils and the roads beneath the feet crunch with broken glass. Cars and lorries lie at ungainly angles across the footways.

In Pettah, the old commercial heart of the city, row after row of sari boutiques, electronic dealers, rice sellers, car parts stores, lie shattered and scarred. The ashes and effluents of racial hatred spill far into the roadway.

‘The sharp smell of destruction fills the nostrils and the roads beneath the feet crunch with broken glass. Cars and lorries lie at ungainly angles.’

Last night, to prevent a further recurrence of the three nights of mayhem, a curfew was enforced with rigorous discipline. In the town centre every street corner was manned with steel-helmeted troops.

Further out, enforcement of the curfew was more difficult and young curfew-breakers popped across the road and in and out of alleyways like quicksilver. Those who were caught were made to put their hands on their heads and spin round in circles for five or 10 minutes until they fell with dizziness and were allowed to stagger off.

Government officials yesterday estimated that 20,000 business and declared that there was a pattern of organization and planning in the rioting and looting. They also admitted that the disturbances had spread to the central hill town of Kandy, and to a smaller town closer to Colombo called Compole.

The violence got under way late on Sunday after news spread of the deaths of 13 soldiers in a terrorist attack in the north. Plans to bury to victims in a mass grave in the main cemetery of Colombo caused a crowd to gather.

The crowd became hostile. The first Tamil shops and premises attacked were near the cemetery.

The following morning the terror reached a peak. Families left on their own while their menfolk were at work were invaded by hostile gangs demanding money and stealing.

People who had lived happily with their neighbours for years and whose only crime was that they spoke a different language and worshiped a Hindu god were suddenly disposessed. Their homes and furnishings were burnt and tossed into the street.

The imposition of the curfew at 2 pm that day brought a little relief, but not much. The curfew was supposed to be in full effect all day on Tuesday but that did not prevent further homes and businesses suffering.

By yesterday is seemed that the crowd's fury had been slaked. The curfew was relaxed from 5 am but imposed at 4 pm.

According to an announcement yesterday the curfew will be lifted between 5 am and 2 pm today and tomorrow but on Saturday and Sunday it will remain in force all day.

Tamil families have taken refuge in six refugee camps around the city, mainly in school buildings, where they are protected by armed guards.

Unofficial estimates put the number of dead in the three days of rioting at more than 100.

One of the prinicipal reasons for Britain's delay in granting independence to its former colony was because of fears that the majority would tyrannize the minority Tamils.

‘People who had lived happily with their neighbours for years and whose only crime was that they spoke a different language and worshipped a Hindu god were suddenly dispossessed.’

But the majority Sinhala speakers feel that they are threatened by 40 million Tamil speakers in India. They feel it is their language and their civilization which is under potenial attack.

● Holidays hit: The Association of British Travel Agents is advising its members to postpone package holiday flights to Sri Lanka

Tourists return, page 6



Shopping spree: Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother during a visit to Sandringham Flower Show yesterday accompanied by the Duchess of Kent. The Queen Mother spent £20.45 at the show.

£670m cuts total revealed

Continued from page 1

announced record profits, is to repay £43m to the Exchequer this year instead of £34m, and the Central Electricity Generating Board and the area electricity boards for England and Wales must repay £418m instead of £406m.

Mr Rees said to a Conservative backbencher that there would be no justification for any price increases by nationalized industries.

Mr Shore accused the Government of indulging in one more exercise in inept and brutal surgery.

Among the cuts confirmed are: defence, £240m; health (England) £108m; the arts £3.5m, and among the smaller but most sensitive programmes cuts of £500,000 each in provision for the British Council and the BBC's external services.

Savings in expenditure on law and order and the protective services, including prisons, treatment of offenders and civil defence, total £10.8m. Expenditure by the Northern Ireland departments is reduced by £11.9m

Arts cuts, page 2

FT gives up hope of NGA negotiations

Continued from page 1

They are being asked to signify by the end of next week whether they will cooperate with the company in this plan. Meanwhile, plans to restart the *FT's* European operation will be suspended.

Mr George Jerrom, national officer of the NGA, who attended yesterday's disciplinary hearing at the TUC, reacted sharply to the company's move last night.

"If the company is intent on that course of action, with whatever agreement they receive, it will lead to a confrontation outside the area of the *FT* and every other newspaper proprietor should be aware of the repercussions of such action", he said.

This veiled threat of an industry-wide stoppage will probably have an effect on the responses of the unions the *FT* wants to bring into its republication plan. Members of other unions at Bracken House are understood to be reluctant to join the exercise at this stage.

The TUC General Council yesterday set in motion the disciplinary process which will end in the NGA's suspension or expulsion if it refuses to accept a peace settlement.

By 25 votes to eight, the council agreed formally to "advise" the NGA to accept the mediator's award which has the personal support of Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC. But it seems certain that the union will refuse.

After appearing before the council, Mr Joe Wade, general secretary of the NGA, said: "They have allowed themselves to be used as a battering ram by the *FT* management to bludgeon the NGA into surrendering. I can tell you the NGA is not going to surrender."

Print union leaders have been given a week to accept the "advice" of the TUC and if they continue their defiance they will be brought before the General Council again on August 4 to face suspension from the labour movement.

Mr Murray swung the vote yesterday by telling union leaders – "and which of you has not been in my office asking for help?" – that he would abdicate his personal peacemaking role in industrial disputes if they failed to support him in the present crisis.

Pay review penalizes strikers

Continued from page 1

David Williams, general secretary of COHSE, with 140,000 nurses as members, said "the Government is to deny the right to take industrial action to more than half a million people.

Nupe, which has a membership of 90,000 nurses, added that it was "very surprised strings had been attached".

Only the Royal College of Nursing, representing 226,000 nurses, said that it welcomed the document wholeheartedly and the fact that it is to be implemented immediately.

In her written reply Mrs Thatcher said that Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, would be establishing the review body "without delay".

It would advise the Prime Minister annually on pay with effect from April 1984 and would concern nursing staff, midwives, health visitors, physiotherapists, radiographers, remedial gymnasts, occupational therapists, orthoptists, chiropodists, dieticians and related grades in the National Health Service.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Helping hand for good relations

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, yesterday arranged an armistice for what his party has traditionally regarded as Britain's oldest ally: the Stock Exchange.

That power had been the subject of a case brought against it by the Director General of Fair Trading in the Restrictive Practices Court. Mr Parkinson's backbenchers regarded this as an act of aggression. The cause of the Stock Exchange arouses the same sort of passionate, sometimes romantic, loyalties on the Conservative backbenches as does, on the Labour benches, the cause of the Nicaraguan Government's death squads in El Salvador.

The Stock Exchange is one of those places that makes Tories just a little bit sentimental. Many of them have families still living there. These backbenchers just cammot bear the idea of any thing awful befalling their loved ones. So there was deep gratitude on the Conservative benches when Mr Parkinson arrived to announce: "Ministers have for some time been concerned that the court proceedings under the Restrictive Trade Practies Act may not be the best way to pursue the matters raised by the Director General."

Amid moving scenes on the benches, Mr Parkinson went on: "While these proceedings are pending, it is difficult for the Stock Exchange to makes changes to enable its members to compete for business worldwide. There is also a danger the the legal proceedings within the framework of the Act may damage the effective operation of the Stock Exchange, which remains essential to the working of our economy. Accordingly, the Government would wish to see the matter settled out of court."

The chairman of the Stock Exchange had made various proposals, which Mr Parkinson listed, which, it would seem, were designed to meet the objections raised by the Director General of Fair Trading. The upshot of it all was that the Government would introduce legislation to exclude the Stock Exchange from the operation of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Conservative approval of the Parkinson peace initiative was balanced by Labour hysteria. Mr Peter Archer, the Opposition spokesman, said it was "a deal between cronies in a smoke-filled room". That sort of thing Mr Parkinson could survive.

There was a great deal of it from the benches opposite him for half an hour. Mr Parkinson dealt with it with a rather impressive mastery of the formidably complex, and indeed formidably boring subject. He tended to point out that a large number of bodies and activities were excluded from the operation of various Acts, including unions, his own trade of accountancy, and that of Mr Archer, who is a barrister.

A figure who presented greater difficulty for Mr Parkinson was the member for Halesowen, Mr John Stokes, of the Extreme-Respectable wing of the party. He seemed rather worried about what Mr Parkinson was doing. He urged the minister to remember "that in the past the Tory Party has always preferred the landed interest to the moneyed interest of the Whigs".

In glossy Mr Parkinson and martial Mr Stokes, there was an irrevocable clash of styles. History, as Mr Parkinson modestly implied in his reply, is not his strong suit. In fact, his strong suit is always his suit. Yesterday he wore a fabulously cut medium-grey creation, as opposed to Mr Stokes' darker, traditionalist ensemble.

Then again, the only thing that Mr Parkinson is likely to know about the Whigs is that his more envious colleagues have presumably accused him of wearing one – so youthful and superbly-barbered is his growth.

On the whole, the new Tory members were not to be found on the Stokes wing of the party on this issue, since many of them manage to combine both the landed and moneyed interest. Not that this makes any easier the question of who exactly they are, even though the Parliament is over a month old. "Mr Er .. Er." cried the Speaker yesterday when calling one of them to put a question. When no name issued from the Chair, the member said: "Yes". And he went on to put his question. At least we all *assumed* he was a member. But you never know with some of these Whigs who seem to be wandering in off the streets

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attend a reception to mark the 75th anniversary of the Guild of Freemen of the City of London, Guildhall, 6.30.

Princess Anne opens the cancer scanner at Broomfield Hospital, Chelmsford, 11; visits Britvic Limited, Chelmsford, 2; opens the Essex Autistic Society's new centre at Peldon Old Rectory, Peldon, Essex, 3.30.

Princess Margaret, President of the Girl Guides Association, visits the International Camp at Coedarhydyglyn, South Glamorgan, 2.30.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends The Royal Tournament at Earls Court Stadium, London, 2.20.

New exhibitions

Humberside print competition entries (until Aug 14); and National Art Collections Fund anniversary exhibitions: works acquired with the aid of the Fund (until Sept 11); both at Usher Gallery, Lindom Road, Lincoln: Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.

Photographs by Stuart Roy, Riverside Theatre, New University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland; Mon to Sat 10 to 7, closed Sun; (until Aug 20).

Exhibitions in progress

European and American Art, Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Inverleith House, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until Sept 25).

Great American Prints: Whistler to Warhol, Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9, closed Sun; (until Sept 10).

Treasures from the collections of The Duke of Norfolk, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 6; (until Aug 7).

Impressionism and Expressionism: Paintings from collections in Saarbrucken, Germany, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30; (until Aug 21).

Spode-Copeland 1733-1983, City Museum, Stoke-on-Trent; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, Wed 10.30 to 8, closed Sun; (until Sept 3).

Grandmother's Wardrobe: fashions 1896-1983, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley; Tues to Sun 10 to 6, closed Mon; (until Sept 11).

Virgil in Britain: books and graphics, Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Sept 2).

Beatrix Potter exhibition (until Nov 6); and The Last of the Bedouin in Jordan (until Aug 7); both at Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal, Cumbria: Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5.

Music

Organ recital by John Scott, Chester Cathedral, 1.10.

Organ recital by Christopher Saward, Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge, 1.10.

Concert by Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Cherry Hinton Hall, Cambridge, 7.30.

Organ recital by Roger Carter, St Mary's Centre, Aylesbury, 1.10.

Concert by Tallis Chamber Choir and English Chamber Orchestra, St Nicholas Chapel, King's Lynn, 8.

General

Watch the Birdie: events for children aged 8 and above, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 11.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,193

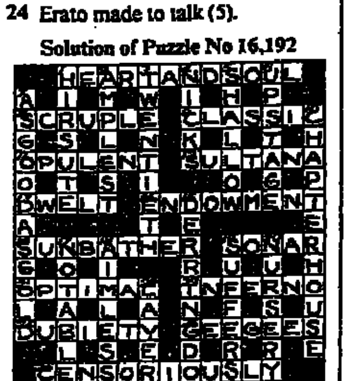
ACROSS

1 Put a thick coat on in bed – Aubrey's example (6).
5 Pearl may be refined (8).
9 The Underground Alice went by – from Warren Street? (6-4).
10 A character on the staff fixes the pitch (4).
11 Express surprise after this direction to book a place (8).
12 Green salad with yoghurt first for vigour (6).
13 Appeal – the accused's answer (4).
15 International body has things to sell unexpectedly (8).
18 Wherein eg outline accounts are kept (8).
19 Show an inclination to jargon (4).
21 Headgear for radical MP? (6).
23 Manual worker responsible for throughput (8).
25 This may be paid to male journalist (4).
26 One of many things to talk of – and it may get heated (7-3).
27 From start to finish the boy went wrong (8).
28 Blooming idle types in the field (6).

DOWN

2 Avoid a lady who admits, briefly, her advancing years (5).
3 Determine what makes rat a biter (9).
4 Disheartened cricketer is serving officer (6).
5 Old Greek's 20 Utopia (5-6-4).
6 Loyal follower right to consume cooked game (8).
7 Family man who takes the pledge (5).
8 Growth without a 14 system (9).
14 Detach section of table for this kind of ledger (5-4).
16 Pigeon for playful financier (9).
17 German did this – Ireland too, to be at peace (8).
20 It picks up the sound of the satellite (6).
22 Go begging for a penny once behind bars (5).
24 Erato made to talk (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,192



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motions on code of local government audit practice for England and Wales.

Datapost service

Datapost, the Royal Mail's courier delivery service for urgent items, is now available to the Republic of Ireland. Documents and printed matter can be sent to the cities of Cork and Dublin and all areas of County Dublin, with delivery next day. Details from local head post offices or call the operator for Freephone Datapost.

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New Books – Paperbacks

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
Another time, Another Place, by Jessie Kesson (Chatto & Windus, £2.95)
Attlee as I Knew Him, edited by Geoffrey Dellar, (Tower Hamlets Library Service, £2)
A Voice Through the Cloud, by Denton Welsh (Penguin, £2.50)
Defy the Wilderness, by Lynne Reid Banks (Penguin, £1.75)
Gunboat Diplomacy, 1895 – 1905, by Miriam Hood (Allen & Unwin, £5.95)
Helbeck of Bannisdale, by Mrs Humphrey Ward, edited with an introduction by Brian Worthington (Penguin, £2.95)
Myth and Ritual in Christianity, by Alan Watts (Thames & Hudson, £4.95)
The Fates of Nations, a biological theory of history, by Paul Colinvaux (Penguin, £3.50)
The Girl of the Sea of Cortez, by Peter Benchley. (Corgi, £1.95)
The Oxford Paperback Dictionary, new edition, compiled by Joyce M. Hawkins (Oxford, (£2.95)
PH

The papers

The barrage of criticism descending on President Reagan's head over Central America, is undeserved, says the Daily Express. "If he allows Nicaragua to subvert El Salvador where will the rot stop? Let us just remember who are our friends and who are the declared foes of democracy."

National Day

Peru today celebrates the anniversary of its declaration of independence from Spain in 1821. Full independence was not, however, secured until December 1824, when troops commanded by the Venezuelan general Antonio José de Sucre defeated the Spanish forces at the battle of Ayacucho.

Anniversaries

Births: **Gerard Manley Hopkins**, Stratford, Essex, 1844; **Beatrix Potter**, London, 1866; **Léonide Massine**, dancer and choreographer, (new style Aug 9), Moscow, 1896. Deaths: **Thomas Cromwell**, Earl of Essex, executed on Tower Hill, 1540; **Abraham Cowley**, poet, Chertsey, Surrey, 1667; **Antonio Vivaldi**, Venice, 1741; **Johann Sebastian Bach**, Leipzig, 1750; **Sir Moses Montefiore**, philantropist, Ramsgate, 1885. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, 1914.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.815	1.735
Austria Sch	29.20	27.65
Belgium Fr	82.75	78.75
Canada $	1.95	1.87
Denmark Kr	14.95	14.25
Finland Mkk	8.86	8.46
France Fr	12.42	11.87
Germany DM	4.13	3.93
Greece Dr	136.50	127.50
Hongkong $	11.45	10.80
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.25
Italy Lira	2450.00	2330.00
Japan Yen	387.00	367.00
Netherlands Gld	4.63	4.41
Norway Kr	11.69	11.12
Portugal Esc	187.00	177.00
South Africa Rd	2.02	1.87
Spain Pta	229.50	218.50
Sweden Kr	12.29	11.69
Switzerland Fr	3.35	3.18
USA $	1.57	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	147.00	140.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 334.7.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 10.1 at 719.0.

Roads

Lodon and the South-east: A307: Petersham Road, Richmond, closed near Star and Garter Hill; diversions: avoid Richmond Bridge at peak times. A286/A285/A27: Heavy traffic because of Goodwood Races, N of Chichester. Extra traffic on Earls Court one-way system because of Royal Tournament.

Wales and the West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud and Thornbury). M4: Lane closures at junction 32 (Cardiff). A483: Roadworks and temporary traffic lights at Ammanford, Dyfed.

Midlands E Anglia: M6: Lane closures between junctions 10 and 11 (Walsall and Cannock). A1: Lane closures at Colsterworth, Lincolnshire. M1: Lane closure between junctions 15 and 16 (Northampton).

North: M1: Restricted access to motorway at times between junctiens 30 and 31 near Sheffield. A6119: Lane closures at Whitbread Drive, Blackburn, Lancashire. M6: Lane closures between junctions 19 and 20 (Chester).

Scotland: A725: Lane closures at Bogsbrae, Strathclyde. M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk to Kincardine Bridge). A72: Single lane traffic W of A703 junction Peebles.

Air travel warning

The Civil Aviation Authority warns air travellers not to carry dangerous goods in their luggage or hand baggage. Prohibited items include lighter fuel, butane gas containers, camping gas cylinders, matches, mercury thermometers and fireworks, all of which can be a hazard if carried on an aircraft.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	3 to 6 pm*
Basildon	high	3 to 6 pm*
Bath	high	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm
Bradford	high	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	high	6 to 9 pm*
Carlisle	med	noon to 3 pm
Darlington	high	3 to 6 pm
Dudley	high	3 to 6 pm*
Edinburgh	high	3 to 6 pm
Exeter	low	–
Glasgow	high	3 to 6 pm*
Hull	high	3 to 6 pm*
Leeds	high	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	high	3 to 6 pm*
Maidstone	low	–
Norwich	low	–
Preston	high	noon to 3 pm
Reading	high	noon to 3 pm*
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm
Salford	high	noon to 3 pm
Southampton	high	3 to 6 pm*
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm*
Tewkesbury	high	3 to 6 pm
Warwick	high	3 to 6 pm*
Runcorn	low	3 to 6 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure will persist from Ireland to Scandinavia.

6 am to midnight

London, central S, SW England: Fog patches soon dispersing, mainly dry, bright or sunny intervals; wind E, moderate; max temp 24 to 26C (75 to 79F).

SE England: Rather cloudy at times, some sunshine, isolated thunderstorms, for patches persisting on coasts; wind NE, moderate: max temp 25C (77F), cooler on coasts.

East Anglia: Dry, sunny intervals, fog patches dispersing inland, persisting on some coasts; wind NE, light; max temp 23C (73F), cooler on coasts.

Midlands, E, NW, central N, NE England, Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, thundery showers, fog patches at times; wind NE, moderate: max temp 25C (77F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Bright or sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind W, light; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Argyll: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 16C (61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mainly dry and warm, becoming cloudier in N with occasional rain.

SEA PASSAGES: S, North Sea: Wing NE fresh, decreasing moderate later; sea mainly moderate. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, fresh or strong; sea moderate locally rough. St George's Channel: Wind N, fresh, backing NW, moderate; sea moderate, becoming slight. Irish Sea: Wind mainly NW, moderate; sea mainly slight.

Sun rises: 5.17am Sun sets: 8.56pm
Moon sets: 8.34am Moon rises: 10.50pm
Last Quarter: August 2.

Lighting-up time

London 9.26 pm to 4.49 am
Bristol 9.35 pm to 4.59 am
Edinburgh 9.58 pm to 4.40 am
Manchester 9.43 pm to 4.48 am
Penzance 9.42 pm to 5.16 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F
Belfast	c	15	59
Birmingham	c	22	72
Blackpool	s	19	66
Bristol	c	22	72
Cardiff	s	25	77
Edinburgh	c	20	68
Glasgow	c	20	68
Guernsey	s	22	72
Inverness	f	18	64
Jersey	s	25	77
London	f	26	79
Manchester	c	23	73
Newcastle	c	18	64
Ronaldsway	f	16	61

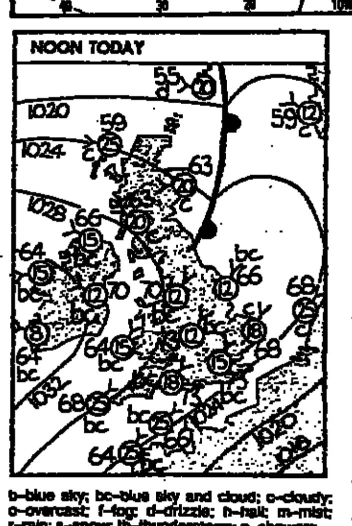
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 26C (79F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 19C (66F). Humidity: 6 pm, 59 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,020.4 millibars, rising.

Highest and lowest

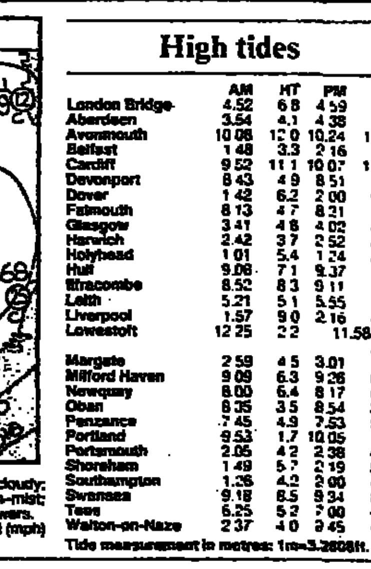
Highest day temp: Southsea, 29C (84F); lowest day max: Lerwick and Fair Isle, 13C (55F); highest rainfall: Lyneham, Wilts, 1.06ins; highest sunshine: Falmouth, 12.3hrs.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

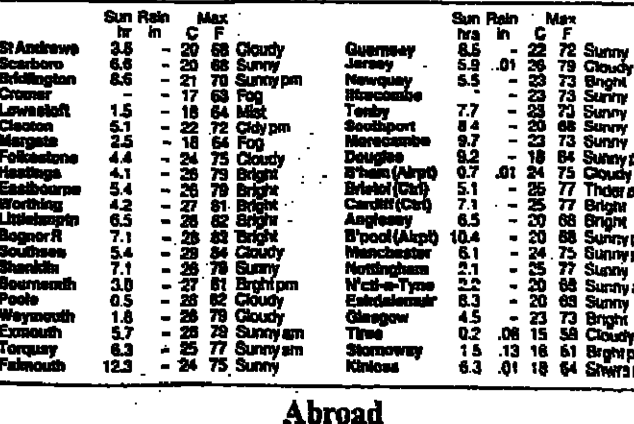
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.52	6.8	4.59	6.8
Aberdeen	3.54	4.1	4.38	3.9
Avonmouth	10.08	12.0	10.24	12.1
Belfast	1.48	3.3	2.16	3.0
Cardiff	9.52	11.1	10.07	11.2
Devonport	8.43	4.9	8.51	5.1
Dover	1.42	6.2	2.00	6.4
Falmouth	8.13	4.7	8.21	4.9
Glasgow	3.41	4.8	4.02	4.2
Harwich	2.42	3.7	2.52	3.8
Holyhead	1.01	5.4	1.24	5.0
Hull	9.08	7.1	9.37	6.7
Ilfracombe	8.52	8.3	9.11	8.5
Leith	5.21	5.1	5.55	5.0
Liverpool	1.57	9.0	2.16	8.6
Lowestoft	12.25	2.2	11.58am	2.5
Margate	2.59	4.5	3.01	4.5
Milford Haven	9.09	6.3	9.26	6.5
Newquay	8.00	6.4	8.17	6.6
Oban	8.35	3.5	8.54	3.8
Penzance	7.45	4.9	7.53	5.2
Portland	9.53	1.7	10.05	1.9
Portsmouth	2.05	4.2	2.38	4.3
Shoreham	1.49	5.7	2.19	5.8
Southampton	1.36	4.2	2.00	4.2
Swansea	9.18	8.5	9.34	8.7
Tees	6.25	5.2	7.00	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	2.37	4.0	2.45	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

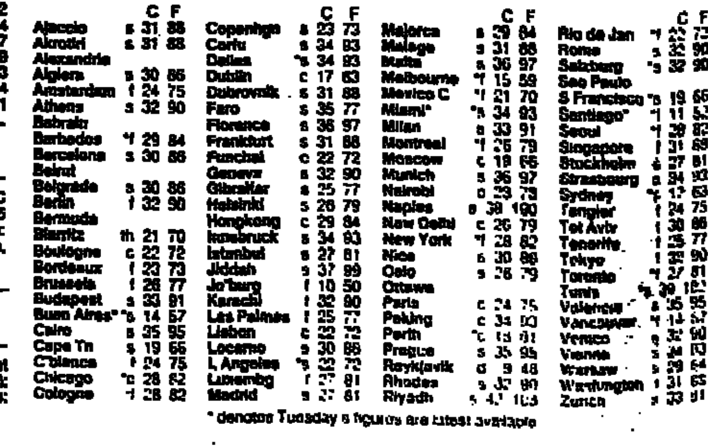
Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F	
St Andrews	3.6	–	20	68	Cloudy
Scarboro	6.6	–	20	68	Sunny
Bridlington	8.6	–	21	70	Sunny pm
Cromer	–	–	17	63	Fog
Lowestoft	1.5	–	18	64	Mist
Clacton	5.1	–	22	72	Cldy pm
Margate	2.5	–	18	64	Fog
Folkestone	4.4	–	24	75	Cloudy
Hastings	4.1	–	26	79	Bright
Eastbourne	5.4	–	26	79	Bright
Worthing	4.2	–	27	81	Bright
Littlehmptn	6.5	–	28	82	Bright
Bognor R	7.1	–	28	82	Bright
Southsea	5.4	–	29	84	Cloudy
Shanklin	7.1	–	26	79	Sunny
Bournemth	3.0	–	27	81	Bright pm
Poole	0.5	–	28	82	Cloudy
Weymouth	1.8	–	26	79	Cloudy
Exmouth	5.7	–	26	79	Sunny am
Torquay	6.3	–	25	77	Sunny am
Falmouth	12.3	–	24	75	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Guernsey	6.5	–	22	72	Sunny
Jersey	5.9	.01	26	79	Cloudy
Newquay	5.5	–	23	73	Bright
Ilfracombe	–	–	23	73	Sunny
Tenby	7.7	–	23	73	Sunny
Southport	8.4	–	20	68	Sunny
Morecambe	9.7	–	23	73	Sunny
Douglas	9.2	–	18	64	Sunny pm
B'ham (Airpt)	0.7	.01	24	75	Cloudy
Bristol (Ctl)	5.1	–	25	77	Thder am
Cardiff (Ctl)	7.1	–	25	77	Bright
Anglesey	6.5	–	20	68	Bright
B'pool (Airpt)	10.4	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Manchester	6.1	–	24	75	Sunny pm
Nottingham	2.1	–	25	77	Sunny
N'cstl-n-Tyne	2.2	–	20	68	Sunny am
Eskdalemuir	8.3	–	20	68	Sunny
Glasgow	4.5	–	23	73	Bright
Tiree	0.2	.08	15	59	Cloudy
Stornoway	1.5	.13	16	61	Bright pm
Kinloss	6.3	.01	18	64	Shwrs am

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	31	88
Akrotiri	s	31	88
Alexandria			
Algiers	s	30	86
Amsterdam	f	24	75
Athens	s	32	90
Bahrain			
Barbados	*f	29	84
Barcelona	s	30	86
Beirut			
Belgrade	s	30	86
Berlin	f	32	90
Bermuda			
Biarritz	th	21	70
Boulogne	c	22	72
Bordeaux	f	23	73
Brussels	f	25	77
Budapest	s	33	91
Buen Aires*	*s	14	57
Cairo	s	35	95
Cape Tn	s	19	66
C'blanca	f	24	75
Chicago	*c	28	82
Cologne	f	28	82
Copenhgn	s	23	73
Corfu	s	34	93
Dallas	*s	34	93
Dublin	c	17	63
Dubrovnik	s	31	88
Faro	s	25	77
Florence	s	36	97
Frankfurt	s	31	88
Funchal	c	22	72
Geneva	s	32	90
Gibraltar	s	25	77
Helsinki	s	26	79
Hongkong	c	29	84
Innsbruck	s	34	93
Istanbul	s	27	81
Jiddah	s	37	99
Jo'burg	f	10	50
Karachi	f	32	90
Las Palmas	f	25	77
Lisbon	c	22	72
Locarno	s	30	86
L Angeles	*s	22	72
Luxembg	f	27	81
Madrid	s	27	81
Majorca	s	29	84
Malaga	s	31	88
Malta	s	36	97
Melbourne	*f	15	59
Mexico C	*f	21	70
Miami*	*s	34	93
Milan	s	33	91
Montreal	*f	26	79
Moscow	c	19	66
Munich	s	36	97
Nairobi	c	23	73
Naples	s	38	100
New Delhi	c	26	79
New York	*f	28	82
Nice	s	30	86
Oslo	s	26	79
Ottawa			
Paris	c	24	75
Peking	c	34	93
Perth	*c	13	[illegible]
Prague	s	35	95
Reykjavik	c	9	48
Rhodes	s	32	90
Riyadh	s	41	[illegible]
Rio de Jan	*f	23	73
Rome	s	32	90
Salzburg	*s	32	90
Sao Paulo			
S Francisco	*s	19	66
Santiago*	*f	11	52
Seoul	*f	28	82
Singapore	f	31	88
Stockholm	s	27	81
Strasbourg	s	34	93
Sydney	*f	17	63
Tangier	f	24	75
Tel Aviv	f	30	86
Tenerife	f	25	77
Tokyo	f	32	90
Toronto	*f	27	81
Tunis	*s	39	102
Valencia	s	35	95
Vancouver	*f	14	57
Venice	s	32	90
Vienna	s	34	93
Warsaw	s	29	[illegible]
Washington	f	31	[illegible]
Zurich	s	33	91

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available